The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.......NO. 7303. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1875.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL IN THE HOUSE.

SALARIES OF POSTMASTERS IN THE LARGE CITIES—THE MAIL-CONTRACT ADVERTISING IN WASHINGTON STOPPED—THE PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY OF 1872 BLOTTED OUT—THE FUGITIVE PACIFIC MAIL WITNESS IN CANADA—THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Post Office Appropriation bill was considered by the House to-day in Committee of the Whole. An unsuccessful effort was made to increase the salary of the Postmaster at New-York to $8,000. Those of the Postmasters at Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities to $6,000, and at Brooklyn to $5,000. The increase at New-York was warmly advocated by Messrs. Cox and Potter. Under existing law the proposals for carrying the mails in Maryland and Virginia are required to be advertised in three daily papers published in Washington. Postmaster General Jewel directed the attention of the Appropriations Committee to this useless extravagance, and asked that the department be relieved from the burden imposed. The proposals for carrying the Virginia mails have recently been advertised in the Washington papers, the expense aggregating nearly $24,000. The Postmaster General says that the same advertisement, if left to the department under the rates fixed by the Revised Statutes for such publications in other places, would have cost in each paper $1,300, or about one-eighth of what was paid to each of the three Washington papers. The Maryland advertisement, as published in that State, costs for each paper $246, while the same advertisement in the *Chronicle* cost $1,522; the *Republican* $1,422, and the *Star* $1,332. The Postmaster General says there is no advantage in publishing the proposals in the Washington papers and no adequate return to the department, and in accordance with his recommendation the Appropriations Committee reported a clause prohibiting such advertisements in future, and the clause was adopted. It seems the Washington papers have generally if not uniformly charged the Government twenty-five cents a line and spread them over as much space as possible. A clause was inserted by the Committee of the Whole canceling the Pacific Mail subsidy of 1872, making it unlawful for the Postmaster General to pay to the Pacific Mail Company any money under that act. This action was taken without debate, and almost unanimously. The total amount appropriated by the bill is $39,062,534. The estimated revenues of the department for the coming fiscal year are $29,148,156, leaving a deficiency to be met by a direct appropriation from the Treasury of $9,914,378. One page of the bill remains to be considered to-morrow, and time will probably be found to finish it and send it to the Senate.

THE PACIFIC MAIL INVESTIGATION.

The Committee on Ways and Means will continue the Pacific Mail investigation to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, at which time Mr. Irwin is to be again before the committee. Another dispatch has been received from Mr. Whiting, saying that he will certainly answer the summons of the committee. A further list of witnesses to be subpœnaed has been prepared, and includes all whom it is now intended to examine.

AN EXECUTIVE SESSION OF THE SENATE AFTER MARCH 4.

It has been definitely determined that there will be a session of the Senate called to meet on the 4th of March, for the consideration of executive business. The Reciprocity Treaty with Hawaii will be considered at that session. There are a good many Republicans who desire an extra session of Congress, and think that important party advantages would be secured thereby. It is well understood that the Democrats will make a great many investigations, and it is thought that if they are concluded during the next Summer the Senate may have an opportunity to take counter-action, and that their reports and the Democratic House reports can go before the country. If Congress should not meet till December the Democrats will get the advantage in point of time, and send out their investigation reports pending the Presidential canvass. The more general sentiment among Republicans seems to be opposed to a special session, on the ground that the business of the country would continue to be disturbed, and that public interests would suffer to such an extent that any merely party advantage would in the end be lost.

THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT BILL.

The Senate to-day resumed the consideration of the bill to provide a Government for the District of Columbia, known as the Morrill bill. The pending amendment was one submitted by Mr. Morton to provide for the election of the three Commissioners, instead their appointment by the President, and upon this amendment there was an extended debate, Mr. Morton arguing that the abolition of the right of suffrage in the District now would be used as an argument against colored suffrage, and it would be contended that it had proved a failure in the District. Mr. Sargent gave notice that he would submit an amendment to provide for the election of a Delegate to Congress, which will preserve the principle of suffrage in the District. The impression prevails that the bill will be passed as reported by the select committee, with the amendment proposed by Mr. Sargent to provide for the election of a Delegate.

NEW-YORK HARBOR.

Mr. Conkling, in presenting the memorial of the New-York Chamber of Commerce to-day in regard to the improvement of New-York harbor, called attention to the constant use and abuse of the harbor, and said the time would soon come when the Senate would see that it was to the interest of the nation to care for that harbor, and not allow it to be filled up by ashes and refuse cast into it from our own vessels.

THE WASHINGTON AND ST. LOUIS NARROW-GAUGE ROAD.

The Committee of the House on Railways and Canals have reported to the House the bill granting aid to a narrow-gauge road from Washington to St. Louis. This is the same bill which the Senate Committee on Railroads reported adversely on Monday.

BANKING IN THE EAST AND THE WEST.

The Controller of the Currency has issued to national banks under the new Currency bill $600,000 of national bank notes. There have been surrendered $2,100,000. The currency issued has been taken by the Eastern States, and the notes surrendered have all come from the South and West.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE TREASURY BALANCES.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $9,336,917; special deposit of legal-tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $48,535,000; coin, including $23,713,900 in coin certificates, $70,255,760; outstanding legal-tenders, $382,000,000.

CITIZENS OF THE DISTRICT PETITIONING FOR RESTORATION TO MARYLAND.

A meeting of the citizens of Georgetown and that part of the District of Columbia lying west of Rock Creek was held to-night, with a view of petitioning Congress to be retroceded to the State of Maryland. The petition recites that they are by reason of their immediate contiguity to the seat of the National Government subjected to heavy taxes, without corresponding benefits, and for these and other reasons beg for a favorable consideration of their request.

SMALL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from internal revenue sources to-day were $76,286. The unprecedentedly small receipts to-day are accounted for by a delay in the mails, all the returns not having been received in time for preparing them to be entered upon the books.

THE GRASSHOPPER BILL APPROVED.

The President to-day signed the act of Congress providing for the relief of persons suffering from the ravages of grasshoppers.

SOUNDINGS IN THE PACIFIC FOR A CABLE BED.

Commander Erben, of the Tuscarora, who has just made a series of deep-sea soundings between San Francisco and Honolulu, the object in view being to ascertain the suitableness of the bottom for laying a telegraphic cable, reports to the department from Honolulu, under date of Jan. 12, that the bottom of the whole line over which he sounded is splendidly adapted for the purpose of laying a cable, because of its almost unvarying soft, oozy condition. The soundings were very successful, and several specimens of the bottom have been obtained and will be forwarded for the inspection of the department.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

On Tuesday the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims rendered judgment in favor of the plaintiff in case No. 115, Franklin Knight against the United States, in the sum of $1,015, with interest from the date of loss, May 3, 1863. The amount of interest to the day of judgment is $477 72. In case 134, (Jennings and Browster vs. the United States,) the court to-day rendered judgment in favor of the plaintiffs for $2,290 65, with interest from May 13, 1863. The fifth fifty cases, beginning with No. 201 and ending with No. 250, were then called. case No. 241 being ready for trial, was submitted on testimony. No other cases under the call being ready at the conclusion of the testimony, the court adjourned.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Ex-Senator John M. Thayer, of Nebraska, to be Governor of Wyoming, in place of John A. Campbell, who is nominated to be Third Assistant Secretary of State; also, James H. Coggshall to be United States Marshal for the District of Rhode Island; Charles E. Dyer, District Judge of the United States for the Eastern District of Wisconsin; Assistant Engineer John T. Smith, on the active list, to be Passed Assistant Engineer; Major James M. Robertson, Second Artillery, to be Major of the Third Artillery; Jeremiah M. Mickly, of Pennsylvania, to be Agent for the Indians of Camp Apache Agency; Andrew Miller, of California, Receiver of Public Moneys at Susanville, Cal.; William H. Councill, of Alabama, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Huntsville, Ala.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: John M. Thayer, of Nebraska, Governor of Wyoming Territory; Charles E. Dyer, United States Judge for the Eastern District of Wisconsin; William H. Clayton, United States Attorney for the Western District of Arkansas; James F. Thayer, United States Marshal for the Western District of Arkansas; E. S. Davis, Surveyor General of the United States for Nevada; Samuel T. Thompson, Receiver of Public Moneys, Denver, Colorado; Thomas Reynolds, Pension Agent, Madison, Wis.; E. T. Moore, Surveyor of Customs, Patchogue, N. Y.; Benjamin S. Burch, Collector of Customs, Petersburg, Va.; Isadore Blumenthal, Collector of Customs, St. Marks, Fla.; A. S. Barnes, Indian Agent for the Piute Indians in Nevada; J. A. Simms, Indian Agent, Colville Agency, Washington Territory; W. H. Forbes, Indian Agent, Devil's Lake Agency, Dakota.

Postmasters—Thomas J. Black, Corinne, Utah; C. M. Wilson, Eureka, Nev.; Alexander T. Seymour, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Charles Phillips, Waterville, Kan.; V. Belknap, North-east, Penn.; Robert C. Taylor, Indiana, Penn.; Robert A. Smith, Honesdale, Penn.; John M. Whipple, Claremont, N. H.; Charles Weare, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; William B. Darlington, West Chester, Penn.; James M. Billings, Santa Clara, Cal.

THE FALL RIVER STRIKE.

NO DISTURBANCES—THE STATE AND CITY POLICE ON DUTY—DETERMINATION OF THE STRIKERS.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 10.—The State and City Police were all on duty in the neighborhood of the Merchants' Mill at noon to-day, but there was not the slightest ripple of disturbance or excitement. The mill officials state that they have about sixty operatives at work. The full number of hands regularly employed in the mill is about 1,600. There is considerable division of opinion in the city as to the judgment and action of Mayor Davenport in applying for the State Police. Only one weaver refused to-day to pay the assessment ordered by the union. The amount thus far collected from all the mills aggregates $1,089 52 in aid of the strike. The Merchants' Mill was guarded again to-night, but no violence was offered the operatives by the crowd of about 500 assembled about the mill.

A committee of weavers called at the Stafford mill to-day, but were refused an audience by the Superintendent. The weavers replied that they would cease work to-night if it was not granted. Their request was then acceded to. The Superintendent stated that his mill would consent to the advance asked when other corporations would do so. No immediate trouble is anticipated at this mill.

The weavers in the striking mills are more determined than ever to adhere to their demand for twenty-seven cents per cut, while the manufacturers are firm on twenty-five cents.

The Superintendent of the Merchants' Mill declared to-night that they would have 1,000 operatives at work to-morrow.

MARINE DISASTERS.

THE STEAM-SHIP JUNIATA RUN INTO—THE GENERAL WHITNEY ASHORE.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—The steam-ship Juniata is now lying below Chester. She experienced rough weather on her northern passage, and was run into by an unknown steamer bound for Baltimore. This collision occurred off Cape Henlopen, on Sunday night, and created for a time the greatest consternation among her passengers, of whom there were about seventy. The steam-ship was struck on her side, the upper spar deck being crushed in and the cabin smashed. The Juniata suffered no damage below the main deck, and was able to continue on her voyage up the river. She will be speedily repaired.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—Intelligence has reached this city that the steamer General Whitney, which plies between New-York and this port, is ashore on Handkerchief Shoals, off Nantucket. The extent of her injury, if any, has not yet been ascertained.

FLORIDA.

BALLOTING FOR SENATOR.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Feb. 10.—There were two important ballots to-day, resulting as follows: Bisbee, 34; Crawford, 25. Both parties were divided. There is some talk of Gen. Sanford as a compromise candidate, but the Democrats will vote for no one who, as Senator, will sympathize with the Administration in its Southern policy.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTIONS.

THE LOUISIANA COMPROMISE.

THE LAST PROPOSITION OF THE CONSERVATIVES IMPRACTICABLE — AN EFFORT TO COMPROMISE WITHOUT THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATION.

By Telegraph from our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 10.—To-day the Congressional Committee, now en route for Washington, telegraphed to the Conservative caucus that the terms of compromise submitted to them were impracticable, and that in their judgment it could not be carried out.

A determined effort will be made by Alfred Leonard and other Democrats to ratify a compromise without the intervention of the committee.

PROPOSED BILL RELATIVE TO SOUTHERN AFFAIRS.

ACTION OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUSES—SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT IN CERTAIN CASES—PROTECTION OF REGISTRATION AND VOTING — EXCESSIVE POLL-TAX PROHIBITED—THE CARRYING OF DEADLY WEAPONS ON ELECTION-DAY A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The joint committee of the Republican caucuses, appointed to prepare a bill relative to Southern affairs, met to-night and perfected a measure which will be reported to the caucus of the Republican members of the House to be held to-morrow evening. Two new sections were added to the bill to-night. The bill as now perfected embraces the following features: First, re-enactment of the fourth section of the Ku-klux act, which authorizes a suspension of the writ of habeas corpus by the President in certain cases. This section gives the President full power to use the Army and Navy to suppress disorder and maintain peace; second, the appointment of Deputy Marshals and Supervisors of Elections, with full powers to conduct elections, count the ballots, certify the returns, and arrest persons who may attempt to intimidate voters or otherwise unlawfully interfere with the conduct of the election; third, requiring the ballots to be counted by the election officers on the night following the day of election, at the place at which the polling takes place, and before the officers shall separate under severe penalties; fourth, providing for full and fair registration of legal voters under regulations prescribed, and making it unlawful for any of the reconstructed States to impose excessive poll taxes and require the payment thereof as a qualification for voters at any election at which members of Congress are to be chosen; fifth, declaring the exhibition or use of deadly weapons on days of registration and election for the purpose of intimidation or violence a criminal offense, punishable by fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court. The Republicans of the Senate have been called to meet again in caucus at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

PROBABLE EARLY DISPOSITION OF MR. PINCHBACK'S CLAIMS—MR. SARGENT'S POSTPONED LOUISIANA SPEECH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Mr. Morton gave notice to-day that he would call up the resolution to admit Mr. Pinchback as soon as the bill to provide a Government for the District of Columbia shall be disposed of. Mr. Sargent, who has the floor to speak upon the resolution of Mr. Schurz relative to Louisiana affairs, made an effort, just before adjournment to-day, to have the resolution taken up that it might be the unfinished business for to-morrow; but Mr. Morton suggested that Mr. Sargent could deliver his speech upon the resolution to admit Mr. Pinchback, and expressed his willingness to yield the floor to Mr. Sargent when the Pinchback case should be taken up. As this was acceptable to Mr. Sargent, Mr. Morton will probably succeed in having his report taken up to-morrow.

ALABAMA.

TESTIMONY OF UNITED STATES MARSHAL HEALEY ON THE DISTURBANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Alabama Investigating Committee to-day took the testimony of Gen. Healey, United States Marshal for Alabama, in which he said the State authorities could have quelled the disturbances reported without the aid of Federal troops. The State is now quiet. The testimony is closed. There will be two reports—one by Messrs. Coburn, Albright, and Cannon, and the other by Messrs. Buckner and Luttrell.

THE COLORED PEOPLE.

MEETING IN CINCINNATI ON THE CONDITION OF COLORED PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 10.—The colored people of this city held a meeting in the Zion Baptist Church to-night to consider the condition of the colored people in the South. Able speeches were made by Peter H. Clark, Col. Robert Harlan, D. W. Bell, and others. A preamble and resolutions were adopted. The resolutions recite that a condition of lawlessness and violence exists in Louisiana, and other parts of the South, which seems to Spring chiefly from a prejudice against the freedmen, and is calculated to do great injury to the whole country, and if continued may involve the country in another civil war. They approve all lawful efforts to maintain peace and preserve the lives, property, and rights of the people. They call upon all good citizens, North and South, to assist in the maintenance of peace and order, and they offer sympathy to their suffering fellow-citizens in the South, exhorting them to endure even unto death, abstaining from violence or any vindictive retaliation, relying on the right and justice of the American people, which, though tardy, is sure.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

ADDITIONAL BONDS OF THE BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Boston and Albany Railroad, to-day, the Directors were authorized to issue $5,000,000 additional bonds, to take up maturing bonds and complete further improvements.

EXTENSION OF THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 10.—It is understood that the Government intends to extend the Pacific Railway in the direction of Bute Inlet as soon as possible. They are bound, as soon as the surveys in British Columbia are completed, to spend at least $2,000,000 a year on the road in that Province, and to complete the line from Lake Superior to Esquimault by 1890.

THE JOHN HANCOCK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—The President of the John Hancock Life Insurance Company states that the State Insurance Commissioners, after a thorough investigation, pronounce the company entirely solvent, with a surplus of about $20,000, according to the requirements of the Massachusetts law, and over $200,000 under the laws of New-York.

THE UNION PACIFIC AND THE GOVERNMENT.

PROPOSITION FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE RAILROAD FOR THE ADJUSTMENT OF ALL DIFFERENCES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The President of the Union Pacific Railroad has written a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury formally making a proposition for the settlement of all disputes between the Treasury and the company. That the terms for a settlement of differences now pending in the courts was under discussion informally, was mentioned in these dispatches several days ago. The proposition to the Government is not widely different from what was then explained. The bonds for which the Government is pledged amount to $27,000,000, and the Government is secured for a return of its advances only by a second mortgage on the road. The bonds maturing thirty years from the date of issue, and the amount of the bonds and interest at the time of maturity reaches $77,000,000. The letter to the Secretary claims that none of this is due from the road till the bonds mature. This is, of course, the sole question, in substance, which is now in dispute. The company propose to pay into the Treasury annually on the 1st of July, beginning with 1875, $500,000, which payment shall continue twenty years. After 1895 the annual payment shall be increased to $750,000. The money is to be kept in the Treasury as a sinking fund to the credit of the Union Pacific Company, and when it is equal to the amount of the second mortgage, with six per cent. simple interest added, that mortgage is to be released by the Government. The sums paid into the Treasury Department as a sinking fund are to bear six per cent. simple interest. The proposition, since its general features were first published in THE TIMES, has excited much discussion, and, while some objections are raised, the prospect of securing some definite settlement which shall determine further controversy and secure the ultimate repayment to the Government of the payments for the road, is met with general favor.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire, supposed to be of incendiary origin, occurred in the village of Farmington, N. H., at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, in which five of the best buildings in the village, with their contents, were totally consumed. The following is a statement of losses with insurance: The Elm House and stable, C. E. Nutter, proprietor, loss $21,000; insurance $15,000. A. R. Thurston, dwelling-house, loss $6,000 insurance $2,000; C. W. Thurston, shoe factory, loss $90,000, partially insured; Nathaniel Roberts, dwelling-house, loss $6,000, insurance $2,400; the Congregational Church, loss $25,000, insurance $10,000. A brisk wind was blowing, and buildings half a mile distant were set on fire by sparks, and so rapid was the progress of the fire that the inmates of the hotel barely escaped with their lives. One hundred and fifty workmen are thrown out of employment by the fire.

LOCAL FIRES.

At 7:15 A. M. a fire occurred on the first floor of the five-story building No. 402 East Fourteenth street, occupied by William Greer as a toy store, caused by fire-crackers exploding in a closet. Damage, $75; insured.

Shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the two-story frame building No. 213 Allen street, occupied by C. Emerick as a butter store. Damage to building and contents, $200.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred at No. 177 Sixth avenue, occupied by Mme. Brice, caused by the explosion of the range in the kitchen. Damage trifling.

A slight fire occurred at 9:15 A. M. on the first floor of the frame building No. 22 Pell street, occupied by Russell & Keiter as a saw-mill. Damage trifling.

A fire occurred at 11:30 A. M. yesterday in the basement of No. 201 Allen street, occupied by Charles Miller, caused by a defective flue. Damage slight.

The one-story frame building in the rear of No. 173 Avenue C, occupied by Jacob Buckhardt, was damaged by fire last evening to the extent of $75.

IN BROOKLYN.

A fire occasioned by a defective heater in the cellar of the house No. 648 Koscinsko street, Brooklyn, broke out at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. The house was one of a row of two-story modern dwelling-houses, extending from Nos. 644 to 650 on the street named. An alarm was promptly given, but owing to the frozen state of the hydrants, the efforts of the firemen to subdue the flames, or confine them to the building in which the fire originated, were not attended with success. The inmates of the house, so rapidly did the flames spread, were saved with difficulty. When it became apparent, as it did very shortly after the arrival of the firemen, that the fire would communicate with the adjoining buildings, the Police of the Ninth Sub-precinct turned their attention to saving the property contained in the threatened houses. Almost all of value was saved, but the tenants, most of whom were awakened suddenly by the alarm, suffered severely from the intense cold. The fire was not extinguished until all the houses in the row had been almost destroyed. The following is a list of the losses and insurances: No. 648, owned and occupied by Charles Junier; loss $5,000—insured in Williamsburg City for $2,000. No. 646, owned and occupied by Jane Potts; loss $2,000—insured in Williamsburg City for $1,500. No. 644, owned and occupied by Rachel Weishaulpt; loss $2,000—insured in Williamsburg City for $1,500. No. 650, owned by Charles R. Jackson, and unoccupied; loss $1,500—insured in Williamsburg City for $2,000.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT NEAR ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 10.—As a passenger train on the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad, which left here this morning, was passing the Edwardsville crossing, about twenty miles from St. Louis, the two rear passenger cars ran on a side track, owing to the breaking of the cross-bar of the switch, and collided with a freight train standing there. The coaches were badly wrecked, and the locomotive of the freight train greatly damaged. Mary Swigert, of Jacksonport, Ark., was badly cut and bruised about the face and head; George M. Bishop, of Indianapolis, severely hurt in the right thigh; and Marcus Beal, express messenger, and W. T. Harding, of Belleville, Ill., were slightly injured. There were no other casualties.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO BOYS COASTING.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 10.—Three boys, while coasting on Smith street, below Fourth, to-night, ran into a heavily-loaded express wagon at the Third street crossing. Barney Johnson, aged fourteen years, was dashed against the wagon wheel, and instantly killed. The other two boys were severely but not dangerously injured. All three were in one sled.

FAILURE OF A PORTLAND FIRM.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 10.—The C. P. Kimball Carriage Company has suspended, with liabilities amounting to $100,000, in consequence of the failure of their Boston selling agents. The resumption of the company will depend upon the settlement made by the agents.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

A TRAIN CONTAINING KING ALFONSO FIRED INTO BY CARLISTS.

LONDON, Feb. 11—5 A. M.—The royal train bearing King Alfonso and suite was fired into by the Carlists a few miles from Logrono. No one was hurt.

ENGLAND.

THE AFFAIRS OF BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The friends of Bowles Brothers & Co. state that at a meeting of the firm's creditors yesterday the triple currency funding plan was adopted.

GERMANY.

PRINCE BISMARCK HAS NO INTENTION TO RESIGN.

LONDON, Feb. 11—5:30 A. M.—A Berlin special dispatch to the *Times* says Prince Bismarck has given no intimation to any one that he intends to resign, and he is likely to remain in office as long as health permits.

KHIVA.

THE LAST INSTALLMENT OF THE INDEMNITY TO RUSSIA PAID.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—A telegram from St. Petersburg announces that the Khan of Khiva has paid the last installment of the war indemnity to Russia.

THE TARIFF.

PROSPECT FOR THE PASSAGE OF THE BILL REPORTED FROM THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE—TEXT OF THE BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Committee on Ways and Means, at its meeting this morning, modified the Revenue bill as prepared yesterday, by striking out the provision for repealing the tax on bank checks and drafts. This provision was voted into the bill yesterday morning, but late yesterday afternoon a private conference of Republican members was held, and it was decided that they would vote it out of the bill this morning. In other respects the bill stands as it was prepared last night. Mr. Dawes secured to-morrow for its consideration, and at 1 o'clock he will move to go into Committee of the Whole, where the bill will be open to discussion and amendment. Mr. Dawes will open the discussion by a speech upon the financial condition and needs of the Treasury, and explanatory of the provisions of the bill. The bill will be in the control of a majority of the House, and they can amend it by providing for a tax on tea and coffee, or by any other amendment for which a majority can be secured. If the bill should be amended very considerably in Committee of the Whole the prospects of its passage in the House will be thereby diminished, and the Committee on Ways and Means will endeavor as much as possible to prevent alterations. The bill in the committee was supported in a general way by the Republican members and opposed by the Democrats, and it will have substantially a united Democratic opposition in the House. If it is passed it will be because the Republicans of the House, regarding their responsibility and the necessity of supplying funds to the Treasury, accept the bill as a party measure, and the best attainable under the circumstances. The bill, as reported from the committee, is satisfactory to no one; but this is to be expected, since all tariff and tax bills are the result of mutual concessions and compromises, and no such bill has ever yet been passed that was satisfactory to even one member of the House. The fact, therefore, that a great deal of fault is found with the bill, gives no indication of its strength or weakness. Mr. Dawes states to-night that he thinks it very uncertain whether a final vote will be reached to-morrow. Mr. Kelley is dissatisfied with the increase of the tax upon whisky, because alcohol enters so largely into the cost of many manufactures, chemicals and perfumeries for instance, that competition with other nations will be destroyed. It takes about two gallons of whisky to make one gallon of alcohol, so that the increase upon the latter amounts to about sixty cents per gallon. Mr. Kelley will oppose the bill in the House. The estimated increase of revenues by the bill is $38,000,000, less the tax on matches, which amounted last year to about two and a half millions of dollars.

THE BILL.

The following is the text of the measure:

A bill to further protect the sinking fund and to provide for the exigencies of the Government:

Be it enacted, &c.—That from and after the date of the passage of this act there shall be levied and collected on all distilled spirits on which the tax prescribed by law shall not have been paid, and, whether the said spirits shall then be in distillery, bonded warehouse, or not, a tax of $1 on each proof gallon, or wine gallon when below proof, to be paid by the distiller, owner, or person having possession thereof, before removal from the distillery or bonded warehouse; and so much of section 3,251 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed.

Provided, that in addition to the tax of seventy cents per gallon imposed by law now existing, there shall be levied and collected a tax of fifteen cents, being one-half the increase of tax under this act, on each and every proof gallon, or wine gallon when below proof, of domestic distilled spirits manufactured and placed in bonded warehouse prior to the day when this act shall take effect, and held in bonded warehouse at that time, and on all such spirits then held by distillers, rectifiers, or wholesale dealers having in their possession, or under their control, distilled spirits in stamped packages; and any person who shall sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of any such distilled spirits after this act takes effect, until an additional stamp, to be especially printed for this purpose, by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, denoting payment of the additional tax, fifteen cents per gallon, herein imposed, is purchased and attached to the packages or package containing the same, in such manner as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall prescribe, shall be subject to and pay a penalty of $1 for each and every gallon so removed, and the spirits so removed shall be forfeited to the United States; and, provided further, that on all brandy, gin, rum, and on all compounds and preparations of which distilled spirits is a component part of the chief value, embracing all the forms of distilled spirits, imported from foreign countries, on which the duty as fixed in the Revised Statutes is $2 per gallon, the duty hereafter to be levied, collected, and paid shall be $2 50 per proof gallon.

SEC. 2. That section 3,368 of the Revised Statutes be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the words "twenty cents per pound," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "twenty-four cents per pound;" provided, that the increase of the tax herein provided for shall not apply to tobacco on which the tax under the existing law shall have been paid when this act takes effect.

SEC. 3. That so much of section 3,437 as imposes a stamp-tax on friction matches, lucifer matches, or other articles made in part of wood and used for like purposes, be and the same is hereby repealed, to take effect on and after the 1st day of July, 1875.

SEC. 4. That on all molasses (not including tank-bottom syrup of sugar-cane juice, melado, or concentrated melado) and on sugars according to the Dutch standard in color, imported from foreign countries, there should be levied, collected, and paid, in addition to the duties now imposed in schedule "G," section 2,504 of the Revised Statutes, an amount equal to twenty-five per cent. of said duties as levied upon the several grades therein designated.

SEC. 5. That so much of section 2,503 of the Revised Statutes as provides that only ninety per centum of the several duties and rates of duty imposed on certain articles therein enumerated by section 2,504 shall be levied, collected, and paid, be and the same is hereby repealed, and the several duties and rates of duty prescribed in said section 2,504 shall be and remain as by that section levied without abatement of ten per centum, as provided in section 2,503.

SEC. 6. That the increase of duties provided by this act shall not apply to any goods, wares, or merchandise actually on shipboard and bound to the United States on the 10th day of February, 1875, nor on any such goods, wares, or merchandise on deposit in warehouses or public stores at the date of the passage of this act.

The committee agreed yesterday to repeal that part of the present law which requires stamps on bank checks, &c., but this morning they struck out the contemplated repealing section before reporting the bill to the House.

THE NAIL MANUFACTURERS.

CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION—CONDITION OF THE TRADE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 10.—The National Association of Nail Manufacturers met this evening at the Continental Hotel for the purpose of receiving the report of the Secretary, Mr. Holden, and discussing the condition of the trade. In consequence of the Convention of the Western Branch of the association having been called at Wheeling, West Va., for to-morrow, the attendance was small, consisting mainly of gentlemen from New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the New-England States. No formal reference was made to the regulation of prices, that matter being left to the various local associations to determine; and no action was taken toward ameliorating the condition of business. The nail trade is governed by the state of the iron market, and the latter being depressed to an almost unparalleled extent, the nail manufacturers are sufferers with the iron-masters, and prices were, at the commencement of the year, fifty cents per keg lower than they have been at any time since the war. The curtailment in New-England has been general and extensive, but in the West manufacturers have continued production as fully as possible, and now have large stocks on hand, far above present demands. The report of the Secretary made the following exhibit at the beginning of the present year, compared with the previous period: Production, 1872, $4,065,322; 1873, $4,024,704; 1874, 4,281,260. Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1873, $431,032; Jan. 1, 1874, $399,839; Jan. 1, 1875, $350,471. The stock at present, as shown above, is not more than sufficient to meet one month's demand in a prosperous season, and should a revival in trade occur in the near future, the market would be in a healthy state to meet it. Although Western manufacturers have endeavored to form local combinations similar to those in the East, no organization has yet been effected.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—1 A. M.—The barometer remains highest off the East Atlantic coast. It has fallen but risen again in the extreme North-west, and is lowest over the Gulf and Atlantic coasts, and thence to the Mississippi Valley, but has fallen in the North-west, with clear weather and north-west winds. South and east winds and rain or snow prevail from Lake Huron southward to the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States. The rivers have risen at Vicksburg and New-Orleans, and fallen at Nashville, Cincinnati, and Cairo.

PROBABILITIES.

During Thursday, in the South Atlantic States, falling barometer, easterly winds, warmer cloudy weather, followed by north-west winds and falling temperature.

For the Gulf States, falling, followed by rising, barometer, lower temperature, northerly winds, cloudy and clearing weather, with a norther on the Texas coast.

For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the lower lake region, falling barometer, south-east winds, and rain or snow, followed by south-west to north-west winds, colder clearing weather, and rising barometer.

For the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, and the North-west, rising barometer, north and west winds, and clear colder weather.

For the Middle and Eastern States, falling barometer, higher temperature, cloudy weather, and possibly rain or snow.

The rivers will rise slightly below Memphis, and cease falling at Nashville and Cincinnati.

Cautionary signals continue at New-Orleans, Mobile, Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Norfolk, Cape Henry, Cape May, Peck's Beach, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Squan Beach, Long Branch, Sandy Hook, New-York, New-Haven, New-London, Wood's Hole.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	25°	2°	3:30 P. M.	31°	21°
6 A. M.	25°	2°	6 P. M.	26°	20°
9 A. M.	29°	7°	9 P. M.	24°	19°
12 M.	30°	12°	12 P. M.	24°	18°

Average temperature yesterday.......12⅝°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......26¾°

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Richard Saltonstall, a broker of New-York City, fell dead while walking on School street, Boston, yesterday.

Mr. E. Perrault, of Montreal, has been appointed Secretary to the American Centennial Exposition Commission.

Senators MacDonald and DeCosmos and Mr. Bunster have arrived at Ottawa, Ontario, from San Francisco in seven days, and from British Columbia in ten days and a half altogether.

Roland Mather has made a gift of $19,000 to the Asylum Street Congregational Church in Hartford, Conn., to build a stone tower and spire to the church, as contemplated in the original plans.

The Congressional Temperance Society renews, this year, its recommendation that intemperance and its remedies occupy the attention of Christian ministers and congregations, on the 21st of February.

Mr. Wilmot, of Newcastle, in the absence of the Commissioner of Fisheries, has been appointed Canadian delegate to the annual meeting of the United States fish-culturists now in session in New-York.

A large number of the California newspapers have come out in favor of Congressional aid, under careful restriction and limitation, for the completion of Scott's Texas Pacific Railroad, as a competing road to check the encroachments of the Central Pacific Railroad monopoly.

The widow of the late Commander Cushing yesterday sent to Alfred Iverson, of Georgia, a sword presented to that gentleman by citizens of Columbus, Ga., when he was a Lieutenant of United States Cavalry, before the war, but which had been captured by Commander Cushing in one of his raids.

THE PHILADELPHIA MINT.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—The commission appointed by the President to conduct the annual assay at the Mint visited that institution to-day, and were received by Superintendent Pollock, but further than an inspection of the various buildings and operations conducted in them, the board did no work. The assay will be commenced to-morrow and will continue several days. Coins are tested as to weight and fineness, the present Mint law providing that the standard of both gold and silver coins shall be 900 parts of pure metal and 100 of alloy, and that the alloy of silver coins shall be of copper, and the alloy of gold coins of copper, or copper and silver, but the silver shall in no case exceed one-tenth of the whole alloy.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN MAINE.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 10.—The bill for the abolition of capital punishment was defeated to-day, and the measure is dead.

RHODE ISLAND POLITICS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 10.—At the legislative caucus to-day, Charles Matteson, of Coventry, was nominated for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

MR. TILTON STILL ANSWERING MR. EVARTS.

THE WINSTEAD SCANDAL—THE EXTENT OF TILTON'S ASSOCIATION WITH MRS. WOODHULL—HIS SKILL IN PHONOGRAPHY—HIS INTERVIEW WITH MR. HALLIDAY—A VARIETY OF POINTS REVIEWED.

The cross-examination of Theodore Tilton by Mr. Evarts was continued yesterday. The counsel and parties in the case came into court promptly. Mrs. Beecher suffered from a very severe cold, and at times during the day showed her indisposition by prolonged coughing. Judge Neilson had not recovered from his illness of the day previous, and was carefully wrapped up in a shawl. Judge Bacon, of Utica, for sixteen years a member of the Supreme Court, and Judge Cochman, of Virginia, occupied seats on the bench. Several strange ladies occupied seats in court. The business of the day was begun by Mr. Tilton fixing the date of the letter shown him on Tuesday as having been written on Jan. 8, 1870, instead of Jan. 8, 1869, as written. The letter was then read. It was addressed to a Mr. Hastings, and afforded an explanation of the scandal regarding Tilton's visit to Winstead, Conn. In it Tilton said that the lady mentioned was a school girl then spending her holiday vacation at his house, who went with him to Winstead to hear him lecture. His explanation of the affair will be found in the letter published elsewhere. It further appeared that the letter was written in reply to one from Mr. Hastings, saying that the story was being circulated to Tilton's prejudice. In reference to the publication of the Woodhull story, Tilton said that previous to the publication of that story he had never heard that copies or slips of it had been exhibited in various New-York newspaper offices, although on his return from his lecturing tour he had been informed that some newspapers were possessed of the sense of the story before it was published in *Woodhull and Claflin's Weekly*. The extent of Mr. Tilton's intimacy with Mrs. Woodhull was again inquired into by Mr. Evarts. Tilton stated that he frequently visited Mrs. Woodhull at her office during their acquaintance. He went whenever she sent for him and often went without being sent for. He only remained in her house once over night, on the occasion when he rewrote her biography. He slept on the sofa, while she and her husband were up stairs. Mr. Evarts then asked him if he could say where he spent the days and nights of July 3, 4, and 5, 1871. Tilton answered he could not. Mr. Evarts then asked him the direct question whether he did not spend those days with Mrs. Woodhull at her house, and one or more of those nights at her house. Tilton promptly answered that he did not spend any of those nights at her house, but that he could not recall whether he had seen her on those days, though he thought if he had seen her on those three consecutive days he would have remembered it. From the date of a letter written by Mrs. Tilton he thought that Mrs. Tilton was at Schoharie on July 4, 1871. Mr. Evarts then asked Tilton whether he was in company with Mrs. Woodhull and a lawyer from Lowell, Mass., named Cowley, when she narrated the substance of her subsequent scandalous publication in 1872. Tilton replied that he was in company with Mrs. Woodhull and a Lowell lawyer, who, however, was Gen. B. F. Butler. Mr. Evarts asked the court to remember that he had not introduced Gen. Butler's name. Judge Neilson so stated the record to be. Tilton then said he had no recollection of any such interview, and did not know any lawyer named Cowley. A copy of the Woodhull scandal was then handed the witness, and he admitted that it contained a reference to the Griffith Gaunt letter written by Mrs. Tilton. Tilton was then asked the reason why he had the Griffith Gaunt letter and other documents reproduced in fac simile by the lithographic process. He answered that he had been accused by Mr. Beecher's friends of forging documents, and he had them reproduced as they were written to prove the contrary. He did not know by whom the descriptive headings attached to the correspondence in the Chicago *Tribune* were written, but presumed they were written by himself or his stenographer, Mr. Underhill.

The attention of Tilton was then called to the circumstances under which his wife left his home. It was concluded by Mr. Evarts, as would seem from his questions, that Mrs. Tilton, on returning from the West, remained at least a week in her husband's house and then went to the residence of her mother, Mrs. Morse. Tilton answered, that as well as he could remember she merely called at the house on her return, and then went directly to her mother's. Tilton was then asked whether during that absence from home Mrs. Tilton called on him at the office of the Brooklyn *Union*. He replied that he sent a note for her, and she came. He was then asked whether, on leaving his house, Mrs. Tilton took her infant child with her. The answer was given in the affirmative. A spirited conflict then took place between Mr. Evarts and Tilton as to whether, while Mrs. Tilton was at the *Union* office, Tilton sent a note to Mrs. Morse's and had the child brought to his own house. Tilton said he sent such a note, but it had no connection with Mrs. Tilton's calling on him, and was not during the same hour of the day. The note was then produced and read by the defense. It was:

ELLEN: Wrap the baby very carefully and bring him home immediately. THEODORE TILTON.
6:15 P. M.

Tilton said Ellen Dennis was his housekeeper. On being asked whether the reading of the letter refreshed his memory, he said he could not say whether Mrs. Tilton, Ellen Dennis, or a servant carried the baby home from Mrs. Morse's house to his residence. It then appeared that the child was nearly two years old, and on Mr. Evarts asking him whether the child was ill when taken from Mrs. Morse's house, Tilton quickly answered no, that it could not be sick or Mrs. Tilton would not have taken it from his house. Mrs. Tilton came back to his house after the child had been taken from Mrs. Morse's. The examination of Tilton before the Committee of Investigation was then taken up, and Tilton asked whether certain questions were propounded to, and certain answers made by him in reply. To several questions of this character, the witness endeavored to append explanatory remarks, but Mr. Evarts pinned him to a simple "yes" or "no."

On being questioned whether in response to the query, "Is she a character who could have the highest reverence and enthusiasm for a man of Mr. Beecher's temperament and religious convictions and teachings, and carry it to the extreme length without the thought of passion or criminality?" he replied "I do not think the thoughts of passion or criminality were in her heart at all. I think they were altogether in his. I think she thought only of her love and reverence," the witness answered that he did not remember whether he had or not, but if he had it would have been true. And so with several similar interrogatories. Mr. Tilton was then asked whether he was an expert phonographer. He said he had studied phonography while a boy at the public school. Mr. Evarts then asked him if he was not a practical phonographer and had used the art professionally. Tilton answered, "I reported some of your speeches, Sir." Mr. Evarts smiled slightly and said, "That wouldn't give you much practice for I have made very few speeches." Mr. Beach who was sitting near Mr. Evarts, turned round and laughingly said, "I don't know about that, they were pretty long when made." The joke caused a genuine laugh in court, Judge Neilson smiled at Mr. Evarts and Mr. Evarts gracefully appreciating the situation, bowed to Mr. Beach. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher laughed heartily at the interchange of wit, and some moments passed before the ordinary silence of the court prevailed. Mr. Evarts then said, "Now Mr. Tilton will you tell us whether or not you are an expert phonographer." Tilton leaned back in his chair and replied, "Solomon says, 'Let another praise thee, and not thine own lips.'" This style of answer annoyed Mr. Evarts somewhat, and he said, "What on earth has Solomon to do with your case." Judge Neilson directed Tilton to answer the question in a proper manner. Tilton then said: "Well, Sir: I should have to answer yes, but it is under compulsion." Mr. Evarts significantly added: "That I understand, and perhaps some other answers you have made." The way in which Tilton copied in phonographic character some of the documents in the case, was then inquired into. He said he did not habitually make notes of all the documents that were brought under his notice in conferences between himself and Moulton, or between himself, Moulton, and Beecher. He only copied such as he deemed important—not one-twentieth part of the whole number. He was then asked if he had destroyed any letters of Mr. Beecher or Mr. Moulton that came under his notice from the 30th of December, 1872, to the present time, and answered in the negative. This answer he corrected by saying that he might have destroyed little letters from Frank Moulton asking him to dine. Tilton then identified the two letters written by Bessie Turner previous to her leaving his house to go West in 1871. He also stated that Bessie did not live in his house during parts of 1869 and 1870, being then living in some institution in New-York and also residing with the family of Mr. David Dows. Mr. Evarts then stated that the hour for recess had arrived. Judge Neilson said "Would it not be convenient for you to close your cross-examination before recess?" Mr. Evarts smilingly replied, "Well, your Honor, that will depend very much upon how convenient it will be for your Honor to postpone the recess until my cross-examination is closed." This reply was received with laughter by the audience, and Judge Neilson, joining in the merriment, adjourned court, as usual, for an hour's recess. It was generally regarded that Mr. Evarts' reply indicated a very prolonged cross-examination of Tilton.

On the reassembling of court, in reply to a question from Mr. Evarts, Tilton said he knew of no other letters written by Bessie Turner except the two put in evidence. Another surprise then came. Mr. Evarts asked Tilton whether, in the interview with Bowen and Johnson as to the scandalous stories afloat against Tilton, there was any reference made to an occurrence in Northfield, Minn., while Tilton was lecturing there. Tilton said there was not; that he remembered lecturing in Northfield and being the guest of a clergyman, but that he could not fix the date. He was then asked regarding his statement on the direct examination that on visiting Moulton's house while Moulton was ill, he was met by Mr. Beecher, who kissed him on the forehead. He was asked whether this was a usual proceeding, and answered that it was not, though Mr. Beecher had occasionally done so in earlier years. At this declaration of Tilton Mrs. Beecher laughed. Mr. Beecher was gazing steadily at the chandelier in the centre of the ceiling. From several questions then asked it appeared that Mr. Beecher always characterized the letter of Jan. 1, 1871, as "My Letter to Mr. Moulton." Tilton, in the Fall or Winter of 1872, termed it as "The Apology," and it was not until after the Bacon letter, when a portion of the press styled it "A Letter of Contrition," that Tilton adopted that title. In explanation of a question and answer made before the Committee of Investigation, Tilton defined his relations with Mr. Beecher from Jan. 1, 1871, up to that time as friendly in so far as they had not been brought into collision with each other. Mr. Beecher's letter of consolation, written to Mrs. Tilton six months after the publication of the Woodhull scandal, was then read in evidence. It also appeared that, in reference to the tripartite agreement, the original Bowen-Tilton clauses, as drafted by Mr. Wilkinson, were altered, Tilton refusing to sign the document in its original shape. Tilton was then examined as to an interview with Rev. Mr. Halliday, at which it was claimed he denied the truth of every word of the Woodhull story. The subject of Tilton's preparation of a narrative of the case, called "A True Story," was then taken up. He was questioned closely as to having shown and left it in the possession of a number of persons, and as to his having read or shown a draft of it to a number of others. Among the persons thus mentioned were Gen. Tracy, Thomas Kinsella, William T. Clarke, Alderman Whitney, James B. Mix, Frank B. Carpenter, Samuel E. Belcher, John W. Harman, and James Redpath. The subject of the tripartite covenant was then taken up again, and Mr. Evarts announcing that the original draft of the covenant, as prepared by Mr. Wilkinson, was in the possession of the plaintiff's counsel, the court adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning, when Tilton's cross-examination will be resumed.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

In consequence of a consultation between defendant's counsel, the proceedings did not commence until 11:15 o'clock, when the cross-examination of Mr. Tilton was resumed by Mr. Evarts as follows:

Mr. Evarts (handing a letter to the witness)—Mr. Tilton, you were to verify the question whether the date of that letter was correct or a mistaken one. A.—I have done so.

Q.—What date was it? A.—What is the date on that letter, Mr. Evarts?

Q.—And it reads Jan. 8, 1869—Tidioute, Penn., January, 1869. A.—Yes, Sir; I have consulted a memorandum book of my lecture season of 1868 and 1869, and find that on Jan. 8, 1869, I was at the Ohio University, Delaware City; I find also, on application to Mr. Mumford, my lecture agent, that I was at Winsted, or rather that I was at Tidioute, Penn., Jan. 8, 1870; also that I was at Winsted Dec. 28, 1869.

Q.—Dec. 28, 1869? A.—Yes, Sir; I believe those three dates are all you wish.

Q.—Then you say the proper date of that letter should be 1870? A.—Yes, Sir; it must have been just such an error as you pointed out, customary with writers beginning the new year.

Mr. Evarts—Well, I will read this letter:

TIDIOUTE, Penn., Jan. 8, 1869.

MY DEAR MR. HASTINGS: The "lady" to whom you refer is a young school girl who was spending a holiday vacation at my house, and who, since I was not going to lecture any nearer New-York than Winsted, went with me to that place to hear the lecture.

Arriving at Winsted, (where I expected to be sent to a private house,) I was put into a room in the hotel which had fire, and she into one which had no fire. I could not exchange rooms with her, for I could not be without fire myself. So I called for two rocking-chairs, and she sat at my stove, and read to me till I threw myself on the bed, and went to sleep.

This was in the afternoon, just after dinner.

Pretty soon some gentleman called, (perhaps yourself—I cannot remember names,) and I went to the church to fix the platform, then went to the scythe-factory, and about town, hardly returning till near dark, or very late.

Meanwhile, the "lady" had gone to sleep, and wakened again, and was sitting by the stove when I returned.

If any servant saw her with her "dress unbuttoned," it must have been while she was asleep, and when he took advantage of my absence to intrude upon a young girl in a lone and strange place.

I never saw her with her "dress unbuttoned."

Shortly after my return from the scythe-factory, the minister called to see me, and it was then that I ordered cider; and we drank it together, all three of us. He remained with me till the lecture, and after it was over took my young companion and myself to his own house, gave us supper and more cider, and accompanied us back to the hotel, when, without going into my room at all, the child went straight to bed in her room, and I saw no more of her till morning. But perhaps the servant stole in upon her a second time, and saw her with her "dress unbuttoned."

I wish you would say to the proprietor of the hotel (for I cannot recall either the name of the man or the house) that his servant, who would thus treat his master's guests—and who, particularly, would associate such indelicate thoughts with a mere child—and who would tattle concerning what he saw in rooms whose occupants themselves summoned him in freely, is what among honorable men passes for a sneak.

This, since you ask for it, is the exact statement of the case. I am yours truly,

THEODORE TILTON.

THE WINSTED IMPUTATION.

Q.—Now, Mr. Tilton, this is the matter that is known and has been spoken of as the Winsted imputation, or scandal, or whatever it has been called? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And it was more recent in its relations to the period of December, 1870, than you had supposed, was it not? when you spoke of it in your direct examination as an old story? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—This was within a year—this occurrence was within a year of the time that Mr. Bowen and you were talking about the charges against you? A.—It seems now, by the date, by the correct date, it would have been a little over a year. I had supposed it had been a year or two, a couple of years, somewhere in the past.

Q.—I think you said it was the 28th of December, 1869, that you were at Winsted? A.—I learned that fact yesterday.

Q.—That was less than a year from the time that you were talking with Mr. Bowen? A.—Does it say the 28th? That is about a year.

Q.—It is just a year, we will call it so at least? A.—The difference between the 26th of December and Dec. 28 and 29.

Q.—This letter appears to have been written to some friend or acquaintance, in answer to some inquiries or suggestions about this occurrence, does it not? A.—I can't recall who the gentleman was; he was a Mr. Hastings by name, to whom it was written. My recollection is of the matter, that while I was off lecturing somewhere in Pennsylvania or the West, Mr. Johnson, who was then my associate in the *Independent*, received some question from some member of a committee there.

Q.—At Winsted? A.—At Winsted; yes, Sir; or some statement that the story was being used to my discredit, and he wished some explanation of it; that is my recollection.

Q.—This letter was written to this gentleman, whoever he may be, in consequence of your hearing of some reproach to you in this connection, and that is given as an explanation? A.—Yes, Sir; that is the best recollection I have on the subject now; I had forgotten the name of the gentleman until you revived it yesterday.

Q.—At the time you wrote this letter, of course you had a fresh recollection of the occurrence—it was written within ten days after it happened at Winsted? A.—Yes, Sir; so it seems by the date; I had forgotten that fact until it was stated yesterday.

THE WOODHULL SCANDAL.

Q.—Mr. Tilton, did you know or hear of the existence of slips in advance of publication of the Woodhull scandal before it was published? A.—Yes, Sir; let me examine that, Mr. Evarts; perhaps I don't understand your question; after I returned from New-Hampshire I had an interview at Mr. Moulton's house, and—

Q.—You told me about that; you then heard it? A.—Yes, Sir; it was then I was informed that either slips or the story in some shape had been presented to Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Then I understand you then heard it for the first time after the publication? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you never heard that, for several months before the publication of the Woodhull scandal, slips of it were exhibited in the different newspaper offices in the City of New-York or some of them? A.—I have heard in late days a statement to this effect that certain newspapers had the essence of the story, but in what shape I didn't understand.

Q.—Well, the essence of the story of Mr. Beecher's relations with Mrs. Tilton? A.—For instance, I have heard that some gentlemen in the *Eagle* office said they knew the story a long while ago, and had it in their office; but what the foundation for that statement was I never understood.

Q.—I have made no inquiry concerning anything except this publication of the Woodhulls. Now, do you remember to have heard that that publication of the Woodhulls, as it appeared in November, in whole or in part, had been put into the shape of slips or type, and had been exhibited in some or one of the newspaper offices in the City of New-York other than Mrs. Woodhull's own publication office? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Beach—Well, Mr. Evarts, of what period did you ask?

Mr. Evarts—I did not give the time. I gave the fact.

Q.—You say you never—

Mr. Beach—Wait a moment, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—You say you never—

Mr. Beach—When I ask you to wait, will you please wait? I object, Sir, to his asking from this witness whether he has ever heard after its date up to this time.

Judge Neilson—I think he means prior to the publication.

Mr. Evarts—I think I have a right to an explanation in a cross-examination to find out, your Honor, whether he ever knew it.

Judge Neilson—Was not your inquiry confined to the time previous to its publication?

Mr. Evarts—The point of the inquiry will turn, no doubt, upon whether I get his knowledge prior to the time of its publication. Yet I must submit to your Honor I am not obliged to ask this witness, or any witness on a cross-examination, specific questions. If I want to get at a fact of that kind I must find out whether he ever knew, and then I must fix the time.

Mr. Beach—I submit now, your Honor, when the answer to the question might essentially be that Mr. Tilton had heard of it since its publication or within a very recent period, it would not be competent evidence, and therefore I submit to you that the question should be limited to the time of the publication or before the publication.

Mr. Evarts—That would require the cross-examiner to tell the witness the point at which to arrive.

Mr. Beach—There is no necessity for any great concealment, Sir, about a question of this kind. The witness is asked whether—he is sought to be asked, and the evidence is sought to be extracted from him—prior to this publication he had heard of the fact that there were slips in existence of the whole or a part of it. Now that is material, and that alone is material; to present a question which calls for information or rumors after that publication from the witness is totally immaterial.

Judge Neilson—It is better to distinguish between the two points, but I think he may answer; in fact, I think he has answered.

Mr. Evarts—Now, Mr. Tilton—will you read the question, Mr. Stenographer?

Stenographer—"Now, do you remember to have heard that that publication of the Woodhulls, as it appeared in November in full or in part, had been put into the shape of slips or type and had been exhibited in some or one of the newspaper offices of the City of New-York other than Mrs. Woodhull's own publication office?"

Mr. Beach—I object to the question, Sir, unless it is limited to a time prior to the publication.

Judge Neilson—He may answer, and you may take an exception.

Mr. Beach—We except.

Mr. Evarts—Now please to answer.

A.—I never heard any such story as that until within the last year or two; I think I read it in the Brooklyn *Eagle*—the statement that the story was an old story, and had been known to several newspapers a long time.

THE FREQUENCY OF HIS VISITS TO MRS. WOODHULL'S OFFICE.

Q.—Now, Mr. Tilton, will you be so good as to give me some notion, as near as you can, of the frequency of your visits to Mrs. Woodhull's publication office, or business office, whatever it was during the period of time that you have assigned as the continuance of your acquaintance? A.—I think I said, yesterday, I was there very frequently; I don't know how frequently.

Q.—Were you there every day? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you there several times a week? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you there every week? A.—I don't think I was; I went there whenever occasion required it.

Q.—I want the fact. A.—There was no regularity; I was there a good many times altogether.

Q.—Now, can't you recall to your mind that you were there at least once a week on an average during that time? A.—No, Sir; I should not like to say that, because there was no regularity in my going; I went only when occasion required it.

Q.—When occasion required it? A.—Sometimes when occasion didn't require it.

Q.—Do you remember whether you went usually when you were sent for, or whether you went spontaneously? A.—I always went when I was sent for.

Q.—And did you sometimes go spontaneously? A.—Yes, Sir.

HIS VISITS AT HER HOUSE.

Q.—Can you give me any notion of the number of times that you went to visit at the house of Mrs. Woodhull during that period of your acquaintance? A.—I should say perhaps in all ten or a dozen, while I won't be accurate—won't be positive.

Q.—Can you give us any notion of the number of times that you passed the night under her roof? A.—Yes, Sir, exactly.

Q.—How many? A.—Once.

Q.—And only once? A.—Once only.

Q.—And that was in September when you—Oh, I don't know that—I don't know that you fixed the date of that? A.—It was on the occasion to which you referred.

Q.—But have you fixed the date of the occasion in September? A.—It was in the month of September; I don't remember the precise date.

Q.—Well, that is enough. Now, can you tell me where you were from the 3d to the 5th of July, 1871? A.—What is that, Sir?

Q.—Can you tell me where you were from the 3d to the 5th of July, 1871? A.—I have no way in my mind to answer your question on the spur of the moment.

Q.—You notice that the Fourth of July came in between those dates. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, can you tell us how you spent the Fourth of July and the day before, and afterward in that year? Did you spend those days or any part of them in the company of Mrs. Woodhull? A.—Well, that I don't remember.

Q.—Did you spend those days or any part of them at the house of Mrs. Woodhull? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Did you spend either of the nights connected with those days at the house of Mrs. Woodhull? A.—I was never at Mrs. Woodhull's house on any night, save only the one I have named.

Q.—Then I will ask you, now, this direct question, whether those three days, the 3d, the 4th, and 5th of July, 1871, you were not in the company of Mrs. Woodhull, and at her house, and did not spend either of those three nights, or one of those nights, at her house? A.—I answer a part of your question, Sir, with a peremptory no; I did not spend one or two or three of those nights there; whether or not those three days I saw her I cannot, at this late and distant time, say.

Q.—Do you mean to say that in regard to the occurrence as far back as the Fourth of July, 1871, and relating to the mode of spending that holiday, or the days about it, you have no recollection whatever? A.—I have not any, Sir, at all.

Q.—None whatever? A.—If anything noteworthy had occurred on that date I should have remembered it, but it is all a blank in my mind.

Q.—You mean by noteworthy anything worth remembering or repeating? A.—Anything that would be salient to my memory; anything that I should make a note of in my thought or remember it.

Q.—Then if you had spent these three days in her company, leaving out the nights, that would not have been a salient fact in your intercourse with that lady that would fix it in your memory? A.—That would depend entirely on what transpired during it.

Q.—Yes, but the passage of three days consecutively in her company, would it not have been a noticeable fact in your intercourse with her? A.—Yes, it would be a very noticeable fact.

Q.—Will you tell us whether you did or not pass three days, or some part of them, that Summer? A.—Well, Sir, I never passed any three days in her company, but whether or not I passed any part of three days, three consecutive days, with her, that I cannot say.

Q.—Can't you answer whether you passed part of three consecutive days rounding that holiday in company with her? A.—No, Sir; I can not.

Q.—And that you had done it would not have been such a noticeable fact in your memory as to impress it on your memory? A.—Yes, Sir; it would if I had passed a considerable portion of three days in her company I should remember it at this moment, but if it happened in a chance way that I met her for three days in succession I might have forgotten it.

Q.—A chance way? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Would you regard a visit to her at her own house on three consecutive days a chance occurrence; would that be a point that would leave no impression upon your memory? A.—If I had gone three days in succession, I should have remembered it, because there must have been some particular occasion to require it; and while I might not remember the visits, I would remember the occasion.

WHERE WAS MRS. TILTON?

Q.—Do you remember where Mrs. Tilton was during these three days of July, 1871? A.—No, Sir, I cannot without referring to some—

Q.—She was in the country, was she not? A.—I do not remember; what year do you allude to?

Mr. Evarts—1871? A.—Well, I can answer that. I can answer that question by referring to some of her correspondence here. I think she was at that time in Schoharie. I think she was in Schoharie at that time by the date of the Catherine Gaunt letter.

Mr. Evarts—Very well; that is all I want.

Witness—That is all the way I remember.

Mr. Evarts—It is immaterial to me how you know it. You think she was in Schoharie?

Witness—I know she was, because her letter was dated there in July.

Mr. Evarts—Very well; she was in Schoharie.

Mr. Fullerton—No; he does not say that.

Mr. Beach—He says he knows that by that letter.

Witness—My impression is that in my last statement there is a little letter from Mrs. Tilton dated Schoharie, 4th July, or the first or second of July. That is the only way I remember.

Mr. Evarts—But the best recollection you have in your mind is that your wife was at Schoharie at that time? A.—Yes, Sir, provided the letter is so dated, and is correct.

Mr. Evarts—If you find occasion to correct them afterward you can do so.

Mr. Beach—He has a perfect right to qualify his answer now in any way by looking at these letters.

Mr. Evarts—I submit he has a right to answer my question, whether he remembers his wife was there.

Mr. Beach—He says he does not remember, except by the dates of certain letters from his wife.

The Court—I was about to suggest that it is quite proper for the witness to say that she was at Schoharie, and then to add that he got at the fact by the letters written by herself to him from that place.

Mr. Evarts—That is the way he happens to know.

Mr. Fullerton—He does not say that; he does not say that he knows positively.

Mr. Evarts—It is not of the least consequence to me if he will only say what is his best recollection?

The Court—He added that his information was based on the date of her letters.

Mr. Evarts—I don't care how he gets by it so long as we get at the facts.

Mr. Beach—He answers he has no recollection of the facts independent of the date of these letters.

Mr. Evarts—Very well, but from that recollection he thinks she was at Schoharie.

Mr. Beach—That is in direct dependence upon the letter, and we want to get at the date of the Catharine Gaunt letter.

Mr. Evarts—It is in the evidence.

Mr. Beach—It is not in the evidence.

Mr. Evarts—It is.

Mr. Beach—No, it is not.

Mr. Fullerton—The date of that letter is June 29.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, the date of the Catharine Gaunt letter is June 29, 1871.

Witness—I did not base my answer altogether on that letter, but also on another letter of Mrs. Tilton's quoted in my last statement which I think was July.

HE WAS NOT IN MRS. WOODHULL'S COMPANY WITH A LAWYER FROM LOWELL.

Q.—Do you remember an occasion during that period of your acquaintance with Mrs. Woodhull in which you and she were together in company with a lawyer from Lowell—a Mr. Cowey—in the City of New-York, at one of your offices, yours or Mrs. Woodhull's—your own, or Mrs. Woodhull's, or any other place of meeting—in which you heard Mrs. Woodhull narrate to him the substance or subject of her subsequent publication in 1872? A.—No, Sir. I was in company with Mrs. Woodhull with a lawyer from Lowell, but that lawyer was Gen. Butler.

Q.—At about that time were you? A.—I don't know of any other lawyer. I don't know of the person you name.

Mr. Evarts—I am not inquiring now of Gen. Butler, but as you said something about it, do you mean to say that you and Mrs. Woodhull were in company with Gen. Butler during that period? A.—Yes, Sir; one evening he and I were at her house.

Q.—During that period of time? A.—I cannot remember the date.

Q.—During the period of this acquaintance or intimacy between you and Mrs. Woodhull? A.—Yes; I was never there at any other time.

Mr. Evarts—I have no occasion to retain this matter in regard to Gen. Butler; I had no occasion to get it, and did not intentionally evoke it.

The Court—I think it is proper enough.

Mr. Evarts—I did not mean to call out the name in any way in connection with the case.

Mr. Beach—You asked him if he meant to say he was in her company with Gen. Butler?

Mr. Evarts—Yes; but it is not a matter that I care anything about, only it is not introduced by me.

The Court—He has understood it in this way. Your inquiry was concerning a certain lawyer in Lowell, and an interview with him with Mrs. Woodhull, and he introduced an interview at which Gen. Butler was present. I think it may as well stand as it is, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—It is not a matter that I care anything about.

The Court—You are not chargeable with introducing his name here at all.

Mr. Evarts—I am not chargeable?

The Court—No, Sir.

Q.—You don't recollect the name, then, of any other lawyer named Cowley, or Cowing? A.—No, Sir. I have never heard the name until you mentioned it. I never heard of such a person.

Q.—And you don't remember the fact of being in the presence of a third person while Mrs. Woodhull narrated the substance of her subsequent publication? A.—Only Mr. Moulton. I heard her once speak of it in his presence, but in no other person's.

Q.—No other person? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Please look at the passage I have marked in pencil brackets and see if you find in that an allusion to the Griffith Gaunt letter? A.—That is an allusion to the Griffith Gaunt letter; yes, Sir.

Q.—And this paper is an issue of *Woodhull and Claflin's Weekly* of the 17th of May, 1873? A.—Yes, Sir.

THE FAC SIMILE PUBLICATION.

Q.—Mr. Tilton, now that we are on this letter, for the moment, what induced the fac simile publication of such letters and papers as were thus published by you? A.—I will tell you, Sir; I had been accused by some of Mr. Beecher's friends of having forged documents, and I wished that the documents which I had used to be exhibited to the public as accurate and genuine; I adopted this very admirable method of fac simile publication to prove that fact.

Mr. Evarts—Yes; and that publication was after the commencement of the suit, was it not? A.—I do not remember whether the suit was begun. That publication of mine was made last September.

Mr. Evarts—As I have shown you the paper? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts (to Mr. Morris)—The suit was commenced on the 19th of August.

Mr. Morris—I think that was the date, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Well, the suit was commenced on the 19th of August.

THE HEADINGS TO THE PUBLISHED LETTERS.

Q.—In the publication of the letters of yourself and wife, as now found in this book, or pamphlet, they have headings, as if edited—described by the editors. Did you furnish those headings?

Mr. Fullerton—One moment; I object; the book is not in evidence.

Mr. Evarts—You object to the evidence, then?

Mr. Fullerton—I do.

Mr. Evarts—Very well; I will ask another one, then.

Mr. Fullerton—That is right.

Mr. Evarts—Now, Mr. Tilton, you saw the letters as published in the Chicago *Tribune*; as you have spoken of their being published, had they headings or descriptive titles to them furnished, and if so, did you furnish them?

Mr. Fullerton—The same objection, Sir.

The Court—I think he may answer that.

Mr. Evarts—How is that, Mr. Tilton?

Witness—Well, Sir, it is a long time since I have seen the letters in the Chicago *Tribune*, and I have forgotten in what exact shape they did appear.

Q.—Did you in advance of their publication anywhere furnish titles or descriptive headings for them? A.—I don't remember that.

Q.—You don't remember whether you did or not? A.—No, Sir; I don't remember whether I did it, or whether Mr. Underhill did it, at this moment. Mr. Underhill was my stenographer.

Q.—You know it was by one or the other of you? A.—No, Sir, I do not know that it was done at all. Mr. Underhill and I together, though he principally, had to do with the preparation of those manuscripts for the press.

Mr. Evarts—Yes.

Witness—But exactly how much he did and exactly how much I did, I do not remember at this moment; I do not remember exactly what was done.

Q.—Then at present it is not fastened in your memory whether, in the Summer of the last year, in preparing or proposing the publication of your and your wife's letters, which was actually made, you furnished the headings, or titles, or descriptive headings of these letters? A.—I do not remember at this moment; no, Sir.

WHEN DID MRS. TILTON LEAVE HIS HOUSE?

Q.—How long before this illness of your wife in December—commencing as it did, I believe, on the 24th of December—how long before that was it that she had left your house to go to her mother's? A.—She did not leave my house to go to her mother's; she came home from the West, and on the day of her coming home I think she went to her mother's; that is my recollection of it.

Mr. Evarts—That is your recollection of it? A.—Yes; she first called at my house, and then went to her mother's—I may be wrong about the date of return—and informed me that she intended to reside at her mother's.

Mr. Evarts—That is the fact as you remember it. You have not given us the date.

Witness—I think her return from the West was about the 1st of December—possibly the last of November—I do not know the exact date. By the way, Mr. Evarts, I am reminded just at this point that I wish to make a slight correction in the testimony of yesterday; it is concerning the report as it appears of Mrs. Morse's conversations with me; those conversations were held during the Summer and Fall of 1870, while she was first my neighbor, then my house-keeper; I had no conversations with Mrs. Morse after she left my house in the Autumn of 1870; I think that during the four years that followed I have very rarely seen or spoken to her; I make the correction because in one of the journals this morning it is reported—

Mr. Evarts (interrupting)—No matter about that—no matter about the cause of it.

Witness (resuming)—The report is —

Mr. Evarts (interrupting)—No matter, you make the correction.

The Court—He can say his attention was called to the subject.

Mr. Evarts—This is an explanation of his testimony and might properly be given at a future time.

BISHOP HAVEN'S VISIT.

Q.—Now, Mr. Tilton, don't you remember a visit—Mr. Tilton, you had among your acquaintances and as a contributor to the *Independent* at that time, a clergyman, a Rev. Mr. Gilbert Haven? A.—I don't remember whether he was a contributor at that time. He has been for many years a personal friend of mine.

Q.—You know him very well? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You know him very intimately? A.—Yes, Sir; he is one of my most intimate friends.

Q.—Now Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember his being at your house in November of that year spending some days there—spending, at least, one night there? A.—Bishop Haven has been at my house perhaps 100 times; I cannot say whether he was there in November, or at any particular date.

Mr. Evarts—Yes. Then you cannot recollect whether he made you a visit and spent the night at your house about that season, or in that season that Mrs. Tilton was back from the West and was at the house? A.—I simply recollect the fact that Bishop Haven, both before he became Bishop and after, made many visits at my house.

Mr. Evarts (who had been speaking to Mr. Shearman)—I beg your pardon. You may repeat your answer.

Witness—I was simply saying that I recollect the fact that Bishop Haven has, during many years past, made many visits to me.

Mr. Evarts—I understand that.

Witness—But I cannot fix upon any particular visit.

Mr. Evarts—It is only natural you cannot remember specific dates, and I do not care about them.

Q.—You do not remember as a matter of fact that he made a visit to your house about the time that Mrs. Tilton was there, and back from the West, about that time? A.—I do not remember now; no, Sir.

MRS. TILTON'S ARRIVAL FROM THE WEST.

Mr. Evarts—Now, upon further consideration, can you or not tell us whether Mrs. Tilton did not come to your house from the West, and did not remain there for at least a week or ten days before she went to her mother's house? A.—I cannot answer positively. My recollection is that on the morning she came from the West she went to her mother's house—then she came to my house during the day, and then returned to her mother's house, and then came back to me, and said her mother insisted on her remaining at her house.

Q.—Was there anything else transpired at that time? A.—I don't remember more about that; my recollection is that she then departed.

Q.—On her arrival from the West didn't you receive her at the cars in the City of New-York? A.—Yes, Sir, I went over there in a carriage, and received her.

Q.—And she came to your house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—She went to see her mother that day, and returned there that night? A.—I think she did; yes, Sir.

Q.—But she came back to your house after the visit to her mother's? A.—Yes, Sir, at all events, she told me—the point I remember is what she told me of her mother's conversation with her.

Q.—Do you remember that she did come back and talk with you before her departure to her mother's? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, can you recollect that it was not till a week or ten days after that she first returned that she went to her mother's house—that it was not until a week or ten days after that she left your house and remained away altogether. A.—It might have been, Sir; I cannot testify positively.

Q.—Now, how many days was she so absent and at her mother's on that occasion? A.—My recollection is, Sir, two or three, but I have no means of identifying the number just now.

Mr. Fullerton—Two or three what?

Witness—Two or three days; that is my recollection; it may be longer or shorter; I cannot remember.

Mr. Evarts—Very well.

Q.—Now do you remember her coming to your office during that time of her absence from your house or not? A.—I remember I sent for her to come to the office of the Brooklyn *Union*.

Q.—You remember sending for her? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And she came? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, had she with her at her mother's, in this absence, the infant child? A.—I think she had, Sir.

THEIR INFANT CHILD.

Q.—Do you remember her calling at your office, at your request—sending for that infant child, and taking it from Mrs. Morse's house, in your wife's absence, to your own house? A.—Not during Mrs. Tilton's call at the Brooklyn *Union* office; I remember sending for the child very peremptorily; but it was not during Mrs. Tilton's call on me at the *Union* office.

Q.—Was it not during Mrs. Tilton's absence from her mother's upon your invitation? A.—No, Sir; Mrs. Tilton made a brief call on me at the *Union* office on a matter of business.

Q.—You sent for her? A.—Yes, Sir; I sent for her.

Q.—My inquiry is whether during that call and that absence, thus procured, you did not send for her infant child, and take it away from her mother's and bring it to your own house? A.—No, Sir; my sending for the child had nothing to do with that interview, and was not at that time—at all events was not at that time of the day.

Q.—Now, when was it that you sent for the child? A.—I cannot identify the date. I think I wrote a note for it.

Mr. Evarts—Well.

Witness—If the note exists and has the date that will identify it, but my memory does not.

Q.—Do you remember by whom you sent it? A.—I have a recollection that it was sent by Miss Ellen Dennis, the housekeeper, though I would not be sure of that.

Q.—Did she know the contents of it and the errand on which she was sent? A.—I don't remember that at present.

Q.—Did she bring that child away from the house separately from the mother? A.—That I don't remember?

Q.—You don't remember? A.—I don't remember whether she brought the child or who brought the child, but the child came.

Q.—Not alone? A.—No. The child was brought, but whether Mrs. Tilton brought it or Miss Dennis brought it or not I do not know. The circumstance is utterly indistinct.

Mr. Evarts—Ah! indistinct. You do not remember whether the child was brought to your house on that message? A.—The child was brought, that I remember; but who brought it I don't remember.

Q.—And brought separately from the mother? A.—I remember this that Mrs. Morse had taken Mrs. Tilton away from her home, which I forbade—

Mr. Evarts—Oh! well, I don't know about that—

Witness (continuing)—And I sent for the child and had the child brought back—

Mr. Evarts—I object to this answer.

Witness (again continuing)—But who brought the child back I do not remember.

Mr. Evarts—I ask to have the last portion of the answer stricken out.

Witness—The child was brought back at my command.

Mr. Evarts—Well, it is not material.

The Court—No doubt about it.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Stenographer read the answer.

(The stenographer read the answer as given above.)

Q.—And do you now remember that after this possession acquired of the infant child, Mrs. Tilton returned to your house? A.—Mrs. Tilton returned, Sir.

Q.—And after you had the child? A.—That I don't remember.

Q.—But it was not before that? A.—I don't remember that.

Q.—She did not come leaving the infant child, did she? A.—I have a recollection that Mrs. Tilton, about that time, went to New-Brunswick to see her daughter, who was there at school.

Mr. Evarts—What is your best recollection, Mr. Tilton? A.—I have just given it to you.

Q.—Is it that Mrs. Tilton returned to your house after you had possession of the infant child? A.—I don't remember, Sir; the point at which my memory fails is this: whether the child was brought back to my house while Mrs. Tilton was away, namely, in New-Brunswick. I have some recollection of that, but I don't fix the time. The child was brought back to my house by my order, that I remember very distinctly.

Q.—And in your wife's absence, as you believe? A.—That I do not know.

Q.—You do not know about it? A.—I am not certain about it; I will not swear to it.

Q.—The best recollection you have about it is that in the mother's absence you got the child? A.—That is my best recollection, but I will not make oath to it.

Q.—And that after that she came back to your house? A.—I don't remember whether she came back then or not, whether she then considered my house her home, because her visit to New-Brunswick hinges on that.

Mr. Evarts—I don't ask you, Sir, whether she considered your house her home or not, but whether she came to your house? A.—Certainly she did come, Mr. Evarts; she did.

Q.—Please look at this and say it it is the message you sent for the child? A.—I judge it to be so, Sir.

Q.—Have you any doubt about it? A.—None whatever.

Mr. Evarts—I will read this. [He read as follows:] Ellen, wrap the baby very carefully and bring him home immediately.

THEODORE TILTON.

6:15 P. M.

Q.—Who was Ellen? A.—Miss Ellen Dennis, my housekeeper.

Q.—Have you any doubt now that the baby came back under that message, and in the manner there directed? A.—I never had any doubt about it; I told you the child came back by that order, but whose hand brought it I don't know.

Q.—Have you any doubt that it came in the hands of Ellen, in pursuance of the errand on which she was sent? A.—All I know is what the letter orders to be done; I know I sent for the child.

Q.—You mean you have no recollection whatever concerning that transaction, except the return of the child?

The Court—Oh, no; except what appears on the paper.

Mr. Fullerton—He does not say that, Sir.

The Court—I understand him to say he has no recollection who carried the child back—whether Ellen or somebody else carried it. I think he is clear enough on the evidence.

Mr. Fullerton—But there is no dispute on the contents of the evidence.

Mr. Evarts—No; but I ask him, on refreshing his mind by looking at this letter, to say whether he has now any doubt that the child was brought back under that order and according to that direction.

Mr. Fullerton—Now, I object to that, your Honor.

The Court—I think he can answer it.

Mr. Fullerton—I think that question has been answered twice.

The Court—I think it has, but he can answer it now.

Mr. Fullerton—I think it is time my learned friend on the other side should be satisfied when he has two answers to the same question.

The Court—I think he has answered, but let him answer again.

Mr. Fullerton—Very well, your Honor.

Mr. Evarts—It is very easy to satisfy me, your Honor, with one answer.

Mr. Fullerton—Then you should not desire an answer to the question again; if you are not satisfied it makes it all the worse.

The Court—I think he can answer this.

The Stenographer read the question as given above.

Witness—My answer to that, Mr. Evarts, is this, that the language of that note does not in the slightest degree refresh my memory. I stated before that the child was brought back upon my order. I do not know, and would not be willing to answer that, having sent that note, the little baby was brought by Miss Ellen Dennis, because the servant might have brought the child. I have no personal knowledge as to the child being brought back to my house by this person or by that person. My knowledge is this, that the child was away, and I sent for the child, and in obedience to my order the child was brought back.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, and this was the order?

A.—That was the order; yes, Sir. Have I made it clear?

Q.—Weren't you at home when the child came? A.—I don't remember that.

Q.—You observe this, signed 6:15 P. M.? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You don't remember when you were at home that night? A.—I don't remember anything about it, Sir, except that note.

Q.—Do you remember how old the child was at that time?

The Court—The counsel means about how old ——

Witness—That is, Sir, a sort of a problem that always puzzles me; the child was born in June of 1869; this was in December, 1870—how old would that be?

Mr. Fullerton—Nearly eighteen months.

Mr. Evarts—That shows how old he was near enough.

Q.—Do you remember whether the child was sick? A.—Sick?

Mr. Evarts—Yes.

Witness—No, Sir.

Q.—You don't remember? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—This letter is exhibit No. 102. Is it not?

Mr. Morris—Yes. The letter was marked No. 102.

Witness—If he was sick he would not have been moved.

THE QUESTIONS PUT TO HIM BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

Q.—Mr. Tilton, upon the occasion of your attendance and hearing, and answering questions before the committee, please say if this occurred: Did you, upon being asked this question, "You say, Mr. Tilton, for a year after what you state as Mrs. Tilton's confession she insisted to you that she had not violated her marriage vow"—in answer to that did you say, "Yes, Elizabeth was in a sort of vaporous-like cloud; she was between light and dark; she could not see that it was wrong; she maintained to her mother, in my presence, that she had not done wrong; she cannot bear to do wrong; a sense of having done wrong is enough to crush her; she naturally seeks for her own peace a conscientious verdict; she would not have had these relations if she had supposed at the time that they were wrong; Elizabeth never does anything that at the time seems wrong; for such a large moral nature there is a lack of a certain balance and equipoise; she had not a will that guides and restrains, but Elizabeth never does at any time that which does not have the stamp of her conscience at the time upon it?" Did you say that, in answer to the question that has just been read to you? A.—I said something like that, Sir. I don't know how accurately it is reported.

Q.—Substantially then it is correct? A.—There is a phrase there about saying she had not violated her marriage vow; I think as I put that I said that she thought she had not, not that she positively insisted that she had not, but the substance of the statement I think is very true of Mrs. Tilton. If you will allow me to look at that statement and read it over again, Mr. Evarts, I will be able to say—I will tell you whether it is true or not—

Mr. Evarts—I will, Sir—

Witness—I will then be able to tell you whether it is true or not.

Mr. Evarts—I will ask you another question, and then hand it to you. In connection with this matter, on this answer being made by you, so far as it was made, were you then asked this question: "Do you say that she did or did not insist that she had?"

Mr. Evarts—I suppose it means that she had not violated her marriage vow. It reads "violated her marriage vows."

Q.—Now, in answer to the question put to you, did you say: "She always was saying that it never seemed to her wrong, and, Theodore, I do not now see that I have wronged you." A.—She frequently said that during the year.

Q.—Did you make this answer? That is all I ask you; not what she said. A.—Well, Sir, something like that; I cannot make oath to the exact words. I should like to read it a little more carefully before I answer definitely.

Mr. Evarts—That is enough for me. You did answer, and that is your answer. Now, if you wish to look at the passages which I have noted in pencil brackets, Mr. Tilton, you can do so. [Mr. Evarts here handed the book to the witness.]

Witness—With some little corrections, Mr. Evarts, I would be very happy to have this statement stand.

Mr. Evarts—Well, Sir.

Witness—Shall I make the corrections?

Mr. Evarts—Will you read the answers, Mr. Stenographer, to both of the last questions? [The Stenographer read the last question.]

Mr. Evarts—There was another question.

Stenographer—I read the last one, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—The preceding one was a longer one; read his answer to it.

Stenographer (reading)—"I said something like that, Sir, but I do not know how accurately it is reported."

Mr. Evarts—I am satisfied with those answers, Sir. I do not ask anything further from the stenographer.

Q.—On that occasion, Mr. Tilton, were you asked this question—were you asked this question, and did you make an answer such as I shall read? This is the question:

"Q.—Well, she is a character who could have an intimacy and reverence and enthusiasm for a man of Mr. Beecher's temperament and religious convictions and teaching, and carry it to an extreme length, without a thought of passion or criminality? A.—I don't think thoughts of passion or criminality were in her breast at all; I think they were altogether in his; I think she thought only of her love and reverence."

Q.—Did you answer that? A.—I don't remember whether I did or not, but if I did not then, I answer it here now.

Mr. Evarts—Very well.

Witness—That is the truth.

Q.—Were you then asked: "Such a character would not excite a thought of jealousy as to her? A.—Not in the slightest; I never had the slightest feeling of jealousy in regard to Elizabeth."

Witness—What is your question, Mr. Evarts?

Mr. Evarts—Whether you were asked that question and made that answer.

Witness—I don't remember, Sir, but it is true.

Mr. Evarts—It is true?

Witness—Yes, Sir; I had unlimited confidence in her.

Mr. Evarts—Were you asked this question immediately following what you have been inquired about? This is the question:

"The fact that she was manifesting this enthusiasm, and all that, would not lead you to suspect her motives and purity originally?" Did you answer, "It would not; later it did."

Witness—I do not remember the latter clause of that. Evidently the answer which I gave to that question was that never until the disclosure came had I put any other than an innocent interpretation on her relationship to Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Then you now say never until this alleged disclosure did you have anything but an innocent interpretation of this relationship? A.—Never until then.

Q.—Never until then? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you then next asked this question, and did you make this answer?

"Q.—For how long a period? A.—I don't know; I remember I wrote her some letters which, if she has kept them, would fix the date. There was a time when I felt that Mr. Beecher was using his influence greatly upon her."

Witness—Oh, but that was not in a passionate way.

Mr. Evarts—Oh, no; well, of course not. You made that answer, you think? A.—I don't remember whether I made that answer to the committee; I am speaking now the truth as it exists.

Q.—But if you made that answer you did not mean to convey it in a passionate way? A.—No, Sir. I mean, Mr. Evarts, to say that until that story was told me by her own lips, in July, 1870, I had put no improper construction on their relations, having, as I have just said, unlimited confidence in her as my wife.

Mr. Evarts—Excepting that I do not take your answer as to anything that came from her, that will do. I have not inquired about that. You mean to say until the date in July to which you refer? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you then, following in this line of inquiry, asked this question:

"Q.—To control her in her domestic relations with you? A.—No, but to win her. He was always trying to get her to say that she loved him better than me."

Witness—No, Sir, that was part of the story that she told me in July.

Q.—You don't admit this? A.—No, Sir; that came to me—

Q.—That question and that answer you do not recognize? A.—No, I do not.

Q.—Are you quite sure you did not make that answer to that question as they are given there? A.—They could not have been in that connection, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Very well.

Witness—Oh, I remember her saying that—

Mr. Evarts—Very well; that is your answer.

Q.—Were you then asked this question? "She never would say it? A.—I don't think she ever did."

Witness—That was part also of the statement which she made to me.

Mr. Evarts—Well, now, I did not ask you that; my only question to you is, and the answer must be confined to it, whether it was put to you and you made that answer. A.—I have no knowledge of the questions put to me on that occasion, or the answer which I made to them, other than an imperfect record of what purported to be a cross-examination, which I repudiated the next day.

Mr. Evarts—Very well.

The Witness (continuing)—So that now when you put the questions to me again, I must answer them out of my memory as to the exact truth?

Mr. Evarts—No, you must answer as to the exact truth of what you are asked, which is whether the question was asked and you made that answer? That is all I am asking you. Not whether it was true, but simply whether such a question was asked you and such an answer was made? A.—I have given you the answer which I must have made to this question. These answers there are some of them correct and some of them incorrect, and there is a great deal of bungling generally.

Mr. Evarts—I dare say, but I am taking your own statement as to whether such a question was asked, and such an answer was made. That is the end of my inquiry. Is that the case. It was not an inquiry as to the truth, or concerning the facts, but simply whether a question was asked and answered?

The Witness—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you then asked this question: "And you do not believe she ever felt or believed it, do you?"

The Witness—What is that, Sir?

Mr. Evarts—The previous subject was whether she ever would say she loved Mr. Beecher better than you. Now follows the next question, and the answer that I have read to you—that you did not think she ever did. Now, you did not, as I understand you, recognize these questions and answers. Then I asked you this following one: "You do not believe she ever felt or believed it, do you?" And do you answer to that question: "No; that is to say, in one sense she loved him. She loved his religious views. She loved him as an evangelical minister. But I don't think upon the whole he was as much to her as I was. But still, of course, Mr. Tracy, I cannot question her motives. If she should say he was more to her than I was I can't dispute it."

Q.—Did you hear such a question, and make such an answer to that question? A.—I don't remember either the question or the answer. But what is incorrect in the answer is the phrase, "I don't question her motives;" there is no sense in that phrase in that connection; what I evidently meant to say there was, I would not dispute her assertion; in other words, if she said she loved Mr. Beecher better than me, I would take her word for it.

Q.—With that correction, do you or not remember that such a question was asked and such an answer made? A.—No, Sir, I don't remember that such a question was asked nor such an answer made.

Q.—You don't remember? A.—No, Sir.

TILTON AS A PHONOGRAPHER.

Q.—Mr. Tilton you are an expert phonographer, are you not? and a practiced phonographic reporter? A.—Well, Sir, I am a phonographer.

Q.—Well, you had long practice as part of your profession? A.—I studied phonography when I was a boy. I have not practiced it much since.

Q.—Did you not, during a good many years, practice phonography? A.—Yes; well, incidentally, not professionally.

Q.—Well, for some years you did professionally? Q.—I reported some of your speeches, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—That wouldn't give you much practice, for I made very few speeches. [Laughter.]

Mr. Beach—I don't know about that. They were pretty long when they were made. [Laughter.]

Q.—Now, Mr. Tilton, will you tell us whether or not you are an expert phonographer? A.—Solomon says: "Let another praise thee, and not thine own lips." [Laughter.]

Mr. Evarts—What has Solomon to do with your case?

The Witness—He is the wisest man that I know of myself.

The Court—The question is whether you consider yourself an expert phonographer, Sir.

The Witness—Yes, Sir; I should have to answer yes.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, Sir.

The Witness—But it is under compulsion.

THE PAPERS WHICH HE COPIED.

The Court—Certainly.

Mr. Evarts—That I understand; and perhaps some other answers you have made. Now, during the period of the conferences, and consultations, and readings, and hearing papers, which have been spoken of in your direct testimony, in which you and Mr. Beecher, and you and Mr. Beecher and Mr. Moulton took part, were you in the habit of making phonographic copies of all papers that were in Mr. Moulton's hands that came to your notice and knowledge? A.—No, Sir; I made some notes of some which I thought important, but not of a great many.

Q.—Did you not habitually and systematically take phonographic copies of all papers that were brought to your notice during these conferences and consultations?

Mr. Fullerton—That is the same question right over again.

The Witness—Oh, no, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—I am quite willing he should answer.

Mr. Evarts—You did not? A.—No, Sir, I did not; I made note of some of them—not a twentieth part of the whole thing; but that is a rough guess.

Q.—Can you state those you did thus copy? A.—Well, Sir, if you will bring me my last statement, I will point out to you those I did make copies of.

The Court—He wants your present recollection.

Mr. Beach—Probably he wants his recollection refreshed by the statement.

The Witness—It is very easy to point out those to which I refer.

Mr. Evarts—Oh, well, I will take your answer. Can you state those of which you made copies in the way that I have indicated? A.—If you will pass the paper under review before my eye I can tell you every one, but I cannot pick them out of a pile and make them stand before my memory.

Q.—Your memory regarding the transactions as they occur, and the papers as they arose in these transactions, does not enable you to remember any paper that you copied? A.—Oh, yes, Sir.

Q.—Now will you give me these? A.—I was simply saying that I would not like to recite here from my memory under oath all the papers that I copied.

Q.—I ask you now to name those that you did?

Witness—You have asked me to name all; now you ask me to name one.

The Court—Those that you did copy.

Mr. Evarts—Tell me all you remembered you copied? A.—I made a copy of Mr. Beecher's letter of Jan. 1, 1871, called the letter of contrition.

Q.—When did you that? A.—On the same evening when I saw it.

Mr. Evarts—Very well; now go on with another.

Witness—I made a copy of the letter of 7th of February, which Mr. Moulton sent to Mrs. Tilton through my hands; also a copy of Mr. Beecher's letter of the 7th of February.

Q.—And at the time you made it? A.—Yes, Sir; I borrowed it to show to Mrs. Tilton; I showed it to her and made a copy of it; I remember that.

Mr. Evarts—I did not hear this last; what was that last?

Witness—The fact that I made a copy of it.

Q.—That is, the letter of Moulton of the 7th of February? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And this you made at the time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What other copies did you make at the time? A.—Yes, I made copies of my own letters.

Q.—You kept copies or made copies? A.—For instance, my letter to Mr. Bowen, Jan. 1, 1871, and generally all my own letters. My impression is that all of the many letters outside of those which Mr. Beecher sent to Mr. Moulton—forty or fifty, are there not?—that I made a copy of a fragment of two, namely, part of the letter of June 1, 1872, and the letter dated Feb. something, 1872.

Q.—Feb. 5? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is that the "ragged edge" letter, as it is called? A.—Yes, Sir.

The Witness—The "ragged edge" letter, as it was called?

Mr. Evarts—Yes.

The Witness—Just at this moment I do not remember making any other copies.

Mr. Evarts—I understand this is your present recollection? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, are you quite certain that you did not copy the whole of these two last-named letters—those of June 1 and Feb. 5? A.—I am quite sure of it.

Q.—Certain was my question. A.—Yes, Sir—No, no; I only had parts. That letter of Feb. 5, 1872, was that the "ragged edge" letter?

Mr. Evarts—Yes.

A.—Yes. I had a couple of fragments from that, and afterward made the error, in my sworn statement, of supposing that they were extracts of two different letters.

Q.—Well, now that is the best of your present recollection as to your making copies of the papers as they passed along? A.—Well, Sir, if you should give me all the papers—all the letters in the case, that I might take them up one by one, I think that then I could tell you whether I copied this or did not copy that.

Q.—Yes; but without that aid this is all you can say? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And, as I understand, you are quite certain that, as a general thing, you did not so copy? A.—Oh, as a general thing I did not, Sir; there was a multitudinous correspondence, covering about four years, and of which I copied but a small portion; could have copied but a small portion; indeed, I saw but a small portion of it.

Q.—Now, did you on this examination before the committee, in answer to a question, make the answer which I will read. [Reading:] "Q.—Can you produce a copy? A.—I don't know; I am sorry I cannot tell you; I have a mass of phonographic notes; whenever these letters came—whenever there was anything in them that Frank wanted me to see—he would read them to me; whenever Mr. Beecher said anything that he thought, being read to me, would gratify my feelings and conduce to a compromise or peace between us, speaking of the kindness with which I had treated him, or of his difficulties, Frank read them to me, and as I wrote short-hand, I always used to make a copy of them."

The Witness—No, Sir; I did not say "always." That occurred very rarely. I said "sometimes."

Q.—You think in your answer you said "sometimes" instead of "always"? A.—I don't know what I said in my answer, but I know I could not have always taken copies. I had my handful of notes—

Mr. Evarts—My only inquiry is whether you were asked that question and made that answer. A.—It is morally impossible that I should have said that.

Mr. Evarts—That is a matter of morals. My question is whether you said that or not? A.—Well, Sir, I do not remember either the question or answer. I am telling you the fact.

THE SYSTEM OF PHONOGRAPHY WHICH HE PRACTICED.

Mr. Evarts—That I don't inquire about; I have got through with that. Now, will you tell us what system of phonography it was that you practiced. There are systems of various names, are there not—styles? A.—Well, Sir, when I learned phonography it was called Pitman's System; I don't know that it has been changed since. My friend, Mr. Munson here, has introduced some improvements, and I believe the new system bears his name. Phonography is distinct from stenography.

Q.—And you practiced phonography? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And it was Pitman's System? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When was it you learned it? A.—Oh, when I was quite a boy.

Q.—After you had left the academy? A.—Oh, no, Sir, long before; when I was a boy at a public school.

HE DID NOT DESTROY ANY OF BEECHER'S OR MOULTON'S LETTERS.

Q.—Very well. Now, Sir, have you at any time destroyed any of Mr. Beecher's letters that passed or came to your notice during these transactions?

The Witness—What is that, Sir?

Q.—Have you at any time destroyed any of Mr. Beecher's letters that passed in these transactions, or came to your notice, at any time? A.—I never had any of Mr. Beecher's letters, Sir. Mr. Beecher never wrote me any letters. I don't understand what you refer to, exactly.

Mr. Evarts—Well, I can repeat my question. Have you, at any time, destroyed any letters or papers from Mr. Beecher, that came in any of these transactions, conferences, or consultations, or came to your notice during the period between the 30th—between the 26th of December, 1870, and the present time? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Very well.

The Witness—I never had any to destroy.

The Court (to the Witness)—That is not necessary to the answer, Mr. Tilton; you can say no.

Mr. Evarts—Have you destroyed any papers or letters of Mr. Moulton? A.—No, Sir, not one.

Q.—That arose in the same way and during the same period? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Or any of your own, either to Mr. Beecher or to Mr. Moulton, or that were read or shown to either of them, during the progress of these—of these consultations between you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—None? A.—None whatever.

The Witness—May it please your Honor, I think that answer ought to be amended to this extent. Mr. Moulton is in the habit of writing me frequently two or three little lines, saying, "Dear Theodore, come around and join me at supper," or something of that sort, but I never kept any such notes as those.

The Court—You have a right to qualify it in that way.

The Witness (to Mr. Evarts)—I do not quite understand your question.

Mr. Evarts—You mean you don't understand the object of it? A.—No, Sir. How can I answer it if I don't understand it?

Mr. Beach—It is very proper for him to make that answer.

Mr. Evarts—Oh, I don't say it isn't.

The Witness—I have just stated under oath that I have not destroyed any of Mr. Moulton's letters in the last four years; but I presume I have destroyed many little notes.

Mr. Evarts—Of course you can make that qualification.

The Court—You add to your answer, any of his notes or letters except little notes of invitation?

The Witness—Yes, Sir, I have destroyed no important paper.

Mr. Evarts—My inquiry was substantially confined to papers that have arisen on this subject.

The Witness—Well, Sir, I wish to make my answer consistent with my oath.

Mr. Evarts—Of course, that is very proper.

ABOUT BESSIE TURNER.

Q.—Now, do you remember, Mr. Tilton, that very soon after the 1st of January, 1871, an inmate of your house—Miss Bessie Turner, as she has been called—left it and went to the West; do you remember that fact? A.—I remember that she went to the West, but I—

Q.—That is all.

The Witness—You spoke of her as an inmate of my house, which leads me to say that, notwithstanding the fact that I answered you a day or two ago, that she had resided there since 1870, I find, on reflection, that previous to that time she had gone to a public institution of some sort, I don't know exactly what; and, also, had resided a while in the family of Mr. David Dows, in New-York; I think those circumstances had evaded my mind when I made my answer; in other words, she had not been living in my house continuously; I think she had not been there in the year 1870.

Q.—That is, not continuously from the time she first came until she left? A.—No, Sir; I do not think she had lived there for a considerable period preceding that.

Q.—Yes. Now, can you give me the periods of these absences which you have reverted to? A.—No, Sir; I cannot.

Q.—Can you state what year either or both of them were in? A.—Either or both of what?

The Court—The absences.

Mr. Evarts—Can you state the year in which either or both of the absences occurred? A.—No, Sir; I cannot.

Q.—Was it between this time and 1870? A.—My present impression is that both in 1868 and 1869 she was away either at this institution or with Mr. Dows' family, and then she went away to the West and was there when Mrs. Tilton was West, and returned with Mrs. Tilton from the West. That is the best of my recollection.

Q.—During that year 1870? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Then, as far as your recollection goes, that year 1870 was the time of these absences? A.—Either that year or else the year previous, I cannot say which.

Q.—I say these absences occurred during the year 1870? A.—Yes; my impression is she did not reside at my house during the years 1870 or 1869; that is my impression.

Q.—Both years? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Then, substantially, during both those years, she could not substantially be considered a member of your family? A.—Yes, Sir; still I may be wrong about it.

Mr. Evarts—Well, I don't know how that may be. We will get it started right and then go on.

Mr. Beach (*sotto voce* to Mr. Fullerton)—Good heaven! Evarts is just starting.

Mr. Evarts—Yes; on this subject, just started; no doubt about that.

Q.—Now, before she went to the West she wrote, did she not, two letters?

The Witness—What is that, Sir?

Mr. Evarts—Before she went away to the West, in January, 1871, or after January, 1871, she wrote two letters, did she not, which have been given in evidence here? A.—Yes, Sir; I presume they are hers; I did not see her write them; her name is signed to them.

Q.—You know what letters I refer to. They are in evidence, and you have them in your mind sufficiently to be a basis of an answer? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts (to the Court)—I am reminded by my associate that it is 1 o'clock, your Honor.

The Court—Would it not be convenient for you, Mr. Evarts, to close your cross-examination before recess?

Mr. Evarts—Well, your Honor, that will depend very much upon how convenient it will be to postpone the recess until my cross-examination is closed. [Laughter.]

The Court then ordered a recess until 2 o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

Judge Neilson was on the bench promptly at 2 o'clock. Mr. Evarts came in ten minutes later and resumed the cross-examination of Mr. Tilton:

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Tilton, before Bessie Turner left for the West, in or after January, 1871, were any letters taken from or written by her, except these letters that have been given in evidence—these two letters to which I asked your attention? A.—I know nothing of any such circumstance, Sir.

Q.—Of any other? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—That is what I understand your answer to be, that you do not know of any other letters having been taken from or written by her? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—That is all. Now do you remember, Mr. Tilton, whether among the—whether upon the occasion of the consideration between you and Mr. Bowen—upon the occasion when Oliver Johnson was present at a part of the interview, in December, before the 26th, or on the 26th of December; do you remember whether or no, in regard to any stories about you, as there made the subject of reiteration, there was any reference to an occurrence with which you were charged with being connected in Northfield, Minn.? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember when you were in Northfield, Minn., in one of your lecture tours, or do you remember being there at all? A.—I remember lecturing there once.

Q.—Yes; once. Now, do you remember when that was? A.—I could not fix it.

Q.—Which season? A.—I think it was a good while ago—several years ago; six or seven years ago, I think; I remember stopping at the house of a clergyman there.

Q.—Yes. Well, I want to fix the date of that if we can—if your memory will enable you to do so. Was it in 1867, 1868, or 1869? A.—I could not fix the date, but I think I can get it for you by applying to my lecture agent, as I did yesterday in regard to my lecture at Tidioute.

Mr. Evarts—Well, we will be glad to get the date accurately; of course we want it accurately, if at all.

The Witness—What circumstance do you refer to, Sir?

Mr. Evarts—Well, I will go on now. You remember lecturing there and being the guest of a clergyman there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—And the date of that we perhaps would like. Well, do you remember as among the stories—without regard to the question of whether there was anything in it or not—that there was a topic or a subject of imputation or charge against you, in reference to your conduct while there? A.—I never heard of it, Sir.

Q.—You never heard of it up to this time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And it was not a topic mentioned or referred to so as to define—so as to define it—mark it, in that conversation between you and Mr. Bowen? A.—No, Sir; I never heard anything about it until your mention of it now.

BEECHER KISSING TILTON.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, very well. You have referred to an occurrence, Mr. Tilton, upon an occasion which you, I think—somewhere from the 15th to the 20th of January, 1871—an occasion during Mr. Moulton's serious illness, in which you—in which Mr. Beecher accosted you, meeting you at the house of Mr. Moulton as he was leaving it, and saluted you with a kiss on the forehead? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You remember that occurrence? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, in the years of your acquaintance with Mr. Beecher, and up to the time of any estrangement—at whatever date you put it at—in your intercourse, were you and Mr. Beecher in the habit of saluting one another with a kiss? A.—No, Sir; we had done so in earlier years occasionally.

Mr. Evarts—I have asked you up to the period of any estrangement.

The Witness—I beg pardon; I thought you asked me during these last four years.

Mr. Evarts—No; I ask you whether, up to your estrangement, were you in the habit of saluting each other with a kiss? A.—Not in the habit, but it had been done.

Q.—Was it a frequent occurrence? A.—No, Sir; not frequent.

Q.—But it was occasional? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—So there was nothing marked or unusual, was there, during the period of this friendship of yours, that you should salute one another with a kiss? A.—It was no habit, Sir; it was rather a noticeable event when anything of the kind should happen.

Q.—It would be rather a noticeable occurrence? A.—Yes, Sir.

THE LETTER OF CONTRITION.

Q.—Mr. Tilton, when did this name of the paper of the 1st of January, 1871, of "the letter of contrition" first come to be given to it? A.—I don't know, Sir.

Q.—Was it not spoken of and described, so far as you know, up to the time of this trial, as an "apology"?

Mr. Beach—I submit, Sir, that it is fully immaterial what it may have been spoken of by.

The Court (to Mr. Evarts)—Do you mean spoken of between the parties?

Mr. Evarts—Yes, Sir; between the parties.

Mr. Beach—Between the parties? Well, that is not the question.

The Court—I cannot conceive that it would be proper except in that view.

Mr. Evarts—Well, people that hadn't anything to do with it of course I don't ask about.

Q.—Hadn't it, in any description of it, so far as you know, occurring between Mr. Moulton and yourself, or in which you gave publicity to any description of it, been spoken of as the "apology" until the time of this trial?

The Witness—Do I understand you now to refer to the manner in which it has been characterized by Mr. Beecher in talking with me?

Q.—Did you or Mr. Moulton, in any description, public or private, which you have given of it, call it an apology? A.—Mr. Beecher always characterized it as "my letter through Mr. Moulton."

Mr. Evarts—Very well.

The Witness—There was never any characterization put upon it, until I characterized it in the Bacon letter as the apology.

Q.—As an apology. Then up to the time of this trial, so far as any characterization by you was concerned, it had been called an apology? A.—No, Sir; I don't think any characterization was given to it until—certainly not by me—until the narrative which I designed to publish in the Fall or Winter of 1872. I think there I characterized it as an apology.

Mr. Evarts—Very well; I do not ask about the contents of any paper. So far as you know, in any reference to it by a descriptive title, had it been called by you an apology up to the time of this trial? A.—Well, it had been called in various ways by persons I spoke to. I once or twice spoke to Mr. Beecher on the subject, and spoke of it as his letter.

Mr. Evarts—I don't ask for any conversation.

Mr. Beach—I think you have.

Mr. Evarts—I do not ask for any conversation.

Mr. Fullerton—You ask for the fact.

Mr. Evarts—I didn't ask for a single word of conversation. I ask for the fact whether he had described it—whether he had given a descriptive title to it; not when he had spoken about it by any other than that of an apology.

Mr. Beach—And he was about to tell you.

Mr. Evarts—He was about to tell me a conversation he had about it, and that I did not call for.

The Court—This might be answered yes or no, Mr. Fullerton—

The Witness—I do not remember making any description of it whatever.

Mr. Evarts—What is the answer, Mr. Tilton?

The Witness—I said I did not recollect ever having made any description of it.

Mr. Evarts—Except in the Bacon letter, and there you called it an apology? A.—Yes, Sir; I called it an apology there.

Q.—Now, when and how did this descriptive name for it that has been used in this trial, as a letter of contrition, originate. Did it originate with you? A.—My impression is, that when a portion of the letter was printed—what was called the Bacon letter—the newspaper press very generally characterized it as Mr. Beecher's letter of contrition.

Q.—You think that name was taken from the published criticisms upon it? A.—That is the best of my recollection.

THE PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

Q.—Were you, in your examination before the commitee, asked this question, and did you make the answer that I read to you? [Reading:] "Did you, or did you not, as a matter of fact, accept the apology which Mr. Beecher made, and forgive the offense? A.—I accepted the apology and forgave the offense with as much largeness as I thought it was possible for a Christian man to assume." Were you asked that question and did you make that answer? A.—I think quite likely, Sir; I have no distinct recollection of it.

Q.—Were you asked this question and did you make this answer upon the same appearance before the Committee of Examination? [Reading:] "I ask you whether your relations and feelings toward Mr. Beecher since January, 1871, have not been friendly? A.—Yes, Sir; my relations and feelings toward him since January, 1871, when he made the apology, down to the time when the Church began to put out its right hand and took me by the throat, were friendly."

The Witness—Friendly in the sense that we were not hostile.

Q.—Well, I ask you were you asked that question, and did you make that answer? A.—I think if you will read a little further you will come to a modification of that statement.

Mr. Evarts—Well, I will read the next question. I only want to know whether you were asked that and answered it.

Mr. Beach—He says there is a modification of it.

The Witness—Please read a little further, Mr. Evarts.

Mr. Evarts—I will; I will read the next, but that does not dispose of the present question. I ask you whether that question was asked you and whether you made that answer. A.—Well, Sir, all I can say about that is, I do not remember either the question or answer in that report. That is all the aid I have to my memory on the subject.

Mr. Evarts—Well, I must take your answer, whatever it is. Was that question asked you, and did you make that answer? A.—I say I don't know whether it was asked me, and I don't know whether I made that answer. I say the probabilities are that something like that was asked me, and I made something like that answer. I ask you to read a little further, when, I think, a modification appears.

Mr. Evarts—This is the next question, and I will read it and ask you whether this question was asked and you made the answer. The question is, [reading:] "They are not now friendly, but they were friendly up to the beginning of the action of the church in this matter? A.—Yes, Sir; that is to say, they were friendly in the sense that we were not in collision with each other."

The Witness—Yes, Sir; that is the only sense in which Mr. Beecher and I have been friends for the last two or three years.

Q.—Well, I only want to know whether that was asked, and whether you made that answer? A.—All I know of whether they were asked or answered, is simply the record in that book; I have no recollection other than the record there.

Q.—My only point is to find out whether they were asked you and answered by you.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, he has answered the question three or four times.

Mr. Evarts—Yes; well, I will not criticise him. (To witness)—What do you say?

Mr. Fullerton—He has answered two or three times.

Mr. Evarts—How has he answered, Mr. Fullerton?

Mr. Fullerton—I am not here to tell you that.

Mr. Beach—He has answered it that he only knows from the record in this book.

Mr. Evarts—I don't understand that. Will you read the answer, Mr. Stenographer? [The answer was read as above.]

Mr. Evarts (to witness)—Now, all that apart from the record and from your recollection, will you say whether or no that question was asked and the answer given? A.—I cannot say; the chief answer I recollect with regard to that—

Mr. Evarts (interrupting)—No matter; I don't ask for anything else; not for any new information, but only whether you did or did not say certain things at certain times. [Mr. Evarts then handed a letter to the witness.]

Q.—Look at that letter, Mr. Tilton, and say in whose handwriting it is. A.—It is in the handwriting of Mr. Beecher, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember receiving that, and conveying it to your wife? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you receive it from Mr. Beecher personally? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—From Mr. Moulton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember—there is no date on this—do you remember, in any connection, what time—what year, or what part of the year, it was written? A.—My recollection is it was written about six months after the events to which it alludes, and the date was omitted purposely—

Mr. Evarts (interrupting)—No matter; I want the fact.

The Witness (continuing)—That there might be no inconsistency.

Mr. Evarts—No matter. You think it was written in the Spring of 1873? A.—In the Spring of 1873.

Mr. Evarts then read the letter as follows:

MR. BEECHER TO MRS. TILTON.

MY DEAR MRS. TILTON: I hoped that you would be shielded from the knowledge of the great wrong that has been done to you, and, through you, to universal womanhood. I can hardly bear to speak of it, or allude to a matter than which nothing can be imagined more painful to a pure and womanly nature. I pray daily for you "that your faith fail not." You yourself know the way and the power of prayer. God has been your refuge in many sorrows before. He will now hide you in His pavilion until the storm be overpast. The rain that beats down the flower to the earth will pass at length, and the stem, bent, but not broken, will rise again and blossom as before.

Every pure woman on earth will feel that this wanton and unprovoked assault is aimed at you, but reaches to universal womanhood.

Meantime your dear children will love you with double tenderness, and Theodore, against whom these shafts are hurled, will hide you in his heart of hearts.

I am glad that this revelation from the pit has given him a sight of the danger that was before hidden by specious appearances and promises of usefulness. May God keep him in courage in the arduous struggle which he wages against adversity, and bring him out, though much tried, like gold seven times refined.

I have not spoken of myself. No word could express the sharpness and depth of my sorrow in your behalf, my dear and honored friend. God walks in the fire by the side of those he loves, and in heaven neither you, nor Theodore, nor I, shall regret the discipline, how hard soever it may seem now.

May He restrain and turn those poor creatures who have been given over to do all this sorrowful harm to those who have deserved no such treatment at their hands.

I commend you to my mother's God, my dear friend! May His smile bring light in darkness, and His love be a perpetual Summer to you!

Very truly yours,
HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Mr. Evarts—The occurrence to which this letter refers was the publication of the Woodhull scandal? A.—Yes, Sir. Which had taken place several months previous.

Q.—Well, which had taken place. We know when it took place. It referred to the publication of the Woodhull scandal? A.—Yes, Sir.

A CONVERSATION WITH MR. HALLIDAY.

Q.—After the publication of the Woodhull scandal, in November, 1872, did you have a conversation with Mr. Halliday on the subject of that scandal, or anything that should be said or done in consequence of it? A.—I remember a conversation that I had with Mr. Halliday, in company with Mr. Bell. I don't remember the date of it exactly.

Q.—Well, that is what I want. You remember the conversation? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, where was that? A.—At Mr. Halliday's house.

Q.—Yes, and by previous apointment? A.—That I have forgotten, Sir.

Q.—Forgotten? A.—Forgotten, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Well, I don't know, I am sure. You were together—you three persons were together there on this occasion? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was it by apointment or not? A.—I have already answered you.

Q.—You mean that you don't know; is that your answer, that you don't know? A.—I have already answered it, that I do not recollect.

Mr. Evarts—Very well, then; so far as you remember, do you think it was by some chance that you three were together there? A.—No body answered that.

Q.—Do you answer it in that way—that it was by mere chance that you came there? A.—No, Sir. I don't recollect whether it was by previous appointment or not. I could not say it was mere chance unless I knew it was.

Q.—So far as you have any recollection concerning the circumstances it was a chance interview? A.—Yes, Sir. I have no recollection whether it was a chance interview, or whether it was an interview by appointment.

Mr. Evarts—Very well.

Witness—I have no recollection on the subject.

Mr. Evarts—No recollection on the subject?

Witness—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you then in the habit of being at Mr. Halliday's? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Can you say whether this was on the 18th of November, or about that time? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Very shortly after the publication. Now, what degree of acquaintance had you with Mr. Halliday prior to that interview? A.—Very slight, Sir.

Q.—Very slight? A.—Yes, Sir; I don't know that I had any.

Q.—Now, upon coming into Mr. Halliday's presence, or at the commencement of any discourse or conversation with him, did you say: "I want to see you?" A.—I don't remember that, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember how the conversation was introduced or commenced? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember at that stage of the matter taking a seat? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—On the sofa? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember whether you continued standing or sat down? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you then say, "I came at the request of my friend, Frank Moulton, to speak with you concerning the Woodhull scandal?" A.—I don't remember whether I did or not, Sir; the circumstances have passed out of my mind so that I cannot answer positively.

Q.—Do you remember, then, upon Mr. Bell's concluding some conversation that he had with Mr. Halliday, and rising to leave, you saying to him, "George, don't go?"

Witness—That I said, "George, don't go?"

Mr. Evarts—Yes, George don't go, meaning Mr. Bell.

Witness—No, Sir, I never called him George in my life; I may have asked him not to go.

Q.—You may have asked him not to go, but did not address him by his name? A.—I don't think I did.

Q.—Were you not well acquainted with Mr. Bell? A.—I have known him from my boyhood, but not intimately. I don't think I should venture to address him in that way.

Mr. Evarts—I don't care about that; he was not a stranger to you like Mr. Halliday? A.—No, Sir; he is a man for whom I have very high respect.

Q.—And you knew him quite well at that time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And then did Mr. Halliday, in answer to a look of Mr. Bell to him, say, "Don't go if Mr. Tilton wants you to stop?" A.—I don't remember that, Sir.

Q.—You don't remember that? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you, in the presence of those two gentlemen, say this: "I had called to see Mr. Halliday at the request of my friend, Frank Moulton, to speak with him concerning the Woodhull scandal; I have come to deny it; it is as false as can be; there is not a word of truth in it." Did you say that? A.—I don't remember that I did; quite likely that I did, though; either that or the substance of it; Mr. Moulton and I understood the same plan of denial.

Mr. Evarts—Don't qualify it. I am asking you simply whether you said this or that thing. I ask that anything be struck out, if your Honor please, that is not an answer to that.

Mr. Beach—I don't know; what do you want to strike out?

Mr. Evarts—I ask your Honor to so rule.

The Court—The witness will confine his answers to the questions asked.

Mr. Evarts—What he did say, not in answer to my question, I ask to have struck out.

Mr. Beach—That leaves it quite uncertain what is struck out and what is retained.

The Court—Strike out the last remark.

Mr. Beach—Well, concerning Mr. Moulton; very well, Sir.

Q.—Did you then say the whole thing was a mere fabrication? A.—I don't know that I used that phraseology; but I remember using some very energetic words to sweep out from their minds the idea there was anything in the story.

Mr. Evarts—Very well.

Witness—I don't think I used any such weak stuff as that. I swept it away at a breath.

Q.—This was less strong, then, than you put it? A.—I trust so; yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you disclaim all knowledge of its publication? A.—I don't remember that particularly I did.

Q.—Did you state that you were away and campaigning when it made its publication, and were perfectly astonished when it was printed? A.—I don't remember that I said that.

Q.—Did you, referring to that publication, also say, "It is just as false as it would be for me to go over to New-York and say that the tree in front of Mr. Halliday's house was covered with 500 flags, representing all nations of the earth?" A.—I don't know, Sir; I did not know that he had a house in New-York.

Mr. Evarts—I will read the question to you again.

Witness—Thank you, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Did you say: "It was just as false as for me to go over to New-York and say that the tree in front of Mr. Halliday's house was covered with 500 flags, representing all nations of the earth?" A.—I don't remember any such expression as that.

Q.—Is that weak, do you think? A.—I should think it was rather weak, yes. I do not mean to say that it was not mine because it was weak.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, don't let us spend a week to dispose of it.

Q.—Did you then, or during that conversation a, little after the points at which I have examined you, did you say to Mr. Halliday and Mr. Bell, "My wife is as pure as light?" A.—No, Sir; I will tell you what I said at that point. I wanted to say something more assuring than that to these gentlemen; I siad, as I remember, something like this: "You won't regard my testimony as of any avail; go to Mr. Beecher, and he himself will tell you Elizabeth is as pure as gold"—"as pure as light," or some such expression as that.

Mr. Evarts—That was the very next question I was going to ask you. I want your answer to this one, whether you did not say "My wife is as pure as light?" A.—I don't remember whether I did or not. If I did not then, I say it now.

Q.—And did you not say, "You ask Mr. Beecher, he will tell you she is as pure as gold." A.—Perhaps so, something of that sort.

Q.—Something of that sort? A.—Yes, Sir.

THE TRUE STORY.

Q.—Now, Mr. Tilton, I understand that somewhere along toward the end of December, 1872, there was in existence, or in the course of preparation, a paper which has been here called, I think, or described as the "True Story?" A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who wrote that paper? A.—I wrote it?

Q.—When did you write it? A.—The latter end of December, 1872.

Q.—Was it written out with all the documents which its frame included at that time? Was it in a complete form of composition, which included the documents that it embraced in its completed state? A.—My impression is one or two documents were not in—for instance, the tripartite covenant; I think that I had no copy of that at the time; Mr. Claflin possessed that; my impression is that document was to be included.

Q.—Yes, but with that exception you think it had been reduced to a complete form, so that the ordinary reader could take it up and follow it. A.—My impression is, perhaps two or three other papers were not in it.

Q.—But otherwise it was in a shape that any one who read writing could read it? A.—He could understand all that was there.

Q.—It was not in phonographic or stenographic characters? A.—No, Sir; it was not.

Q.—It was in English and in ordinary handwriting? A.—It was in as good English as I could write.

Q.—Now, Sir, when, if at all, was that document ever made complete by including what might have been called the omitted documents? A.—I don't think it was ever made complete by the inclusion of the tripartite covenant.

Q.—Or any otherwise than as it then read? You said some papers might have been omitted. Now, was it ever written out in a more complete form than it then was? A.—My recollection is that it was never in manuscript so complete as it ought to have been for publication, if it had been sent to the press; that is to say, I do not think that the tripartite covenant was ever incorporated in it. Nevertheless, I am not positive as to that.

Q.—But there was a place designated for that to be put in? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—So that the bringing and the inserting of that document would make it complete? A.—There may have been perhaps two or three other breaks.

Q.—Have you any recollection that there was? A.—I cannot speak positively, Sir; it is so long since I saw the manuscript.

Q.—Now, Sir, how bulky a paper was that? A.—I think it would have occupied two or three columns of a newspaper, printed.

Q.—It was written, was it not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And what was it on—foolscap? A.—I think it was.

Q.—And written on one side only? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And how many sheets were there? A.—I don't know, Sir.

Q.—A good many sheets? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—I don't know so much about the columns of a newspaper as an editor, and I don't know how many sheets it would require to fill a column. How thick was it in the manuscript? A.—It would be a pretty good thick package; it would be as thick as your hand.

Q.—I mean in foolscap; not more than that? A.—I should think perhaps as thick as that book, (indicating a stenographic book perhaps half an inch in thickness;) I don't know how thick it was.

Q.—How many copies of that were made by you, or to your knowledge? A.—No copy of it.

Q.—No copy of it ever made? A.—No, Sir; not by me or to my knowledge. I never made a copy of it.

Q.—Not by you or to your knowledge? A.—I never saw any copy of it, Sir.

Q.—Was that paper ever destroyed? A.—To my best knowledge it was destroyed by Mrs. Tilton. She told me she destroyed it.

Mr. Evarts—No matter about any communications from your wife to you.

The Witness—That is all I know about it.

Q.—So far as you believe it was destroyed? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And not by you personally? A.—Not by me.

Q.—Nor by your design? A.—She told me she destroyed it.

Mr. Evarts—I don't care about any conversation that occurred between you and your wife.

Q.—You believe it was destroyed, but not by you or by your design? A.—I believe so, Sir.

Q.—Now, when did you last see that paper or know of its existence? A.—It was a great while ago, Sir. I don't remember.

Q.—How long, about, so far as your recollection goes, did it continue to be in existence to your knowledge? A.—I don't know, Sir. I only know that last Spring, I think, Mrs. Tilton told me she destroyed it, but when she destroyed it I don't know.

Mr. Evarts—I again repeat I do not ask for anything that comes from your wife to you.

Q.—Then, so far as you know of its existence, my inquiry was solely how long you continued to see it, or know of its existence otherwise. A.—I don't know; I don't remember that I ever saw it since the Spring of 1872—somewhere about that time.

Q.—And you did see it, to your knowledge, as late as that? A.—I don't think I saw it very long after the time it was written. Perhaps I did, but I don't remember.

Q.—You do not remember how long? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did some months elapse? A.—Some months, perhaps; I have no distinct recollection about it.

Q.—Do you remember handing that paper to any person, and leaving it for perusal? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—At the will of that person? A.—Yes, Sir; several persons.

Q.—Now, Sir, can you give us the names of these persons? A.—I showed it to Hon. William C. De Witt, of this city, for one.

Q.—And when? A.—I don't remember when.

Q.—Well, anybody else? A.—I showed it to Mr. George A. Bell.

Q.—When? A.—I don't remember that.

Q.—Now, in showing it to Mr. De Witt did you leave it in his possession? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—And for how long did he retain it? A.—A day or two, I think.

Q.—And with Mr. Bell how long was it? A.—

Q.—With Mr. Bell? Did you leave it in his hands or in his possession? A.—I should think he had it a day or two, I don't remember how long.

Q.—Now, to whom else did you show it? A.—I think I showed it to Mr. Dunkley, of this city. I don't remember his first name.

Q.—Well, he is a well-known person, is he not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q. [Spelling his name.]—Does he spell it D-u-n-k-l-e-e? A.—I don't know how he spells it.

Q.—Did you leave it with him? A.—I think I did, Sir.

Q.—Did you leave it with any other persons that you remember? A.—I don't remember them at present; I showed it to a number of persons.

Q.—And those are the only names you can give? A.—Those are the only names that occur to me.

Q.—Now? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you so show and so leave this "True Story," as it is called, with Mr. Goodrich—W. W. Goodrich? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You did not? A.—No, Sir; never showed it to him at all.

HE DID NOT SHOW IT TO DR. STORRS.

Q.—Did you show it to and leave it with Rev. Dr. Storrs? A.—I read the article—

Q.—That is not my question? A.—No, Sir; not the complete thing.

Q.—Did you show it to and read it with him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—As a whole? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, you did read some part of it to him; I don't ask you what part? A.—I didn't read any part of it to him.

Q.—Did you show any part of it to him? A.—No, Sir, not of that paper.

Judge Neilson—Let me get the answer.

Mr. Evarts—That answer is not correct, Sir. I understood him to say he read a portion of a paper or of the first paper.

Witness—Well, Mr. Evarts, I am under oath, and I desire my answers to be made correctly.

Q.—Did you show it? A.—I did not show that document to Dr. Storrs; that is to say, the document you now describe; you have asked me which it was, but I showed him the substance in its preparation.

Judge Neilson—I think he has a right to answer that question, otherwise there would be a misconception. The paper he showed was in sense a foundation of the story. He showed that to Dr. Storrs.

Mr. Evarts—Well, if your Honor please, may I not draw him out by an inquiry concerning the completed paper? I meant the identical pamphlet, and nothing else, with whom he left it, and to whom he showed it. Now, if he had not left that with Dr. Storrs, and did not show him the whole of it—I am not inquiring as to any other paper.

Judge Neilson—If he had not showed that very pamphlet to him, why, that would be a very proper modification. Now, instead of the completed story, suppose he had a draft of it, that would be proper to show.

Mr. Evarts—That will be another part of the inquiry.

Judge Neilson—Well, it would, but it would not be a proper way to proceed; it would look bad.

Mr. Beach—I do not think—

Mr. Evarts—But if your Honor please—

Mr. Beach—I ask you not to interrupt me in that peremptory and inauspicious way.

Mr. Evarts—I believe my question to be a proper one.

Mr. Beach—I understand your question as well as you do. The question which the gentleman put to the witness was whether that paper which is called "The True Story" was read or shown to Dr. Storrs. The question was not whether the specific pamphlet which he had finally prepared was read or shown to him, as the stenographer's minutes will show. Well, Sir, this draft was a part of the true story; it was a preparation of the true story, and it necessarily called upon the witness for an explanation, which he sought to give.

Judge Neilson—A general denial could not be reconciled with the fact that he had read a portion of the draft of that paper to Dr. Storrs.

Mr. Evarts—Now, if your Honor please, the witness is mistaken if he has supposed that, at any stage of these questions concerning the persons to whom he had shown, or with whom he left this paper, I referred to anything else except this printed pamphlet, of which there was no other copy. If he has made this mistake I will allow his answers to be corrected in any way that is proper.

Judge Neilson—We understand that.

Mr. Evarts—But I have a right to confine my questions to that completed pamphlet and nothing else. I think that right cannot be denied.

Judge Neilson—Well, if that is avowed, the witness is not allowed to explain; then there will be no misapprehension, otherwise, there is room for criticism upon the witness.

Mr. Evarts—I agree with that, and if the witness has any doubt, and if the preceding questions have not been completely understood by the witness, as applying to the completed pamphlet, which I have reduced to an existence, then I will agree to any modification that your Honor may be pleased to make.

Mr. Beach—Will the stenographer please read the last question?

Stenographer—"You did not show any part of it to him?"

Mr. Evarts—The preceding questions, if you please.

Stenographer—"Did you show it to or leave it with him? A.—No, Sir. Q.—As a whole? A.—No, Sir. Q.—Did you show it to or read it to Rev. Dr. Storrs? A.—I read the original draft.

Mr. Evarts—Now my question, if you please.

Witness—No, Sir, not the completed copy.

Judge Neilson—Then we understand it, I think, now.

Q.—The completed manuscript, as I have reduced it to an existence, you did not exhibit to Dr. Storrs? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And did not point to him or refer to him any thing out of that paper? A.—No, Sir; because I had already read to him the paper.

Q.—No matter what the reason is, and that we will have struck out. You did not do it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you show that manuscript, as you are pleased to call it the true story, to Charles Storrs, and if so, did you leave it with him? A.—I think not, Sir.

Q.—Did you show it to or leave it with—I now speak of the paper itself, the written paper—to Mr. Page, the artist? A.—I don't remember whether I did or not; I think not; still I won't be certain.

HE READ EVERY WORD OF IT TO MR. TRACY.

Q.—Did you to Mr. B. F. Tracy show that very paper I am speaking of? A.—Yes, Sir; I read him every word of it from beginning to end.

Q.—Very well. Did you to Mr. Franklin Woodruff? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you to Mr. F. D. Moulton? A.—I don't remember whether I ever read it to Mr. Moulton or not.

Q.—Do you remember whether you ever left it in his hands? A.—It was practically in his hands most of the time; it was under his control.

Q.—Yes; but I mean in his possession; that is what I mean by being in his hands; did you leave it in his possession; I don't know whether you did or not? A.—It was in his control.

Mr. Beach—Answer a direct question.

IT WAS IN MOULTON'S POSSESSION.

Witness—My impression is Mr. Moulton had it in his possession except for a time.

Q.—Very well. A.—That is my best recollection.

Q.—Then it was in his possession, of course? Did you show it to or leave it with Mr. James B. Mix? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know him? A.—Yes. Sir.

Q.—Is he a Brooklyn man? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you show it or leave it with Mr. F. B. Carpenter? A.—My impression is I showed the original draft, read the original draft to Mr. Carpenter.

Q.—I am not asking a single question about the original draft; I am asking a question about this completed manuscript? A.—Well, I showed him either one or the other, I don't know which.

Q.—And you can't say but you did show the completed manuscript? A.—No; I can't say which.

Q.—Did you show it to or leave it with Mr. Samuel D. Belcher?—no matter what else you showed him—did you show him that? A.—I think not, Sir.

Q.—Did you show it to or leave it with Mr. John W. Harmon? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Both leave it with him and show it to him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you show it to and leave it with Mr. James Redpath? A.—I think not; don't remember that.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Redpath? A.—Perfectly well.

Q.—And were in the habit of seeing him at that time? A.—He lives in Boston, but he came to my house occasionally.

Q.—And staid at your house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—As a friend? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Very well; what do you say as to that? A.—I have answered you, Sir.

Q.—Have you no recollection of having shown it to him? A.—I have already answered "No, Sir;" if I had any recollection, Mr. Evarts, I would cheerfully tell you.

Q.—I have no doubt of that. Do you recollect that you did not show it to him? A.—I have already said that I have no recollection on the subject. How then can I recollect?

Q.—You have no recollection on the subject? A.—I have not.

Q.—Did you show it—this completed manuscript, I mean—or leave it with Mr. Thomas Kinsella? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Neither showed it to him nor left it with him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you show it to Mr. William T. Clarke or leave it with him? A.—I don't remember about that.

Q.—Mr. Clarke, he was your associate or an editor of yours? A.—He was my associate, yes, Sir; my only doubt as to Mr. Clarke, Mr. Evarts, is whether he saw the completed letter or the original draft; I would make the same answer concerning him as I did concerning Dr. Storrs.

Q.—I understand you to say, clearly, that you never showed the completed document to Dr. Storrs? A.—I make the same answer now; I showed him the draft.

Q.—I don't know which way you answered; did you say whether you did or did not show the completed papers to Mr. Clarke? A.—I don't know which way it was; it was either one way or the other.

Q.—Did you show the papers to Mr. Whitney—Alderman Whitney, I believe he is called? A.—I think not, Sir, I showed him a copy of Mr. Beecher's letter of contrition.

Q.—No matter about anything else. I am not asking you about anything else.

Judge Neilson—His answer is, "I think not; I don't recollect I have done so."

Q.—Do you remember offering it to him rolled up and his not taking it? A. No, Sir.

Q.—You don't remember that? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, Sir, the previous or earlier draft, if there was such a paper in any complete form, and if so, you may describe how it was if you please; did you show that to any person that I have named? A.—Well, Sir, I have already told you that I have shown it to Dr. Storrs.

Q.—What was this first draft, and how complete was it? A.—It was just like the other; the other was a copy of it; the first draft was all criss-crossed with the interlineations of composition.

Q.—Well, as I understand you, the matter of the first was the same as that of the other paper? A.—Yes; perhaps I ought to mention, Mr. Evarts, since you have asked me as to the complete, that very few persons ever saw the pamphlet with its final additions, namely, the two letters, one of Mrs. Tilton and one of Mr. Beecher, written on almost the last day of the year.

Q.—Which are in evidence here? A.—Yes, Sir; those were written in afterward; I doubt whether anybody else saw it.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor may remember that both those letters are in evidence here. (To counsel)—Do you know the numbers of those two letters, one of Mr. Beecher and one of Mrs. Tilton, at the end of December, 1872? Now, I would like to get those letters, if your Honor please, to make the answers definite. [Letters produced and handed to witness.]

Q.—What is the first one? A.—Mrs. Tilton's, marked "D 44."

Q.—What is Mr. Beecher's letter? A.—That is No. 174.

Q.—You have looked at the originals? Yes, Sir.

Q.—I understand you, then, as now saying, as applicable to your answer, that at the probable time what was called the "Complete Statement" was shown to each of the persons to whom it was shown, it did not contain these exhibits—D 44 and No. 174? A.—No, Sir; you misunderstand me. The persons who saw that document before these two cards were written of course could not have seen the cards that were copied in it, and the persons who saw this document after these two cards were written saw these cards in it.

Q.—Do you remember when these two cards were added or supplied to this true story? A.—I think I copied them in as soon as I received them.

Q.—As soon as they came into existence probably? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—All persons to whom you showed the true story in its completed form after that date saw it with these letters in, and those who saw it prior to that saw it without them? A.—Yes, Sir; very few people saw it prior to that date, because it was not written until between Christmas and New Year's.

Q.—Then, you say very few people saw it without those letters in, is that the idea? A.—Yes, Sir.

HE READ THE ORIGINAL DRAFT TO DR. STORRS.

Q.—I thought it was the other way. Now, this original draft; did you show that to Rev. Dr. Storrs? A.—Yes, Sir; read it to him.

Q.—Read him the whole? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you do that? A.—When did I do it?

Q.—Yes. A.—I did that I should say somewhere about the 20th of December.

Q.—Give the year? A.—1872; I am not positive as to the date.

Q.—About that time? A.—Somewhere about that date; that is my best recollection.

Q.—Now, did you show that draft in the shape of a production to Mr. Charles Storrs? A.—I don't remember that I did, Sir.

Q.—Did you show it to Mr. Paige, the artist? A.—I don't remember that.

Q.—Did you show it to Mr. Dunckley? A.—My recollection is that Mr. Dunckley saw the completed pamphlet; Mr. Evarts calls it a pamphlet; it was simply a roll of paper.

Mr. Beach—That is no reason why you should call it a pamphlet, because he does improperly.

Witness—It was a roll of paper.

Mr. Evarts—I don't discuss what it was; it was reduced to the complete form of the document which you have named.

Q.—Now, did you show this draft to Mr. James B. Mix? A.—I showed Mr. Mix some loose sheets of a portion.

Q.—You didn't show him the whole? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you show this original draft to Mr. Samuel D. Belcher? A.—That I don't remember.

Q.—Did you leave it with him? A.—Don't remember that.

WHAT BECAME OF THE ORIGINAL DRAFT.

Q.—Now, what became of this original draft? A.—As soon as I copied it, and made a clean copy of it, the original sheets, I think, went into my waste basket.

Q.—So that is not in existence now? A.—I think not, Sir.

Q.—Do you know of any copy of that paper being in existence? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, I have understood you to say that you read the complete paper to Mr. Tracy? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you mean not the draft? A.—The complete paper.

Q.—Now, when and where was that? A.—It was in Moulton's study.

Q.—At an interview that has been made the subject of testimony here? A.—Well, Sir, it seems to me something has been said about it. I think it was between Christmas and New Year's, somewhere along that time.

Q.—Now, Sir, when you say that this paper and this draft of it are destroyed, as you don't know that any copy of them is in existence, I understand you to mean that the whole of them are destroyed? A.—There was no copy of them that I know of, this one being destroyed of Mrs. Tilton. I don't know of any other.

Q.—All parts of it being destroyed? A.—No, Sir; two or three final pages remained.

Q.—Of what? A.—Of this copy.

Q.—That includes, you mean, these letters? A.—I don't know exactly how much.

Q.—Then you do understand that there are two or three pages other than this letter part? A.—Two or three of the final pages which were written on, together with several blank sheets not written on. I found them in my wife's bureau after she deserted her home. I have those sheets now, I think.

Mr. Fullerton—We announced that fact to you the other day.

Mr. Evarts—My object is to get at the facts.

Q.—And excepting those parts, you know of no copy of either the completed paper or of the draft being in existence? A.—I don't know whether I should answer yes or no to that question, as I don't know which answer would be required grammatically.

Judge Neilson—I think either would be right, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Now, will you produce those parts?

Mr. Fullerton—We can't at this moment, because I believe they are not here.

Mr. Evarts—Well, that is a good answer for the other side, of course. I have asked for them, and my friends say they are not now in court.

Judge Neilson—Yes.

Mr. Evarts—That is satisfactory.

THE INTERVIEW WITH MR. TRACY.

Q.—Mr. Tilton, will you recall your attention a moment to the supposed date of any interview in which you showed this complete statement to Mr. Tracy, you now say it was between Christmas and New Year's of 1872? A.—I think it was, Sir; it was either then or possibly a little later.

Q.—Not earlier? A.—No, Sir, it could not have been earlier, because the complete manuscript was not in existence earlier.

Q.—Very well then; if you showed him something of this nature earlier than Christmas, it was not the complete statement? A.—I didn't show him anything earlier than Christmas.

Q.—Haven't you, in your previous examination, put the date of this interview with Mr. Tracy earlier than between Christmas and New-Year's? A.—The interview which I had with Mr. Tracy, Mr. Woodruff, and Mr. Moulton, occurred in November—just six weeks previous to this.

Q.—Well, at that time did you show him—I won't say the completed copy, because it was not then completed—but did you show him a draft of this statement, or read it to him? A.—It was not in existence; the draft did not come into existence until a month or so. I didn't show anything to Mr. Tracy, not until Mr. Moulton showed him the letter of contrition and other papers.

Q.—Now, at the interview at which you did show the completed paper, as you say, to Mr. Tracy, who were present? A.—Mr. Francis D. Moulton.

Q.—Anybody else? A.—Nobody else; the three of us.

Q.—Where was that? A.—Up in the study of Moulton's house.

Q.—And that is distinct from the interview in which Mr. Woodruff was also present? A.—O, yes, they were nearly two months apart; six weeks or two months apart, those two interviews.

Q.—Now, Sir, was not the interview at which you showed Mr. Tracy any paper, or draft of the "true story," about or exactly the 15th of December? A.—No, Sir; it was either three or four weeks after that.

Q.—It was either between Christmas or New Year's, or later? A.—Or later—yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, can you give us the date of the destruction of the draft otherwise than that it was done as soon as you had completed the original? Q.—I think that as fast as I copied the sheets they went into the waste-basket; that is what I recollect about it.

Q.—You have no recollection concerning it, and you cannot give us more exactly the date or days on which you made a copy of this paper? A.—I should think that—I have a recollection that Mr. Carpenter has a note in his diary that it was the evening of Christmas Day.

Q.—That is the copy? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, that is not good evidence. He knew of the copying? A.—Yes, Sir; just of the copying.

Q.—That is not good evidence. A.—You asked me to fix the date. I may be wrong about that.

Q.—As far as you can fix it, it was about Christmas? A.—Somewhere about that time.

WHEN HE COMMENCED THE WRITING OF THE DRAFT.

Q.—Now, how early did you begin the writing or drafting of the original? A.—I think somewhere about the 20th of December, perhaps.

Q.—Now, how are you able to fix that date, and with what assurance? A.—I fix that date by a visit which I made to Dr. Storrs, and on which I carried Mrs. Tilton's letter of Dec. 16.

Q.—Well, you meant that the 20th of December was the date of the visit to Dr. Storrs? A.—No, Sir; I think the date of that visit was the date of the letter, viz.: Dec. 16.

Q.—Then at the time of that visit you had not commenced the draft?

Judge Neilson—Copying?

Mr. Tilton—I think, perhaps, I had put together some notes of a draft, or I had possibly made some copies of the paper, that I might read them to Dr. Storrs, that I might have his judgment; that I did go, and out of that judgment I read the paper.

Q.—No matter about that. I want to get at the date when you began to prepare that which was physically the draft of this "True Story." A.—My recollection is about the middle of December; from the middle to the 20th.

Q.—I speak of this draft as a paper actually in existence. When did you begin that? A.—I think about the middle of December. That is my best recollection, Sir.

Q.—And you then had an interview with Dr. Storrs? A.—I had two or three interviews, Sir.

Q.—Well, you had one on the 16th? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And at that time you had not commenced the draft? A.—I don't know whether I had commenced it or not.

Q.—You cannot say you had any part of the draft with you when you went to Dr. Storrs? A.—No, Sir, I don't recollect that.

Q.—Now, when next did you see Dr. Storrs? A.—I don't remember the date.

Q.—Well, as near as you can fix it? A.—I saw Dr. Storrs three or four times, but I don't remember the date of them; one was in November, one was in the early part of December, and another was, perhaps, toward the middle, or toward the close, I cannot recollect.

THE STATE OF THE DRAFT WHEN HE READ IT TO DR. STORRS.

Q.—Now, my only point at present is to know in what state this True Story was, in draft or a completed copy, when you showed either to Dr. Storrs? A.—I read to Dr. Storrs the last sheets of the substance of the whole thing; I don't remember on which occasion.

Q.—Did you read it from this physical paper that has been called the draft? A.—Physical paper?

Q.—Yes, Sir? A.—O certainly. Yes, Sir.

Q.—You did? A.—I read to him the paper which was afterward copied in a more cleanly way, and which was stitched together and constituted what you call the pamphlet.

Q.—Was this draft which you showed to Dr. Storrs anything in the shape of a composition called the "True Story?" A.—"True Story," I am not sure. I had two interviews with Dr. Storrs, when we referred to the documents themselves. Then they were joined together in a draft.

Q.—That might be, but that I am not inquiring. A.—What is it you are asking me, Mr. Evarts?

Q.—I want you to fix the date of the interview with Dr. Storrs in which you had physically presented the draft, or any part of a draft of the True Story. A.—Well, I cannot fix the date.

Q.—You can't, Sir? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—But it was subsequent to the 16th of December? A.—To the best of my recollection.

THE BOWEN LETTER AND THE STORIES CURRENT IN THE WEST.

Q.—I now come to the period of the meditated publication of your letter to Bowen of the 1st of January, 1871; you had returned from the West, as I understand you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And found a condition of rumors and imputations there which made you think it was necessary to have some publication? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, you had been on a lecturing tour? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did Mrs. Tilton accompany you on that lecturing tour? A.—She did on a part of it.

Q.—Well, how many months or weeks? A.—I don't remember that; we went away together into the North-west, I recollect.

Q.—Did she go with you a greater part of the tour? A.—I think not; only a portion of it.

Q.—Now, as you traveled this region for the purpose of your lectures, as I understand, you found prevalent these stories which, I think, you have characterized as "horrible stories?"

Continued on Sixth Page.

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 11, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GRAND MASQUERADE BALL of the Liederkranz Society.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Regnold, Mr. Frederick Thorne, Mr. Charles Calvert, Miss Berthe Girardin.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—WOMEN OF THE DAY.—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. George Parkes, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Sara Jewett.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SHAUGHRAUN—Mr. J. R. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—THE NEW MAGDALEN.—Miss Carlotta LeClercq, Mr. George Clarke.

PARK THEATRE.—GIROFLE-GIROFLA (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Minetti, Mlle. Dorel, M. Duplan.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM, ATHLETICS—MENAGERIE—MUSEUM—Open afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

ROBINSON HALL.—PERSONATION AND SONGS by Mr. Frederic Maccabe.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Emerson.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BOWERY THEATRE.—BUFFALO BILL—BLOOD-STAINED HAND.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF WATER COLOR PAINTINGS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

CLUB RATES OF THE WEEKLY.

FIVE COPIES	(per annum)	$7 50
TEN COPIES	(per annum)	12 50
TWENTY COPIES	(per annum)	22 00
THIRTY COPIES	(per annum)	30 00

AND ONE EXTRA COPY TO EACH CLUB.

For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

CLUB RATES OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Two copies, one year	$5
Ten copies, one year, (and one extra copy free.)	25

New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Advertisements and subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

THE TIMES FREE OF POSTAGE.

We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this Office, free, on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers in the United States, under the new Law which took effect on the 1st inst.*

A very important change was made in the Revenue bill yesterday morning before reporting it to the House. The repeal of the tax on matches and that of the tax on checks were stricken out. No reduction was made in other taxes to correspond to this change. The bill, therefore, according to the estimates published, will realize some forty millions of additional income. It is expected that it will receive the substantially united opposition of the Democrats in the House, who will contend that the deficiency in the revenues should be met by economy in expenditure. It is probable, also, that an effort may be made to restore the duty on tea and coffee, and to resist the repeal of the ten per cent. reduction made in 1872. The bill will be considered to-day, and may reach a vote before adjournment.

Senator CONKLING, in presenting the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce concerning the condition of New-York harbor yesterday, took occasion to urge special attention to the importance of the matter. Congress has but a few working days left; there must be an appropriation made to carry out the work now conducted under the superintendence of Gen. NEWTON. It ought not to be neglected, for if it is, what is already accomplished may be lost. If the harbor is to be saved to commerce, the blasting operations in the East River must be continued, and there must be an absolute stop put to the practice of filling up the channel with ashes and other refuse. The danger to our marine interests is very great, and every month of delay increases that peril.

The motion to strike the extra Pacific Mail subsidy from the Post Office Appropriation bill, and to annul the contract under which it was granted, was agreed to without discussion in the House yesterday. Should the company seek to establish the validity of this contract in the courts, the Government is provided with two very good points of defense. First, there is abundant evidence to prove that corrupt and fraudulent means were used to secure the contract; and second, one of the conditions of the contract, that the extra service should be performed by American-built iron steam-ships, has not been fulfilled. The news of the arrival at San Francisco of the *City of Peking* in a miserably disabled condition, and the news of the repeal of the subsidy, are certainly bad tidings enough for one day to the stockholders of Pacific Mail. But while they allow their property to be controlled by a set of Wall street speculators, they need hardly wonder if more disasters should be behind these. The recent "bad luck" of the company is merely another name for bad management.

The Church street opening suits, whose decision is referred to in another column, are fair samples of a great deal of the litigation now pending against the City. This opening was one of the most scandalous jobs of the old Ring, and property owners who had building materials demolished and sold in order to make way for the paving of the thoroughfare, seem to have thought that they might safely imitate the scale of charges, of which the Ring Commissioners set the example. In one suit, the damages claimed were $30,000, with interest to date. The jury awarded $800 with interest. In another the amount claimed was $25,000, and the sum awarded was $700. These two are said to be samples of about a hundred suits which are now pending in the courts. If succeeding juries display the same intelligent discrimination as those which have just rendered verdicts, the saving to the tax-payers on these claims will amount to at least $650,000.

An effort was made in the House yesterday to rearrange the salaries of Postmasters in such a way as would save the Government some half million of dollars, while it would give more adequate compensation to the officers in the larger cities; but it did not succeed. In the course of the discussion both Messrs. COX and POTTER, Democratic representatives from this City, spoke in the highest terms of the character and capacity of the Postmaster of this City, Mr. JAMES. Mr. COX presented some facts that will interest all our readers, and which show the very rapid growth of the service in this City. The merits of the carrier system were also discussed, and it was shown to have largely increased the revenues of the Postal Department.

The advocates of the Tom Scott schemes who try to justify a demand for money from the Government on the ground that aid was afforded to the Pacific Roads, will be puzzled to account for the proposition now officially made to the Secretary of the Treasury. This proposition comes from the Union Pacific Company, and is to the effect that the company shall pay to the Government $500,000 a year for twenty years, and after 1895 that the payment shall be increased to $750,000. The money is to be held in the Treasury as a sinking fund, and when it equals the amount of the mortgage held by the Government—which appears to be only a second mortgage, by the way—with six per cent. interest added, the mortgage is to be surrendered. This plan seems, on its face, to be a fair, and even an advantageous, one to the Government, and certainly shows how great is the difference between the position of this road in relation to the tax-payers and that of the "Texas Pacific." The managers of the road must be very confident of their future to make such a proposition, and, if we may judge from our Washington correspondence, it seems very likely to be accepted. In that case, the road will be in a fair way to pay off its debt to the Government, and the burden on the Treasury will be made so much the lighter. Let us hope that a new one will not be substituted for it.

ARKANSAS.

It is now nearly nine months since the House of Representatives appointed a special committee to investigate affairs in the State of Arkansas, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the State "has a Government republican in form, the officers of which are duly elected, and which, as now organized, ought to be recognized by the Government of the United States." This committee has completed its labors, after sending two subcommittees to the State, and on the 6th of this month, presented a careful and clearly-drawn report, through its Chairman, Mr. POLAND, of Vermont.

It will be remembered that last Spring there was a quarrel, attended with some bloodshed, between two claimants for the position of Governor of Arkansas—Messrs. BAXTER and BROOKS—which was for the time being settled by the President's recognition of BAXTER. It was this contest that the committee first inquired into, and it came to the conclusion that the "entire rightfulness of the action of the President must be conceded." This conclusion is based on the fact that BAXTER received the office through the forms of election and legal induction, and had been recognized by the Legislature, which, under the Constitution, had the clearest right to decide upon his title. At the same time, the committee believes that BAXTER, who was the candidate of the regular Republicans in 1872, was aided by gross frauds in registration, in illegal exclusion of votes, and in stuffing the ballot-boxes.

If the work of the committee had stopped at this point, it might have been allowed to pass with little comment. But while the investigation was still proceeding, events occurred in Arkansas which induced the committee to extend its inquiry, and which are now made the basis of renewed controversy concerning the government of the State, in which, unhappily, the National Government may become involved.

Pending the decision of the President on the appeals for aid made to him by BAXTER and BROOKS, respectively, BAXTER called together the Legislature, which met and passed an ordinance providing for a Constitutional Convention. This convention was chosen June 30, 1874, met July 14, and framed a Constitution. The Constitution was voted on Oct. 13, 1874, and at the same time a Legislature and Governor were chosen under it, who met the 11th of November, BAXTER turning over the Governor's office to the newly-chosen Governor, GARLAND, though his own term of office under the old Constitution does not expire until January, 1877. It is now claimed by BROOKS and his party that the new Constitution is invalid, that he is entitled to the office of Governor, and that it is the duty of the Government of the United States to establish him therein. We may remind our readers that BROOKS, who was the opposition candidate for Governor in 1872, is now supported by the regular Republicans, led by Senators CLAYTON and DORSEY, and that BAXTER, who was the regular Republican candidate in 1872, subsequently went over to the Democrats, and that GARLAND, the present Governor, is also supported by that party.

The special committee made a careful and complete examination of the claims of BROOKS to the position of Governor under the circumstances now existing, and they reject the claim. BROOKS rests his case on the allegations that the Legislature submitting the question of a convention was illegal; that the changing of the Constitution by means of a convention was contrary to the Constitution itself, and therefore of no force; that the convention, in submitting the Constitution to the people, and at the same time providing for the election of officers under it, exceeded the powers of a convention, and, in the provisions themselves, violated the existing Constitution. BROOKS holds, on this presentation of the case, that the old Constitution is still in force, and that he is, under it, the only lawfully elected Governor. The committee decides on all these points. It does not find that the Legislature ordering the convention was illegal; it finds that the method of changing the Constitution by convention was a valid one; it holds that the convention, in some respects, exceeded its powers in the provision for an election of a State Government under the new Constitution; that opponents of the Constitution were specifically shut out from contesting that election before the State courts by an act of the Legislature, and that any one attempting to contest an office held under the new Constitution, would do so at great danger to his life. But it finally reaches the conclusion that the demand of BROOKS to be recognized cannot be conceded. The committee says:

> "The people of every State have the right to make their own constitution to suit themselves, provided it be republican in form and in harmony with the Constitution of the United States, and the National Government has not authority to deprive them of that right. Here we have the case of a State having a Constitution republican in form, adopted and ratified by a large majority of its people, administered by officers of their choice, and going forward with reasonable quiet and peace. Your committee cannot find any solid ground on which to stand to say that the General Government can, or ought to, interfere; and no amount of irregularity in the processes by which this state of things was brought about furnishes just reason for doing so. The committee believe that, upon principles now well established, all these defects and irregularities in the proceedings must be regarded as cured by the verdict of the people. The committee do not recommend any action by Congress, or by any other department of the General Government, in regard to the State Government in Arkansas."

Mr. Senator CLAYTON was a leader of the party guilty, in 1872, of the gross frauds described by the committee as committed in the election of BAXTER, and on which BROOKS now bases his claim. On the 3d inst. the Senate, on Mr. CLAYTON's motion, made in the interest of BROOKS, asked the President for information and suggestions touching the affairs of Arkansas. On the 8th the President replied, giving it as his opinion that BROOKS is the "lawfully elected Governor" of Arkansas; that he has been "unlawfully deprived" of the office, and that the Constitution has been "overthrown by violence, intimidation, and revolutionary proceedings." Differing thus widely from the decision of the House committee, the President very properly submits the question to Congress. He says: I earnestly ask that Congress will take definite action in the matter to relieve the Executive from acting upon questions which should be decided by the legislative branch of the Government.

The request is one that ought to be promptly complied with, and Congress cannot do better than to adopt the report of the House committee, and refer the President to it for the guidance which he seeks. In doing so, it will not remove all the evils or difficulties that exist in Arkansas, but it will perform its well-defined duty under the Constitution, and it will enable the President, without danger of error, to perform his.

THE LOBBY.

Perhaps there are yet some good and simple people who believe there is no lobby. In spite of the developments concerning legislation in modern times, we have heard of at least one public writer who denied the existence of such a thing as a corrupt organization to procure the enactment of measures by Congress. But in the debate in the House, the day before yesterday, on an Indian claim, members did not hesitate to say that the lobby was specially interested in its passage. One speaker—Mr. FORT, of Illinois—said that there sat a man in the gallery of the House who had bought business into the lobby within twenty-four hours. Another member said that while a pending amendment prevented a direct payment of this claim, which amounts to millions, to the lobby, it would only complicate matters. The money would eventually go to the lobbyists. We can imagine that the assiduous gentlemen who hung about the inner doors of the hall of the House secretly chuckled as they thought that Mr. MCNULTA was right. The Choctaws would never get a dollar of the appropriation. The lobby would, sooner or later, secure it all. Whatever may be the merits of this particular claim, it certainly represents a large class of propositions which are the stock in trade of the lobby. The Government gets behind-hand in its adjudication of demands—more or less unjust—brought against it. In the form of a direct appropriation, or as a bill to refer to the Court of Claims, the job gets into Congress. The lobby fastens upon it, divides it up, buys it, or secures a lien on it. If the money demanded finally comes out of the reluctant Treasury, the original claimants get a small share, if any; the major portion goes to the lobby.

But delays on the part of the Government are by no means the only excuse for the existence of the lobby. We have seen how such subsidies as those granted to one or two great corporations have given much apparent power and money to the members of "the Third House." In fact, the subsidy business has created a peculiar jargon for the use of the lobby. Sometimes, in the cant of these patriotic gentlemen, the scheme under consideration is designed to "develop the country," or it is going to "settle the Indian question," or it is sure to "revive American ship-building," or "perfect the homogeneity of the race," or do anything that an ardent patriot and friend of humanity can desire. That eminent statesman, *Col. Sellers*, in advocating an appropriation for "Napoleon's Landing," hinted at one of the great moral vocations of the lobby when he declared that we were just beginning to understand the science of government. One of the things that we are beginning to find out what governments are for is to develop the country; and a proper development of that idea carries an appropriation for "Napoleon's Landing." In the latest Congressional investigation it was discovered that a corps of unattached correspondents was kept at Washington, "to keep public opinion fresh and sweet" on the pending question. One witness, who had been paid thousands of dollars, testified that his business was to go about among the members and say, "Well, how are things?" To ask how "things" were was probably to provoke discussion, into which the lobbyist would be able to inject his opinion concerning things in general, and the subsidy in particular. We must suppose that some Congressmen of experience knew what he meant when he said the subsidy was a "meritorious measure."

Of course, if Congressmen cannot smoke out and get rid of a corrupt lobby, outsiders cannot, public opinion cannot. Gov. TILDEN, with that attention to details which has always distinguished him, is said to pay much personal attention to ascertaining the status of the industrious gentlemen who have no visible occupation and purpose to take them to Albany each Winter. He will have his hands full; but the mere knowledge that any man in authority is watching the lobby is sure to create a flutter among that organization. It *is* an organization; and men charged to carry a great measure "with money in it" through any legislative body will first "organize a lobby," if they are instructed to stick at nothing to accomplish their ends. There are, undoubtedly, greedy lobbyists, who take money for services they do not render, and for votes they do not secure. But there must be another branch of the lobby to pay out the cash and solicit the corrupt action, or else the former could not exist. The fact is that both of these branches of the lobby have waxed bold and careless. It would seem as if the exposures of the past few years ought to make impossible the infamous trading that has been carried on in the lobby of Congress. Nevertheless, we are told every day that Mr. TOM SCOTT's bill is in a highly prosperous condition, and, in the slang of the men who hang about the cloak-room of the House, that bill "has merit in it." Unfortunately, the lobby is non-political; it is as "independent" as the most "non-partisan" of newspapers. The experienced lobbyist has no political convictions worth mentioning; he "goes in for the old flag and an appropriation." Parties may come and parties may go, but he flows on forever, with his little jobs, his significant jargon, and his untiring assiduity.

MARRIED LIFE.

In denying the preliminary application of a wife to enable her to bring a suit for divorce against her husband, Judge DONOHUE gave, yesterday, some very sound advice to married people who are troubled with "incompatibility of temperament." The case whose abrupt termination afforded the occasion for these remarks, appears to have been a very frivolous one. The "cruel and inhuman treatment" complained of by the wife seems to have mainly consisted of occasional exhibitions of boorishness on the part of the husband. On one occasion he was bored with her piano playing, and attempted to summarily stop the annoyance by closing the lid of the instrument. His wife resisted, and got her fingers pinched. At another time, he refused to budge from the two chairs he occupied before the window to enable his wife to remove some pet birds which were hanging outside. A third specification related to the violent ringing of the door-bell at night by the defendant. Acts like these were the head and front of the husband's offending, and yet they were deemed sufficient to warrant a demand for alimony and an allowance for counsel fees, to enable the wife to prosecute a suit for divorce from bed and board.

There seems to have been evidence enough in the case to secure a verdict from any female jury that the husband had behaved like a "brute." But then, had his wife's temper and conduct no share in making him so? It was very wrong to close the piano on his wife's fingers, but was it quite right to insist on compelling a man to listen to music that he did not want? Is it wise to make a man's home so disagreeable that he must either seek quiet and repose outside of it, or resort to force to secure them inside? As to the pet-bird episode, it would be interesting to hear in what kind of tone the wife asked her husband to sit on one side; and before condemning without reserve that morose and surly person, it might be only fair to give him some credit for a dim feeling of regret that the woman he had courted in days gone by had love to spare for her canaries, but none for him. Again, why should a wife's nerves be jarred by her husband's ring at the door-bell, even if it were late at night? There are women who find more melody in that sound than is contained in all the seven octaves of their piano-fortes, or all the artless trills of their pet canaries. Was it not partly her own fault that the plaintiff in this case found the midnight ring so disagreeable to her nerves?

We submit these points less with reference to the litigant THOMPSONS than to the scores of married couples whose "difficulties" are fairly illustrated by the complaint in the case in question. The old-fashioned theory of mutual obligation in the marriage relation is a good deal lost sight of in these days. Men are too apt to carry their business faces and their business thoughts home with them, and so bring nothing but coldness, hardness, and reserve to the society of wife and children. On the other hand, women are not ready enough to make allowance for the wear and tear of our commercial life upon the nerves and temper of the man who has to bear the brunt of the struggle. It is to a very large extent for their wives' and children's sakes that men are tempted to overtax their energies, and to make themselves prematurely old, in the endeavor to get rich or to maintain a certain social position. There are many things that cloud a man's brow and sour his temper, about which he cannot take his wife into his confidence. She would probably not understand them if he did, and the attempt to translate these troubles into definite speech is to many men a more acute pain than to simply endure them. Women may have noticed the fact that the boiling kettle continues to bubble for a little after it has been lifted from the fire. In the same way, the active brain of the hard-worked professional or business man will, in spite of himself, run on the affairs of his office after he has come within the precincts of home. A wise wife will make allowance for the occasional gruffness whose source she cannot understand, and will make it her business to smooth out the hard lines of the troubled face, and gently to allow the soothing influence of a pleasant home to work its gradual but certain cure.

Of course, deeper than all faults of heedlessness or want of heart is the radical moral error of forgetting what the marriage covenant is. As Judge DONOHUE reminded the sensitive Mrs. THOMPSON, people take in marriage "certain duties on themselves, and undertake to bear the infirmities of humanity which each possesses." Whether "for better or for worse, for richer or poorer," is expressly covenanted or not, the conditions are distinctly understood, and married people are as obviously bound to accommodate their tastes and tempers to each other as they are to respect the inviolability of their neighbor's property. They have no right to subject their children, if they have any, to the demoralizing influences of a contentious home, or to the shame inseparable from a broken marriage bond. They have just as little right to weaken the tie which holds society together by treating the marriage vow as a thing terminable at the caprice or the vindictive impulse of either of the parties to it. There has been a great deal too much twaddle talked and published about the sentimental side of this question. On the stage, in the court of justice, in the church, even, we have had too many exposures of the morbid anatomy of the minds of vain or vicious people, who chafe under the ties of matrimony. It is about time that the simple and imperative duty of married men and women should be a little more insisted on, and as a contribution to what is in danger of becoming a rather scanty department of literature, we commend Judge DONOHUE's brief remarks to public attention.

HOUSES ON FIRE.

The burning of the tenement-house in Tenth avenue, in this City, on Tuesday morning, furnished a striking example of the manner in which ordinarily courageous people lose all their presence of mind when in danger of death by fire. We have all heard the story of the woman who, finding herself cut off from hope of escape from a house in flames, threw her baby out of a fourth-story window, and carefully lowered the pet kitten to the ground with a rope made of blankets. It is recorded also that a clergyman in a country town, awaking in the middle of the night to find his church half burned down, risked his life in heroic efforts to save the lightning-rod, quite forgetting that there was much more valuable property to be extricated from the general ruin. When the great fires occurred in Chicago and Boston, hundreds of persons seemed so completely to lose control of their senses that they would have rushed into the flames had they not been kept back. The "night of fires" in Paris in 1871, when the torch of the incendiary was applied in a hundred streets at once, drove many persons out of their senses. The horrors of the terrible catastrophe of Fall River, still fresh in the minds of our readers, were largely due to the temporary madness which fell upon the operatives who, in their haste to escape from what they feared was one impending death, rushed headlong upon another. People who would display great firmness and bravery in the midst of peril by water, or amid the terrors of a railway accident, are powerless to save even themselves, not to speak of others, in presence of flames.

In the recent disaster in this City, two children lost their lives by suffocation. Their father and mother, with a third child, occupying an adjoining room, awoke to find everything enveloped in smoke, and at once ran out of doors. A moment's reflection would have convinced the hapless father that he should have aroused the other children, and that all should have left the house together. But he seems to have lost all recollection of them until he had been in the street for some time, when, suddenly aroused to a sense of their danger, he bravely rushed into the flames in search of them. His efforts to reach them were vain, and he would have lost his own life had not the policemen and firemen taken courageous risks in going after him, and dragging him back to the fresh air. All other occupants of the house, on the floors above this unfortunate family, were saved, although they did not awake until almost surrounded by the flames, which burst up through the planks beneath them. While the fire was in progress, half-dressed people, who had escaped, refused to take shelter, despite the intense cold, and were with the greatest difficulty restrained from rushing into the smoke and fire, and miserably perishing there. The same lack of presence of mind, the same apparent insanity when danger is near, was displayed at the burning of the weaving factory in Brooklyn, Tuesday. Fire, which broke out among a quantity of waste jute in the cellar of the factory, spread rapidly to the upper stories, cutting off flight by the stairways for some seventy work girls. A panic ensued, and there was danger of a repetition of the Fall River calamity, when some one discovered that escape was possible by jumping to the roof of an extension, which was not more than six feet from the windows of the second story. Even this easy means of exit did not serve, however, to lessen the panic, and many of the girls were severely cut and bruised in their frantic efforts to get out at the windows. Those who remained calm and obeyed the firemen were rescued without the slightest injuries.

An ounce of prevention is, of course, worth a pound of cure, and it would naturally be much wiser to avoid recklessness in heating houses, even when the weather is unusually cold, than to drill for action in case of a sudden calamity. The large number of destructive fires during the past few days has doubtless been in some measure due to the cold weather. Overheated stoves, placed too near thin and combustible walls, are the causes of many so-called "mysterious conflagrations." It is impossible to secure proper caution among the numerous inmates of crowded tenement-houses, or great blocks in which various shops and factories are situated. The "trial by fire" is one which may come to all with hardly a moment's warning, and which demands coolness and instant action. The chances are in at least ninety cases in one hundred in favor of the escape of those who are in a burning building, if they do not frantically rush into, rather than away from, the danger. The able corps of firemen work systematically, and can nearly always save those people who do not fight them off, throw themselves out at window rather than descend a ladder or slide down a fire-escape, or, in the excitement of a foolish terror, delay all efforts until flight is impossible. Printed instructions, iron ladders along walls, rows of water buckets, and fire-proof stairways in salamander towers are of no avail in saving the lives of those who lose the power of thought when they hear the cry of "fire!"

RAPID TRANSIT.

The questions have been so often asked, what is proposed to be accomplished by the movement for a "Deferred Capital Fund"? and "how is its object to be accomplished?" that we present below the form of subscription adopted at the Chamber of Commerce meeting, on the 1st inst., together with a few considerations in its favor:

FOR RAPID TRANSIT.

The undersigned hereby agree to contribute the sums set opposite their respective names toward the creation of a fund to be invested in the capital stock of a railway to be constructed from the southerly end of Manhattan Island to such points northerly as may be determined upon, for the purpose of transporting passengers and freight. The said fund to be invested in the capital of such company and upon such condition as may be agreed upon by two-thirds of the subscribers, providing that the said two-thirds shall represent more than fifty per cent. of the whole sum subscribed; and further provided, that subscriptions for a sum not less than three millions of dollars shall be obtained. It being a condition of this subscription that no claim for interest, dividends, or other remuneration shall be made by the subscribers hereto until the terms agreed upon for further capital shall be complied with. Periods at which the amounts subscribed shall be payable, and all further details, to be the subject of future action.

This plan involves the idea of the work being accomplished by private enterprise, the arguments in favor of this course being: that the cost will be less; that those who are directly interested contribute the guarantee fund, and if there is a profit eventually over the amounts payable to capital subsequently furnished, it will go to those who made it possible to secure this capital; that it will increase largely the value of all real estate, and, by causing an increase of population and affording increased facilities for doing business, will add greatly to the taxable values of the City, and thereby decrease the rates and consequently the burdens to be borne by each individual tax-payer; that it will obviate the tedious, expensive, and often unfair processes by which the means for prosecuting a public work are obtained, and prevent the formation of corrupt rings to fatten upon the "pickings and stealings" which such a job would offer if undertook at the public expense.

The principle underlying this movement is not a new or an untried one. It has long been successfully applied in Europe, and has practically, though not openly, formed the basis upon which nearly all our great works have been constructed. The Illinois Central road was built upon this principle, disguised as a land grant. The Erie Railway, in the earlier stages of its history, appealed directly to the citizens of New-York, and received millions of dollars, upon the same principle and for the same reason that this movement now appeals to a larger and richer City, offering a more direct and immediate benefit in return. The Pacific Railways were built upon the same principle, except that all the advantages which the companies derived were reaped by a few, while the Government, which contributed the deferred capital, failed (at least for a time) to secure for itself any proper interest in the benefits which the roads derived therefrom.

State, county, and town subscriptions are another form of the same principle. The present movement, however, appeals to those directly interested, not alone in the enterprise itself, but in the results which its success is sure to bring about, and it proposes that they shall share in both.

The terms of the subscription are purposely left in the most general form, in order to reserve to the subscribers the greatest freedom of action. The amount of engineering skill and inventive genius which have been, and are being, applied to the problem of rapid transit, makes it certain that a feasible plan will before long secure, not only public favor, but the necessary franchise. When this is done, if in the meantime the requisite energy is shown, this subscription will be ready to throw the weight of its financial power into the work and make its completion certain.

The want of such a fund as this has been the obstacle in the way of all the plans hitherto presented, and unless it is now secured rapid transit will either be indefinitely postponed, or be undertaken as a public work, with all the attendant evils of jobbery and corruption adding indefinitely to its cost, and to the burdens of an already overburdened City.

THE DIFFICULTY OF PLEASING EVERYBODY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I think the judicial etiquette forbidding press comments on trials while they are pending is an obsolete absurdity. Everybody in the country is talking about the Beecher case; why should the newspapers alone have nothing to say? It is, therefore, not on the ground of an artificial impropriety that I object to THE TIMES' article to-day on "The Brooklynites." Nor do I object to its strictures on the letters, or the behavior, in and out of court, of Mr. and Mrs. Tilton. Perhaps we should not differ much about that. What I object to is not that the article goes so far, but that it does not go further. If the literary and other performances of the plaintiff and his wife are disgusting, what shall be said of the letters and the behavior of the defendant? Are not what Beecher wrote about these extraordinary people, and what he has been doing for years in this business, as horrible and nauseating as anything it has developed? Is this not true upon the theory of guilt or the theory of innocence? I think myself that his conduct is upon the whole more loathsome if he is innocent. I have been a regular subscriber to THE TIMES since 1851, and have preferred it to any other paper. I am well aware that this does not confer upon me any right of ownership or editorial control, but perhaps it does give me a better right to a hearing than somebody who saw THE TIMES possibly for the first time today. What I want to say is that it disturbs my idea of what THE TIMES is to see anything like one-sidedness in its treatment of the Beecher business. I object to your analyzing a case of morbid moral anatomy in such a way as to raise a presumption that only one side of the body is diseased. I am not supplying you with an opinion, but only expressing my own, when I say that I don't think THE TIMES believes Beecher innocent. Why revenge itself for an unfavorable conviction by attacking Mr. and Mrs. Tilton?

A TWENTY-FOUR YEARS' READER.
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 10.

POOR FAMILIES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The sufferings of the poor in this bitter weather are intense. Many of the children come to our industrial schools from homes where there has been no fire or food these biting cold mornings. Many homeless boys are driven by the cold to the lodging-houses, and desire a chance "to go to the West." Several little homeless girls have been found recently on the streets, in this intense weather, who had been driven out on the street or abandoned. They have been sheltered at our Girls' Lodging-house.

If special means were afforded, families of the poor could be sent to places in the South and West, as we have numerous demands from those districts.

C. L. BRACE, Secretary.
CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, No. 19 EAST FOURTH STREET, NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1875.

OBITUARY.

REV. DR. SPACKMAN.

Rev. Henry S. Spackman, D.D., Chaplain of the Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia, died in that institution on Tuesday morning, from paralysis. Dr. Spackman was born in 1811, and was the son of Samuel Spackman, a merchant of Philadelphia. In his early life he was a member of the bar, and in 1834 was elected by the Whig Party to the State House of Representatives. He remained in the Legislature, with the exception of one term, for ten years, and made a brilliant reputation in both Houses as an orator and debater. After leaving the Legislature Dr. Spackman decided to enter the ministry, and on June 28, 1846, was ordained deacon, and took charge of St. Mark's Church, in Frankford. On June 13, 1847, he was ordained to the priesthood. He remained at St. Mark's until 1853, when he became assistant minister of St. Matthew's Church. In 1858 he was called to the pastorate of St. Clement's Church, and remained there until 1862, when he was appointed Chaplain of the United States Army Hospital at Chesnut Hill. In 1865 he became Rector of Trinity Church, Williamsport, remaining there until 1869, when he returned to Philadelphia, and was appointed by Bishop Stevens, chaplain of the Episcopal Hospital. Dr. Spackman was a man of great learning and extensive reading. He was a prominent member of all the conventions of the diocese, and his keen, analytical speeches on difficult questions of canon law always had great weight in the conventions. His sympathies were with the High Church party, but he never went to extremes either in doctrine or practice.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BEEKMAN.

Benjamin Franklin Beekman, the well-known merchant, died at the Windsor Hotel, on Tuesday last, of pneumonia, after a short illness, at the age of forty-six years. Mr. Beekman was born in the State of New-Jersey, in Rocky Hill, Monmouth County. He came to this City at an early age, and began his business career as a clerk in a mercantile house. In 1845 he went into business on his own account in the firm of Campbell & Beekman, in William street. The firm name was afterward changed to Beekman, Hodges & Cromwell, and finally to A. S. Beekman & Co., of No. 541 Broadway, its present title. Mr. Beekman was not an active member of the firm at the time of his death, but still retained an interest as special partner. He was President of the Exchange Savings Bank, the Merchants' Life Insurance Company, and the West Line Railroad of New-Jersey, and Director of the Shoe and Leather Bank, the Twenty-third Street Railroad, and the Christopher Street Railroad. Mr. Beekman was a man of high character and of a most generous nature, and gave largely to the poor. His reputation among business men was of the best, and he was universally esteemed and respected by all with whom he came into contact. The funeral will take place from the church of Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., on Friday morning, and the remains will be buried in Green-Wood Cemetery.

DR. JOHN H. GIHON.

Private letters from Louisiana announce the death, at Shreveport, on the 13th of January, of Dr. John H. Gihon, who was well known in political and journalistic circles in Philadelphia, and at one time held a very influential position at Harrisburg, during Governor Geary's administration. Dr. Gihon was a native of Philadelphia, and was about fifty years of age at the time of his death. When Gen. Geary was installed as Governor, Dr. Gihon became his Private Secretary, and retained that position during the greater part of Gov. Geary's term of office. He became associated with Gen. Geary some years before the war, acting as his Private Secretary while he held a command in California. Dr. Gihon wrote and published a narrative of Gen. Geary's eventful administration in the Territory of Kansas.

RICHARD SALTONSTALL.

Mr. Richard Saltonstall, formerly a broker in this City, died suddenly in Boston yesterday. Mr. Saltonstall was a member of the firm of Earle & Saltonstall, one of the many firms that were compelled to suspend by E. A. Woodward's failure. Since the dissolution of the firm Mr. Saltonstall has not actively engaged in business of any kind. He bore an excellent reputation as a business man and was greatly esteemed.

COL. JOHN F. STAUNTON.

Col. John F. Staunton, 54 years of age, died in Philadelphia, on Tuesday. He commanded a Pennsylvania regiment during the last war, and served also in the Mexican war.

A FORTUNATE ARTIST.

The Danish painter, Prof. Daniel Herman Anton Melbye, died at Paris on the 10th ult. He was, the London *Academy* remarks, the most successful artist that Scandinavia has produced since Thorwaldsen, and by sheer good fortune had risen to be the most fashionable sea-painter in Europe. Almost ignored in eclectic art circles, he enjoyed boundless popularity, especially in France, among the wealthy and undiscerning furnishers of great houses. He was born at Copenhagen in 1818, and began life in very poor circumstances as a ship-builder's apprentice. Tiring of this, he took up music as a profession, and tried as well as he could to subsist as a troubadour. The sudden wish to be a sea-painter drove him to the studio of Eckersberg, then in the height of his fame. The old master encouraged and helped him, and in 1840 he exhibited his first three pictures at Charlottenborg. These had the good fortune to attract Baron Rumohr's attention, who introduced the young painter to Frederick VI. Melbye's fortune was made; he was sent in the royal corvette Flora to paint in the Baltic, and next to Morocco, where he took part in the bombardment of Tangier and was nearly killed. In 1847, having gained all the honors Denmark could give him, he settled in Paris. Almost immediately he became introduced to Louis Philippe, who took him under his special patronage. In 1853 he traveled with the French Embassy to the East, lived nine months in Constantinople, and painted sea-pieces for a new patron, the Sultan himself. Then, returning to Paris, Napoleon and his Empress patronized the fashionable Dane; and the latter would have taken lessons of him in drawing if the reckless Melbye had not three consecutive times failed to come at her appointment. In 1858 he came once to Denmark, and then returned to Paris to settle for his death.

THE MEMORY OF LOUIS XVI.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Standard* writes to that journal Jan. 21: To-day being the eighty-second anniversary of the death of Louis XVI., solemn masses were celebrated, as usual, at the Expiatory Chapel on the Boulevard Haussmann. They began at 7 and finished at 1 o'clock. There was a larger attendance than I have seen for many years past, and the *Journal de Paris* estimates the whole number who went to the different masses at 20,000. The principal mass was celebrated at 10 o'clock, when the Abbé Cambot, almoner of the chapel, preached an appropriate and touching sermon, taking for his text the well-known Biblical maxim about a house being divided against itself, which was significantly remarked by both branches of the Bourbon family present. Needless to say the congregation comprised the rank and file of the Legitimist and Orleanist parties. Marshal MacMahon and the Count de Paris wrote to excuse themselves on account of "urgent affairs," but Mme. MacMahon attended, as did also Queen Isabella. Among the Orleans Princes and Princesses I remarked the Duke de Nemours, the Duke and Duchess de Chartres, and the Princess Blanch d'Orleans. The Government was represented by Gen. de Cissey, War Minister; Admiral de Montaignac, Minister of Marine, and M. Tailhand, Minister of Justice. A great number of Deputies also attended before going down to Versailles. Outside the chapel there was a good deal of gossip going on about the strange coincidence of the birth of a son to the Count de Paris, which happy event occurred early this morning. The Countess de Paris and child are doing well. The Count had already a son, born at York House in 1869, and who bears the title of the Duke d'Orleans.

AMUSEMENTS.

BALFE'S OPERA OF THE "TALISMAN."

Balfe's opera of "The Talisman," represented for the first time in London, a year ago, was last evening performed for the first time in America at the Academy of Music. The recital of the work by Mr. Hess' efficient company, was so smooth and impressive as to convey an excellent idea of its merits and force, and although the entertainment did not end until close upon midnight, we do not think it impossible, even in a hurried review, to deal justly with the posthumous production of the author of "The Bohemian Girl."

Mr. Arthur Matthison, author of the libretto to which Balfe's music is wedded, tells its story in the following terms: The curtain rises upon a gathering of Saracen soldiers in the desert. After they have dispersed, *Sir Kenneth of Scotland*, the Knight of the Leopard, and the Emir, *Sheerkohf*, enter. *Sir Kenneth* declares himself an envoy from the Princes of the Crusade to the noble ladies, Richard's Queen, *Berengaria*, and his cousin, *Edith Plantagenet*, who have secluded themselves for prayer and meditation in the rock-carved chapel of the Hermit of Engaddi. The Emir offers to guide the Knight to his destination, and the pair set forth on their journey. Scene the second shows a corridor of the desert chapel, and *Edith Plantagenet* appears. She sings a prayer, and hearing that *Sir Kenneth* is approaching, expresses her joy in an aria. She is then summoned by *Nectabanus* to the presence of the *Queen*, to robe for the holy vespers. The slave, *Nectabanus*, explains how the fair *Edith* is sought by the Knights and Lordlings of the Crusade, and how *Sir Kenneth* had bribed him to admit him to the chapel, and reveals his own malicious and evil disposition by declaring his hatred of beauty, brightness, and love, and his delight in their opposites. Scene the third discloses the interior of the chapel, and here the *Queen* and *Edith*, accompanied by the court ladies, &c.—all clad in conventual robes—enter in procession, singing a "Salve Regina." *Edith* recognizes *Sir Kenneth*, and drops a rosebud at his feet, making as she does so a sign of silence. As the procession gradually recedes, the Knight apostrophizes the rose in a song, "Flow'ret, I kiss thee," the "Salve Regina" mingling with its last strains, and as *Sir Kenneth* falls on one knee, pressing the precious rosebud to his lips, the curtain descends. The second act opens in the tent of *King Lion Heart*, who, full of joy at the return of his Queen from her pilgrimage, expresses his devotion in a song. *Sir Kenneth* enters, and is warned by the *King* against loving too loftily. Their interview is interrupted by *De Vaux* rushing in to tell the *King* that the *Duke of Austria* has planted his banner side by side with that of England on St. George's Mount, the place of honor in the camp, and ceded to *Richard* as acknowledged leader of the Crusade. *Richard's* hot blood takes fire at this news, and the three hurriedly quit the scene, and repair sword in hand to St. George's Mount. "Who has done this?" cries *Cœur de Lion*, pointing to the banner of Austria waving by that of St. George. "I, *Leopold* of Austria!" "To the winds with thee and thy pretensions;" and *Richard* tears down the banner and tramples upon it. A general tumult arises, quelled finally by the *King of France*, who urges peace and brotherhood. *Richard* and *Leopold* frankly accept the counsel. The *King* then commands *Sir Kenneth* to arm himself, and guard the banner during this night as he would the fame of his lady-love. *Sir Kenneth* is proud of his high and knightly duty. As he paces to and fro on his watch, he gazes on the tent of his lady-love. His vigil is interrupted by the stealthy entrance of *Nectabanus*, who brings him a message from a royal lady, and a summons to follow him to her tent. The struggle of the Knight between love and duty—"I must not go. I cannot stay"—and the malevolent glee of the slave are depicted in a duet; and finally *Sir Kenneth* quits his post, and honor is conquered by love. Scene third is the *Queen's* pavilion. In a part song the ladies express a desire to return home, and then *Berengaria* sings a romaunt of Navarre. *Edith* enters, sings the story of the Layde Eveline, and the *Queen* then informs her that *Sir Kenneth* has been decoyed from his post, and is now in the neighboring tent. *Edith*, indignant at the cruel jest, bitterly reproaches the *Queen* for thus placing the honor of a gallant knight in jeopardy, and *Berengaria*, dismayed, hastens to assuage her husband's certain anger. *Sir Kenneth* enters, and in a duet with *Edith* he declares his love. *Edith* tells him to keep the ring that was used to lure him to the tent, and then bids him, as he loves her, speed back to the Mount while yet 'tis time. *Edith* retires, and as *Sir Kenneth* is going (apostrophizing the ring given him by his ladye-love as a talisman) the *King* enters. "Ha! Sir Scot, thou com'st to tell me thy watch has been safe and honorable!" "Neither safe nor honorable, my liege! I——" *De Vaux* rushes in at this moment to tell the *King* that the banner of St. George has been torn down and the flagstaff splintered. "And here the traitor," cries the *King*, raising his battle-ax to slay *Sir Kenneth*. The *Queen* and *Edith* enter; ladies, soldiers, guards, &c., rush in. The finale shows the *Queen* and *Edith* imploring pardon, and *Sir Kenneth* overcome with shame and grief, surrounded by guards. Act the third finds *Richard* in his tent, and on the eve of returning to England. He is reading a letter. "Ha! Sir Kenneth! methought he was more than simple Knight." *De Vaux* explains to the *King* that the Nubian slave, who had but yesterday preserved the *King* from the assassin's dagger, was *Sir Kenneth*, who, banished from the camp, had returned so disguised to discover who had dishonored himself and the royal banner. He charged the *Marquis of Montserrat* with the foul deed, and besought the royal permission to meet the recreant nobleman in the lists. "By St. George, he shall," exclaims the *King*, and bids *De Vaux* tell *Sir Kenneth* to don his bravest and attend him. The *Queen* and *Edith* now enter, and in a trio the *King* bids *Edith* be of good cheer. In the second scene appear the Princes of the Crusaders with followers. The *King* bids the minstrel Knight sing "A Strain of Love." *Sir Kenneth* sings behind the scenes "The Rose Song." *Edith* recognizes the voice and joins in the strain. *Sir Kenneth* and nobles then enter. The soldiers cry out against the supposed traitor, but the *King* exclaims, "No traitor, but David, Earl of Huntingdon, and Prince Royal of Scotland." The *King* joins the hands of the lovers, the march again breaks forth, the curtains of the pavilion are drawn aside, and the opera ends with the embarkation of the Crusaders.

Whether a more creative mind than that of Balfe would have drawn much inspiration from the incidents of which the foregoing sketch is a synopsis, is a matter of some doubt; but it is quite certain that Mr. Matthison's semi-legendary, semi-historical romance has not done much for the Irish composer. A well-told tale is not, indeed, essential to an admirable score, as the music to "Die Zauberfloete," not to mention a dozen inferior operas, proves; but a good libretto is not without decided value in many cases, and the eloquence of the quartet in "Rigoletto," and the quintet in "Il Ballo," to cite only two pieces out of a hundred, derives great aid from the position they occupy in the story of which they are a part. The cleverly-handled, but, *per se*, quite undramatic *poème*, of "The Talisman," would not go far toward helping a writer to an idea; certain it is that at any rate it has not been of signal service to Balfe, and more need not be said. The *partition* of "The Talisman" is a vast olla-podrida of reminiscences, clever combinations, and common-places. Portions of it will indeed satisfy and, perhaps, delight the ear. Three or four numbers will be repeated to satiety by voice and band and organ, but we are unable to single out one single passage conspicuous either by originality of thought or exceptional beauty of form. We do not deny that it may become popular, and, perhaps, its chances of success are increased rather than lessened by what we call its demerits, but these are nevertheless positive. There is everything in "The Talisman" except that which is novel in conception or execution. Donizetti's "Deserto in terra" is recalled to us in "Flowret, I kiss thee;" the coloring of *Nelusko's* bars in "L'Africaine" is suggested by the music allotted to *Nectabanus*; touches of "Les Huguenots"—witness the viola accompaniments to "On balmy wings," and the accompaniments characteristic of *Marcel* elsewhere—abound, and even the chromatic progressions with which "Lohengrin" has lately made the ear familiar, are discernible in the same air which the viola strains referred to already preface. It would under the circumstances not be profitable, we think, to review the opera thematically; it is a long potpourri, rather tedious as a whole, but brightened at a few points by what may be best described as "taking" tunes.

A brief prelude serves as an overture to "The Talisman," and nothing at all notable presents itself until the second scene, in which a melodious *arietta* is assigned to *Edith*. The happiest achievement in the act, however, is, in spite of its want of freshness, *Sir Kenneth's* air "Flowret, I kiss thee." In the second act—which was divided into two, last night—the *King* has a fine declamatory *cantabile*, and, later on, *Sir Kenneth* sings "On balmy wings," which will not be as widely whistled as his first song, but which is more commendable, in our judgment, by its subject and its treatment. The second half of the act is unquestionably the most interesting portion of the opera; it is vivacious throughout, and contains many pleasing strains, and *Berengaria's* air, "Beneath a portal," which can be justly referred to as one of the few gems in a rather impoverished casket. A long duet between *Sir Kenneth* and *Edith* closes with a purely Italian, but very animated and telling ensemble, commencing "Away, the voice of honor." In what was the fourth act a florid aria for *Edith*, "Radiant splendors," is the one noticeable feature.

As implied above, last evening's rehearsal did infinite credit to the management and artists concerned. Miss Kellogg does some excellent acting as well as some expressive and tasteful singing as *Berengaria*, and her co-operation in the duet in the third act with Mr. Maas secured an encore for its final bars, while her song of "Radiant Splendors" was at once redemanded. Mr. Maas as *Sir Kenneth*, delivered both his pretty romances with the skill and discretion which generally characterize his work, and the two numbers had to be repeated, his performance, in a dramatic sense, leaving little to be wished for. Mr. Carleton personated the *King*, and his fine voice afforded the wonted pleasure, which would, let us remark, be considerably enhanced by a little more ease and repose of manner. *Berengaria* was nicely portrayed by Miss Beaumont, whose song in the third act was encored. The one performance of the night to which exception could fairly be taken was that of Mr. Peakes, who portrayed *Nectabanus* as a hybrid creature, half *Caliban*, half *Prospero*, and whose singing was as false as his view of the character. The concerted music, we have to say, besides, was correctly given; M. Prédigam kept his orchestra well in hand; and the management contributed several fresh and appropriate scenes, and many rich costumes, all of which made the *mise en scène* of "The Talisman" uncommonly handsome. There was a great deal of applause during the recital, more than enough to justify the repetition of Balfe's achievement to-morrow and at the matinée on Saturday afternoon, and to show that real gratitude was felt toward Mr. Hess for according American audiences an opportunity to listen to the newest opera of the day, and to one which, *malgré* its slight musical worth, may still have its champions among the public.

SUFFERING AMONG THE POOR.

The intense cold weather of the past few days has been productive of a great deal of distress among the worthy and generally uncomplaining poor of our City. The industrial schools of the Children's Aid Society, each one of them at such seasons a centre for the distribution of the charity of the benevolent, have been, within the past two or three days, fairly besieged by the shivering and hungry poor of their respective neighborhoods. The pitiful petition of heart-broken mothers is, "give us a little assistance or we must die." Day after day persons who have refrained from asking for relief until the last penny has been expended, and every available article has been sent to the pawn-shop, are timidly soliciting aid from the bewildered but sympathizing teachers. Day before yesterday families with three and four young children were found to be without fuel of any sort, and while the stinging cold was penetrating every crevice, they were shivering in their rags in their bleak apartments. Some families have been without work for eight or ten weeks. In several instances that have come to our knowledge, one or the other of the heads of the family are sick, utterly prostrated from anxiety and exhaustion. One family, consisting of seven persons, reported as being in danger of expulsion from their little home, on account of being behind-hand with their rent, have been striving to make a living by "finishing off flannel shirts;" for this service they obtain twenty-five cents a dozen, and are required to perform the following labor upon each dozen before receiving payment: Make six dozen button-holes, sew on six dozen buttons and three dozen stays. By sitting up until after midnight, the poor mother and an aged grandmother are enabled to finish off a dozen and a half per day. The meagre reward for all this toil is applied toward the support of seven persons. The individual cases of suffering and distress daily brought to the notice of the Children's Aid Society are too numerous for us to attempt to specify them. We can only mention them in this general but emphatic manner and add, that what the charitably disposed are willing to do should be done promptly. The present period is perhaps the moment of extreme suffering among the poor of this great City, and all aid extended now will be the means of mitigating a great deal of distress among that class who have heretofore managed to exist without asking the aid of charity. Donations sent to the office of the Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East Fourth street, marked for the hungry, naked, and sick, will be appropriated for the relief of the classes designated.

WATER FRONT IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. Charles R. Graham, the Engineer in Chief, in his report to the Mayor of the progress made in improving the water-front during the three months ending Dec. 31, shows a considerable amount of work done. The following is a synopsis of the report: At the Battery section, on new Pier No. 1, North River, a considerable force was employed. A comfortable shelter has been constructed at the boat-landing. At the Christopher street section the work is carried very nearly to completion. The coping-stones are not yet laid. The total amount of beton blocks employed is 7,242 cubic yards, all laid since May 4, 1874. The total dredging amounts to 200,837 cubic yards. At the Canal street section the caisson is completed for the foundation of the bulkhead wall of beton in mass for a length of 193 lineal feet. This section includes new Pier No. 34, now leased to and in use by the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company. The dredging done at this section amounts to 14,800 cubic yards. At the Gansevoort Street Yard the beton blocks required for the Battery section are being manufactured. At the East Seventeenth Street Yard, with a view to greater rapidity and economy in the receipt and delivery of cargoes of stone and other material, 1,050 feet of additional railway track have been laid. The work at this yard of dressing the granite for the bulkhead wall, has been done by a force of stone-cutters averaging thirty-five in number. During the quarter the sum received by the Department of Docks, from collections and rents of wharf property, amounts to $189,463 53. The requisitions amount to $390,284 upon the Controller.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

A letter from Cairo to the *Eastern Budget*, dated the 31st December, says: "The present state of the Suez Canal is far from satisfactory. The canal is neither completed nor in good repair, and if matters are left as they are at present it will become useless in a few years. It is broad enough to accommodate three steamers abreast, but its depth is so variable that one ship only can pass through it at a time. When a vessel comes from Suez the ships coming from Europe must wait at Port Said, and if a ship gets aground on the sand the whole communication is stopped until it is set afloat again. This, of course, causes great injury to trade, and complaints are frequent. The chief cause of the evil is the want of money. The English, who use the canal more than any other nation, have long been thinking of getting the canal into their own hands, but a majority of two-thirds of the shareholders is necessary in order to change the management, and as the Viceroy is the possessor of one-third of the shares, he has practically the casting vote. It is true that one-third of the shares are also in the possession of Englishmen, but the attempts which have been made to induce the Viceroy to dispose of his shares have hitherto been fruitless. The Khédive evidently fears that England will become too powerful on the canal, and therefore prefers the *status quo*. As for M. De Lesseps, he continues to send protests to Constantinople about the canal dues, and his finances are becoming worse every day. The cost of the maintenance of the canal and the dredging works is from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 francs a year, while his total receipts this year have only amounted to 30,000,000 francs, and it is very uncertain whether they will be maintained at that figure. Merchants here are unanimously of opinion that something must be done to prevent this useful work from being ruined, and that M. De Lesseps should either be allowed greater freedom of action, or be given an opportunity of selling the shares to a new company.

THE POPE ON INFALLIBILITY.

Recently the Pope delivered an address to the "Academy of the Catholic Religion," the text of which has been republished by the *Journal of Florence*. In the course of it the Holy Father made the following remarks on the question of infallibility: "Among the different subjects which you will have to treat there is one which seems to me of special importance, and that is to bring to nothing the efforts that are being made to falsify the idea of Pontifical Infallibility. Of all these efforts, that which seems the fullest of malice consists in attributing to the infallibility of the Pope the right of deposing sovereigns and of absolving subjects from their allegiance. Without doubt this right has sometimes been exercised by the Popes in their supreme struggles, but it never had anything in common with their infallibility, and its source was not in infallibility, but in the Pontifical authority. Moreover, the exercise of the right in the ages of faith—when men recognized in the Pope, what he really is, the supreme judge of Christendom, and acknowledged the advantages of his tribunal for the solution of great questions arising between people and their sovereigns—the exercise of that right spread itself, seconded as it ought to have been by public law and the general agreement of the nationalities, to the gravest interests of the States and their chiefs. The conditions of the present day are greatly changed, and only malice can confound two things so different: infallibility in regard to revealed principles, and the right which the Popes exercised in virtue of their authority when the welfare of society demanded it. Our enemies know this as well as we, and it is easy to see why they call up this confusion of ideas and put forward hypotheses in which nobody believes. They invent these pretexts in order to afflict us and to excite Princes against the Church. There are some who wish I should explain and render still more clear the definition of the Council. I will not do it. It is clear enough in itself, and has no need of further explanations or commentaries."

TRANSIT OF VENUS.

PRELIMINARY ACCOUNT BY PROF. DAVIDSON OF HIS OBSERVATIONS.

At a recent meeting of the California Academy of Science, in San Francisco, the following communication from Prof. Davidson on the results of his observation of the transit of Venus was received and read:

UNITED STATES TRANSIT OF VENUS STATION, }
NAGASAKI, Dec. 14, 1874. }

To the California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, Cal.:

The instructions of the commission permit me to give general results of our work, and I condense as much as possible for presentation to the Academy our labors of preparation and final results. We have determined the difference of longitude by cable, between Nagasaki and Vladivostock, whence it will be carried westward to St. Petersburg by telegraph, and in connecting the Venus Station with the Telegraph Observatory we have determined the latitude and longitude of the French Venus Station and two other points on the bay. We have determined the latitude of our station by the Talcatt method; observing upon twenty pairs of stars for five nights. We have observed fourteen occultations of stars by the moon for longitude differences with Pekin and other stations. This was work which we had to discontinue on account of the smallness of the party and the continued hard labor to be done. Incidentally we have determined the magnetic declination, magnetic dip, and horizontal intensity. * * * Before the day of the transit we were ready and anxious for the event; the weather was gathering for the worse, and the prospect was decidedly bad. On the morning of the 9th, at 4 A. M., when we observed star transits, the sky was as clear as a bell; at 5 A. M. densely clouded. The clouds broke partially at about 8:30 A. M., and we obtained our preparatory photographs and had all the final adjustments made by 9:15, when the clouds thickened, and the prospects were dark as the lower stratum of clouds touched the mountaintop four miles south of us and only 2,000 feet high. There were two strata of clouds—the upper one, moving very slowly, was a curtain of cirrus and cirro-stratus; the lower, gathering heavily and slowly from the south-west, was cumulo-stratus. Ten minutes before the first contact a break in the lower stratum occurred, and near the time, I was sure of it, but a thicker mass deadened the image so that I could not be sure of the contact, and when the light increased the planet was certainly ten seconds on the sun's limb. Then the clouds increased, and no measures for cusps could be undertaken until the planet was half way, when it became bright, and I observed the second contact as well as such an event can be noted by the eye alone. There was no ligament joining the limbs of Venus and the sun; no black band or black drop. There was a slight unsteadiness of limbs, such as we see in our regular geodetic work, but no hanging together, no distortion of outline of either. The separation might have been much sharper, but the result could not raise a doubt of more than two seconds in my mind. Then I commenced measuring with the double-image micrometer the separation of the limbs until Venus was on one diameter; then made measures of the diameter of the planet. These were made to study the question of irradiation. During this time there was no sign of an atmosphere or haze around the planet. In these different measurements about 150 micrometer readings were taken. I should here mention that Mr. Tittmann, the First Assistant Astronomer, also observed the second contact with the Hassler three-inch equatorial of the Coast Survey, and noted no ligament or band. After diameter measures came thicker clouds, but fortunately at noon they broke away, and with the Coast Survey meridian instrument No. 2 I am enabled to observe the meridian transit of the sun's first limb over nine threads, the first limb of Venus over eight threads, the second limb of Venus over eight threads, and the second limb of the sun over six threads. Mr. Tittmann, with another transit, measured the difference of decination of the upper limb of the sun and both limbs of Venus by eighteen micrometer readings. These meridian observations and the diameter measures were not contemplated by the commission. Then the weather thickened and threatened rain, but at third contact broke away slightly, and I was defeated in the third contact. Just a few seconds before I had the line of separation very narrow and well defined and without ligament, but the clouds deadened it, and even without colored glass it only cleared to let me see that the planet had broken across the sun's limb about five seconds; thence to close, dense clouds. During the day there was no time after 10 A. M. when the sun shone from a blue sky. The upper stratum of clouds acted as a screen to the sun's heavy rays, and the atmosphere was quite steady. Objects at a distance were dark but clearly defined. Of photographs, we got none near first contact; only began to receive them when the planet was half on. After that we obtained about sixty good ones. Altogether, with the second contact, the micrometric measures, the meridian transits, and the different decination, and the photographs, I believe we have more than average satisfactory results. We did our best; there was no hurry, no jar, no clash or hindrance; everything worked smoothly and like machinery, as by our practice and drill we had anticipated. Our observed one and two contacts were about one minute forty-five seconds after American almanac data, and about three minutes thirty seconds after the English. The third contact was near the American data.

Enough. In a subsequent letter I will place before the Academy my opinion of methods and instruments, and elevations to be chosen for the transit of 1882. Very respectfully,

GEORGE DAVIDSON.

PROTESTANT NEWSPAPERS IN MADRID.

Mr. John Jameson writes to the London *Times* respecting the recent suppression of the Protestant papers in Madrid. As honorary Director of one of the periodicals, and as intimately acquainted with the Director of the other, Mr. Jameson denies that there was any ground for the statement which has been published that these papers were "silenced, not because they are Protestant, but because they are Republican," and because one of them had "abused the toleration enjoyed in the time of King Amadeo by its Republican violence." In our relation with the authorities of Madrid, the writer says, this idea was never once referred to. Other and very different reasons were those which led to the suspension. *La Luz* is a periodical almost, if not altogether, exclusively religious, and, at least in the last two years, politics have been scarcely referred to in its columns. With respect to *La Bandera de la Reforma*, in its short existence it has not given any indication of distinctive political sympathies, much less Republican leanings. Mr. Jameson adds: "I am very glad to be able to inform your readers that the Protestant periodicals have been allowed to reappear, and that in our intercourse with the authorities we have received all the attention and respect that we could desire. We fully comprehend the delicate and difficult task of the gentlemen in charge of the *censura* of the press, and also that which the Ministers of the Crown have to discharge, and we desire to put no difficulty in their way. Our warmest thanks are also due to the English Minister for the interest he has taken in our affairs."

THE INVIOLABILITY OF CORRESPONDENCE.

A very curious decision, says the Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, was lately rendered by the Council of State, under these circumstances: A certain M. Talfer, of Paris, had an Italian merchant, named Cappazulo, heavily in his debt. He felt reason to believe that his money was not secure, and, hearing that a letter containing large acceptances lay at the Poste Restante here, addressed to M. Cappazulo, he obtained an attachment from the President of the Tribunal Civil of the Seine, and served it on the Director of the Post. In further proceedings M. Talfer obtained a judgment from the tribunal of *première instance*, recognizing the validity of this attachment and the obligation of the Post Office authorities to honor it. But the Postmaster General, as we should say, interpreted his duty otherwise. Alleging that the inviolability of correspondence is a first maxim of civilized law, and moreover, that France and Italy have exchanged a postal treaty in which it is strictly laid down that letters demanded by a subject of either nation shall be forwarded to him—he caused M. Cappazulo's letter, with the bills intact, to be redirected to that gentleman at the address given. Thereupon M. Talfer complained to the Finance Minister, exacting damages for the conduct of the Post Office authorities; upon rejection of his demand, he followed up the matter to the Council of State, which, in a lengthy judgment, has decided against him. All the same, we may feel pity for M. Talfer, who naturally thought his claim good when two legal tribunals encouraged him. Against these, he has, in justice, if not in law, a solid argument for the repayment of his costs.

A BIG STORY WITH NO FOUNDATION.

Mr. Charles S. Storrow, of Boston, writes to a paper in that city: "I have been much amused by a statement which I have seen in a dozen papers from various parts of the country, and twice, I think, in your own, that I hold policies of insurance on my life to the amount of $250,000, being the largest amount of life insurance known. My life is very valuable, no doubt, but, as far as I am aware, there is not a single dollar's insurance upon it in any company whatever. I am utterly at a loss to conjecture what gave rise to the story."

ALBANY.

THE DEMOCRACY CAUCUSING ON THE COSTIGAN BILL.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY—SENATOR WOOD ASKS FOR AN INVESTIGATION OF THE ALLEGED SUPPLY BILL FORGERY—DISPOSAL OF THE LATERAL CANALS—NEW-YORK CITY SCHOOL TRUSTEESHIPS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1875.

The main topic of interest here, outside of legislation, is the caucus of the Democracy, to be held to-night in the Assembly Chamber, on the Costigan bill. This movement on the part of Tammany Hall has been spoken about for several days past, but has been concealed, as far as possible, through dint of persistent prevarication, and no little amount of what might be called by a plainer but less polite name. The New-York City managers are by no means sanguine as to the success of the bill, and for this reason they desire to have a count, and will, if necessary, put the screws on before the measure comes openly before the House. There are quite a number of the country members who are disposed to be unruly and kick out of the traces in retaliation for the sharp and rather autocratic manner in which the Tammany managers have flouted their cry of "home rule" and exclusiveness of patronage in New-York City, and it is very evident that some of the country people will require Tammany to retract or modify the conditions implied by this notification that "no countrymen need apply." Mr. Hauschel, one of the Tammany members, introduced, a few days since, a resolution on this subject, which, it will be remembered, calls on the Committee on Cities to investigate and report as to the number of people from outside the City of New-York who now hold or have held positions under the City Government, which positions were obtained through the influence, direct or indirect, of country Senators and Assemblymen. This resolution is generally regarded now as a sort of "outrider" for the Costigan bill, intended to give notice to the Democratic members of the Legislature that unless they wheel into line on the bill their patronage in New-York, as well as their hopes for future "pap" from that quarter, must be surrendered. It is also intended to work on the feelings of such Republican members as have men in the New-York City departments, and desire to have them retained there; but I know that if the Tammany people ever call the resolution from the obscurity of "the table" there will be some very plain talk heard on the floor of the House, and to use an expressive phrase, "the fur will be made to fly" right lively in some quarters. It is also said that the caucus will make an effort to choose a leader in the House.

THE ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

The session of the Assembly to-day, though of nearly three hours' duration, did not embrace the transaction of any very noteworthy business, considerable of the time being occupied in the discussion of two matters of no general interest—the printing of the report of the survey of the Adirondack wilderness and the propriety of requiring the Land Commissioners to report as to the reasons why the Congress Hall property has not been disposed of as provided in the deed by which it was ceded by the City of Albany to the State. After an hour's debate on the question of printing 10,000 copies of the Adirondack report, the original resolution was amended so as to make the edition consist of 1,000 copies, to be published at a cost not to exceed $1 50 each, and in this shape it was finally adopted by a vote of 69 yeas to 47 nays. Several bills of no great public importance were favorably reported from various committees.

PETITIONS INTRODUCED.

A very large number of petitions from veteran soldiers in relation to the Soldiers' Homestead act, and urging the passage of the bill amendatory thereof now before the House, were introduced. Also, petitions for the vacation of all special assessments for the construction of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and from vessel owners of New-York for the repeal of the Hell Gate Pilotage laws.

Mr. Prince, of Queens, introduced a resolution requesting the Committee on Canals to inquire into and report on the expediency and necessity of and for the sale and disposal of the lateral canals, under the amendment to the Constitution providing for their disposal; also, as to what portions of said lateral canals may or may not be thus disposed of with advantage to the State.

Mr. Dessar, of New-York, offered a resolution setting forth that, whereas it has been publicly charged that the Supply bill of last year was tampered with and altered from the shape in which it passed the Legislature, by the insertion of a provision for the payment by the Superintendent of Construction of the new Capitol of a salary of $10,000 per year, the Speaker of the Assembly be requested to appoint a special committee of five members to ascertain and report on all the facts in relation thereto.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Mr. Waehner, of New-York, called from the table his resolution requesting the Committee on Cities to report to the House a uniform system for the paving of streets in New-York City, together with a plan for assessment for work of that character.

Mr. Dessar opposed the resolution on the ground that no uniform plan could be devised to meet the public necessities, as the pavement suitable for certain streets and avenues in certain parts of the City would not meet the requirements of, nor be suitable for, other sections.

Mr. Waehner explained that his proposition did not refer to, or include any suggestion as to, the nature of materials or methods of mechanical work in laying pavements, but merely to the system of administration under which such work should be done. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Keenan's resolution asking Congress to make provision by appropriation for the improvement of the East River, between the southerly end of Blackwell's Island and a point near Corlears Hook, was also adopted.

Mr. Bradley, of Kings, then called up the resolution offered by him some ten days since, calling on the Land Commissioners to report the facts in relation to the occupancy of the hotel building known as Congress Hall by its present proprietors, free of rental. This refreshing topic has been a theme of indignant comment for two years past, and it does at times seem, from the acrimony which crops out in debate concerning it, as though some gentlemen were very fearful lest somebody might be hurt if the present tenant is disturbed from possession or the old building torn down, as was required by the deed of cession from the city to the State. It is evident there is a "plum" in this matter somewhere, and among the other rumors flying about is one which has often been repeated, to the effect that some members of both Houses board there at low rates as a return for the protection they give the concern when it comes before the Legislature. The resolution was adopted, but it matters little perhaps, inasmuch as a bill has already been introduced requiring the demolition of the building and the turning over of the site to the new Capitol Commissioners.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Muller, of New-York, introduced a bill providing for the election of School Trustees in the City of New-York. It requires that there shall be one Trustee elected at the next general election from each ward, and that Trustees shall be residents of the ward from which they are elected at the time of election and during their incumbency; that they shall have power to classify themselves as to terms of office; that the Mayor shall have power to fill vacancies, and that the terms of office of the present Trustees shall expire Jan. 1, 1876.

Mr. Brogan, of New-York, introduced a bill requiring all passenger horse-railroad companies in the State to warm the cars used or run by them during the Winter months, and providing a penalty of $50 fine for each car operated without being heated as provided.

Mr. Beach, of New-York, introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Metropolitan Parlor Car Company, by providing that the fare to be charged in them shall be five, instead of ten, cents per passenger, in addition to the usual fair charged by street railroads traversed by the company's cars.

Mr. Kennaday, of Kings, introduced a bill to incorporate the Board of Trustees of the Sustentation Fund of the Reformed Episcopal Church, said board to consist of Thomas H. Powers, George M. Tibbetts, Benjamin Aycrigg, James L. Morgan, Albert Crane, and such other persons as may from time to time be elected to such trusteeships.

SENATOR WOOD ASKS FOR AN INVESTIGATION.

This morning's session of the Senate was marked by an unexpected departure from the ordinary routine. The President had scarcely announced that "the presentation of petitions was in order" when Senator Wood rose to a question of privilege—for the first time in his life, he said, although this was his tenth session of legislative service. He asked that some one would move that a committee of investigation be appointed, with reference to the alleged improper insertion in last year's supply bill of an item of $10,000 as the salary of the new Capitol Superintendent. His reason for the request was that although the charge that that item had been improperly inserted by them had been repeatedly denied, and its origin explained, there yet seemed to be some misapprehension on the subject. He then sat down in the midst of total silence, and it was noticed that Jarvis Lord, his old-time opponent, and the recent revivor of the old scandal, was not in the room. Senator King made the motion asked for by Senator Wood, and he said that he did so merely to gratify the member from the Twenty-second, [Mr. Wood,] and without feeling any doubt as to the propriety of his action. The motion having been carried without opposition or debate, the President subsequently appointed as such committee Senator Parmenter, a Democrat, and Senators Dow and King, Republicans. The appointment of this Investigating Committee is the result of last week's altercation, and, as charges against each other were thon mutually made by Senators Wood and Lord, this request for an investigation by the former will unavoidably appear to many as a covert challenge to the latter to apply for an investigation into his conduct. Senator Lord is clearly entitled to the floor, and whatever he chooses to say about the New-York Granite Company and its contracts on the new Capitol, will command an attentive hearing.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

No important bills were passed by the Senate to-day, but several were ordered to a third reading. Among them were the bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. T. C. Campbell, to provide for better security for the payment of costs; the bill introduced by Mr. Davis, to designate the holidays to be observed in the payment of notes and checks, and the "Tweed" bill. The last-named met with no opposition, and, in connection with it, it may be mentioned that Senator Robertson, from the Judiciary Committee, to-day reported favorably, and without amendment, a bill which is generally regarded as its companion, which is also understood to come from the hands of Mr. O'Conor, and which is intended to provide criminal remedies against official peculators.

THE UNIFICATION OF THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

Senator Lowery to-day introduced the only bill of general interest. It reduces the number of Regents of the New-York University to twelve, and gives to them the power of appointing the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The bill was prepared by Prof. Mears, of Hamilton College, and though introduced by Senator Lowery, it does not receive his entire approbation. Among the objectionable features of the bill is the one reducing the Superintendent to a mere appendage of the Regents.

UNCLAIMED SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Senator Jacobs to-day introduced a resolution calling upon the Superintendent of the Banking Department to furnish to the Senate a statement of the amount of savings bank deposits which have remained unclaimed for ten years or over. The precedents of this resolution are bad, as very similar ones have been previously used as a sort of "strike" against the savings banks, but the present prominence of the banking question may reasonably account for the introduction of Senator Jacobs' resolution at this time. The subject was touched upon yesterday at the session of the Joint Committee on Banking, when it appeared that the popular impression that the banks hold unclaimed deposits to a large amount, and without responsibility for them, was erroneous. The President of the Bowery Savings Bank, which holds deposits amounting to $28,000,000, and which has been in operation for fifty years, testified that the total amount thus unclaimed in his bank was only $1,400. The committee furthermore ruled that even if the unclaimed deposits were as important as is alleged, the subject was one which could not properly be treated in the general banking bills now pending before the Legislature; hence the present applicability of the resolution in question would still seem to be somewhat in doubt.

Gov. Tilden this morning sent in to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate the name of Melvin A. Osborn, of Catskill, as Judge of this district in place of Judge Miller, who was recently elected to the Court of Appeals. The same committee gave a hearing this afternoon upon the bill making the expenses of the Court of Arbitration a charge upon the City. A large delegation from the Chamber of Commerce appeared before the committee. The remarks of Mr. Elliot C. Cowdin on the subject will be found in another column.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

THE COSTIGAN BILL—UNITY OF ACTION COUNSELED—THE LEADERSHIP QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 10.—At the Democratic caucus this evening Mr. Faulkner, of Livingston County, presided, and speeches were made by Speaker McGuire, Messrs. Daly, Waehner, T. C. Campbell, T. J. Campbell, Dessar, Costigan, Muller, and Hauschel, of New-York; Davis, of Washington, and Hammond, of Ontario. Little was done except advocating the necessity of unity of action on party measures, among which is specially included Costigan's bill. The caucus was composed of Assemblymen only, and it was noticeable that nearly a score of Democratic members did not attend the proceedings, which fact is, perhaps, the most significant of any developed by the caucus, as it was an open matter of assertion here to-day that there were about twenty Democratic members who refused to be caucused. Of course those who did not attend are known to the caucus, and will be virtually regarded as outsiders. Speaker Maguire's address was the longest and most cogent delivered at the meeting. He urged careful and deliberate action in the Assembly, so that the reputation of the party might not suffer from the effects of hasty and incompetent legislation in this first session since their return to supremacy in the State. The precise shape of the conclusion arrived at by the caucus was to the effect that where the representatives of a district bring forward a measure on the floor of the House, and urge its passage as a thing desired and a necessity for the interests of the district, it shall be regarded as a party necessity, and in the interest of the party, and so acted on. The question of a leadership on the floor was brought up in a very delicate manner, and after being handled very daintily for a few minutes was prudently dropped. A large number of the members have expressed to me their belief that the interests of the majority demand and would be benefited by the selection of a competent leader, who should give the cue for the course of action on general matters. It is impossible, however, for any member to assume the leadership, as nobody would care to be exposed to the brunt of the responsibility on the minority side, and it is equally hazardous to attempt to choose a leader, as it might result in a split where there are so few of prominence, but so many of mediocre talent who would all like to be called leaders if a leader is to be named.

THE STATE CAPITOL INVESTIGATION—PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE LAST NIGHT.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 10.—The Senate Finance Committee had a session this evening, and continued the investigation concerning the management of the new Capitol affairs. Mr. Delos DeWolf, one of the new Capitol Commissioners, made a statement as to how he became possessed of Albany Horse Railroad stock. He said that in 1863, when the company was forming, at the instance of Calvert Comstock, then connected with the *Argus*, he advanced money to that gentleman to purchase stock, part of which came into his possession, and he has held it ever since.

John McEvoy, a brick-maker, testified that Albany brick were as good as any other, especially as good as any below the Highlands, in contradiction of the statement made by Mr. McAlpine, late Superintendent, to the contrary.

Daniel Wormer confirmed the statements of this witness.

Henry Crandell, President of the Albany Railway Company, was examined at great length. He explained the contracts, and how it was that extra allowances were made, which, he said, was on account of extra expensive service in drawing very large or heavy stone up the hill. There were some allowances of twenty per cent., however, which he could not explain, and he thought some mistake was made. These, however, amounted to only a few hundred dollars. He thought the price paid his company was too little; that at times the company lost under their contract. He explained that the income under the contract was not the reason why the company was able to make dividends. The business of the road had increased yearly, and the ability to make dividends was due to that fact. A large amount of the hauling was done by teams belonging to the State, and by teamsters hired by the State. They were used at the suggestion of the Superintendent of the Capitol because they were idle. In making up their accounts for this service they credited the State with the use of the teams, and teamsters, and then charged the State the contract price. He was not very clear as to the expense of repairs which was charged to the account of the State, but thought it could be found in detail somewhere. He insisted that his company did not receive any extra allowance which they were not entitled to, and that the increase from fifty cents to seventy-five cents per ton in the second contract was perfectly just. In further explanation of the prosperity of his company, he said they had reduced their expenses in feeding horses and in employes about $6,000 per annum.

Thomas Kearney testified that in 1870 he furnished 500,000 brick at $12 per thousand. He was the lowest bidder.

Robert Aspinwall testified to the good quality of Albany brick, and that he had received $12 per thousand for 50,000 of superior selected quality. He said 1,000 brick would weigh about two tons.

Hamilton Harris, one of the Commissioners, stated that all the stone was furnished upon the plan of the architect, and the quality and quantity of the brick and other material was ordered by Superintendents. The Commissioners made all contracts, and nothing was to be purchased except on requisition. This was the rule, but the Superintendents had disobeyed it at times. They however reported their action to the Commissioners for approval.

Mr. C. W. Armstrong, Treasurer of the Albany Railroad Company, explained the action of that company in increasing its capital stock, which was for the purpose of extending its tracks and purchasing, animals, rolling stock, &c. He said Capitol Commissioner Rice was one of the original stockholders, and now holds thirty shares. Both this witness and President Crandell testified that they did not believe the State could make as favorable a contract for hauling the stone as existed now.

CRIME IN FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes: "There is something wrong with the Police system of France. I don't wish to make comparisons, and certainly not to hint that our system is much better—in the point, at least, of detection of crime. But if in England there had been but half as many murders undiscovered as we have seen in the last three months, a Parliamentary commission would have been issued. The country round Paris is unsafe. There are wolves, human and other, hanging about every forest. The *Débats*, a paper to rely on, says that a downright panic has been reigning at Fontainebleau. 'Peasants and country residents no longer went out unless armed to the teeth.' Two persons have been murdered near the village of Recloses within a fortnight, and three or four houses sacked from cellar to garret. The assassins of Antony are not discovered; on the contrary, they have made another victim, the fourth since Winter began. From every side we hear of lonely houses ravaged. Beyond any doubt a class of ruffians has abounded since the war which either did not exist or had less boldness under the Empire. In these exciting times one is apt to overlook the accident and offense column of one's paper, but the activity of these brigands demands notice. Observe that they not only commit murder themselves, but cause manslaughter by others. M. de Penne, a painter well known, who lives in a troubled neighborhood, bought a revolver a few days ago, and straightway wounded himself badly. The steward of the Princesse de Bauffremont, explaining what superior firearms made his mistress's property secure, shot a friend dead. Such a troubled life lead residents in Fontainebleau at this moment. Between plundering foes and blundering friends they dwell in hourly peril. Great *battues* have been appointed in the forest, as it is believed that the malefactors are hanging about there. I should not care to join such an exploration, unless the law of disarmament were strictly enforced."

BUSINESS RIVALRY IN GEORGIA.

A singular story is this from the Columbus (Ga.) *Sun*: "There are two houses on upper Oglethorpe street. Business need not be mentioned. One is more prosperous than the other. The least successful hired an old woman, who is reported to be a conjurer, a bringer-on of good or bad luck, as the case may be, who was to cast down the rival and lift up the employer. So she goes to work and gets some earth from the graveyard, mixes it with some kind of white powder and throws it into the front yard. The only result thus far is the killing of a verbena. The branches of a China tree which grew in one lot overhung the house of the other. Some of the berries were gathered, boiled with peculiar roots, incantations muttered, and the mess thrown in the yard. We are told that this, nonsensical as it appears, has really happened in Columbus. We didn't think that ignorance and superstition could extend that far in our city. If bad and good luck does come of this, the hirer will swear the conjuration was the cause."

It gives us pleasure to add our unqualified assent to all that is said in favor of the firm of S. M. Pettengill & Co., Advertising Agents, No. 37 Park row, New-York. We have ever found them faithful, prompt, and energetic in their business relations.—*Boston Journal.*

Coughs.—A medicinal preparation, in the form of a lozenge, is the most convenient. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES allay irritation which induces coughing, giving relief in bronchitis, hoarseness, influenza, consumptive and asthmatic complaints.

Several Gentlemen who are my Customers, and whose names are among the 600 which have been appropriated and appended to the circular of a concern who are trying to start the burglar alarm business on that basis, have asked to what family up town the Smiths (!) belong who have lowered themselves so much as to appropriate and append to their circular the names of 600 of my customers. Perhaps some one can tell. E. HOLMES,
Holmes' Burglar-alarm Telegraph Company,
No. 571 Broadway.

Teeth, when white.
Are a sight—use SOZODONT.
Breath, when sweet,
Is a treat—use SOZODONT.
A mouth, when pure,
Should be kissed, sure—use SOZODONT.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
No branch offices.

All Kinds of Boots and Shoes at Reduced prices. Gent's Shoes, $4.
CANTRELL, No. 239 4th av.

Everdell's Principal Office, No. 302 Broadway.—Wedding and Ball Cards, Orders of Dancing, Foreign Note Papers.

Balls and Parties vs. Snow and Rain.—Boots and Shoes and India Rubber Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices. MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square.

Xtraordinary Cures of Coughs and Colds result from the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

A Plaster of Dalley's Magical Pain ExTRACTOR will quickly cure the worst kind of boil or ulcer. 25 cents.

Ludberg's Perfumes are like Natural flowers and bouquets.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops. The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

MARRIED.

BARDWELL—ALDRICH.—On Tuesday, Feb. 9, at the residence of Edward F. Williams, Summit, N. J., by Rev. William Ives Budington, D. D., of Brooklyn, CARLOS BARDWELL, of Summit, to Mrs. MARY W. ALDRICH, of Brooklyn.

BARTLETT—HOYT.—On Tuesday evening, 9th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. George H. Hepworth, CLARENCE R. BARTLETT to CORA L., daughter of Harris Hoyt.

EDSON—ROBINS.—On Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1875, in Christ Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., by Rev. L. H. Bancroft, D. D., JARVIS B. EDSON to ELIZA W. ROBINS, both of Brooklyn. No cards.

HAVILAND—TRUSLOW.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, by Rev. Dr. J. A. M. Chapman, A. WALTER HAVILAND to GERTRUDE R. TRUSLOW, all of this City. No cards.

MORRIS—BEDLOW.—At Malbowe, Newport, R. I., by Rev. A. G. Mercer, D. D., Lieut. Commander FRANCIS MORRIS, United States Navy, to HARRIETTE HALL, eldest daughter of Henry Bedlow, Esq., of Newport.

DIED.

BECKWITH.—At Paterson, N. J., on Monday evening, Feb. 8, F. C. BECKWITH, in the 58th year of his age.

Funeral services on Thursday, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at his late residence at Paterson. Friends and relatives are invited.

BEEKMAN.—At the Windsor Hotel, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, of pneumonia, BENJAMIN F. BEEKMAN.

The remains are at the residence of his brother-in-law, No. 584 Lexington av. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st., on Friday, the 12th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

COLLINS.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 10, 1875, GEORGE C. COLLINS, in the 65th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Thomas' Church, corner of 5th av. and 53d st., on Friday, the 12th inst., at 3 P. M.

COLES.—At Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 10th of February, WILLIAM H. COLES, Jr., in the 38th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 40 Schermerhorn st., on Friday, 12th inst., at 2 P. M.

CROSSON.—At Newburg, N. Y., EMILY, wife of William H. Crosson, and daughter of the late Rev. William Timlow.

Funeral services at Amity, Friday, 1:30 P. M.

DOUGLASS.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday morning, Feb. 10, Mrs. ANN VAN ZANDT DOUGLASS, aged 76 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. R. C. Burbank, No. 208 Hudson st., on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Albany on Friday morning, on the 10:30 train.

☞ Albany and Troy papers please copy.

EDDY.—In Lansingburg, N. Y., Sunday noon, Feb. 7, Rev. A. D. EDDY, D. D., in the 77th year of his age.

Funeral services at his residence, Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Newark, N. J., for interment, on Friday morning.

FROST.—In Danville, Penn., on the 21st of January, of perineal abscess, J. HENRY PAYNE FROST, M. D., aged 49 years and 8 months.

☞ Detroit papers please copy.

GERMOND.—On Wednesday, Feb. 10, W. JEROME, infant son of Henry S. and Mary A. Germond, aged 14 months.

Funeral services on Friday, 12th inst., at No. 25 Cambridge place, near Green av., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

GILLIS.—At Cornwall-on-Hudson, Feb. 9, STEPHEN C. GILLIS, aged 65 years.

Funeral from Presbyterian Church, Cornwall, Friday, 12th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Train 8 o'clock A. M., Newburg Branch, Erie Railway.

GRIM.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Feb. 10, of membranous croup, ANNIE LOUISA, youngest daughter of Charles F. and Elvira V. Grim, aged 6 years, 7 months, and 12 days.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

HAYS.—The funeral of Gen. WILLIAM HAYS will take place on Friday, 12th inst., from the St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner 22d st. and 4th av., at 12:30 o'clock.

Officers of the Army and Navy, also relatives and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

HOWELL.—Wednesday morning, Mrs. MARGARET SEWARD HOWELL, in the 79th year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, Friday, Feb. 12, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, George E. Hoadley, Plainfield, N. J.

HOWELL.—At Newark, N. J., Feb. 9, 1875, ANNA A., wife of Henry C. Howell, and daughter of the late Nathan Bolles.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LEWIS.—At Utica, N. Y., on Feb. 8, 1875, the Reverend EDWARD Z. LEWIS, in the 52d year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at Calvary Church, corner of 4th av. and 21st st., on Friday, Feb. 12, at 10 A. M.

LOWNDES.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 10, MARY L., wife of Wm. P. Lowndes, and daughter of Maturin Livingston, in the 66th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at Hyde Park, Duchess County, on Saturday, Feb. 13, on arrival of the 11 o'clock train from Forty-second Street Station, Hudson River Railroad. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

MOSS.—On Tuesday, Feb. 9, at 8:30 A. M., in Baltimore, Md., after a severe illness, WILLIAM POLDEN MOSS, youngest son of John H. and Charlotte Moss, aged 16 years, 4 months, and 27 days.

Carriages will be in waiting at ferry foot of Desbrosses st., North River, on Friday, Feb. 12, at 10 A. M., to accompany the remains to Trinity Cemetery, Carmansville. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

NEILSON.—On Wednesday, Feb. 10, FREDERICK GEBHARD, infant son of Frederic and Mary Isabelle Neilson.

POST.—At Babylon, Long Island, Feb. 6, MAUD EVELYN, infant daughter of Henry A. V. and Caroline B. Post, aged 20 days.

SHERRY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 9th inst., after a brief illness, SAMUEL HUNTTING SHERRY, son of John and Mary Ann Sherry, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his parents, No. 314 Carlton avenue, Brooklyn, Thursday, 11th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Sag Harbor, Long Island, for interment.

SIMPSON.—Suddenly Feb. 10, of apoplexy, FANNIE J., wife of Jerome B. Simpson and daughter of the late Robert M. Stratton.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SPEAR.—On Tuesday evening, Feb. 9, after a lingering illness, GEORGE SPEAR, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of his brother, Henry Spear, are invited to attend the funeral services, on Thursday, Feb. 11, at 3:30 P. M., from his late residence, No. 433 Hamilton st., Brooklyn.

STOCKWELL.—At Orange, N. J., on Tuesday morning, Feb. 9, Dr. W. HAMILTON STOCKWELL.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, High st., Orange, on Friday, the 12th inst., at 2:30 P. M. Morris and Essex Railroad train leaves New-York at 1:10 P. M.

☞ Louisville (Ky.) *Courier-Journal* and Evansville (Ind.) papers please copy.

TAYLOR.—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 10, Mrs. HESTER T., widow of the late Lyman Taylor.

Funeral services from her late residence, No. 322 West 19th st., on Friday afternoon at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are particularly invited to attend.

VINTON.—At Arcachon, in the Pyrenees, on the 9th inst., in the 21st year of his age, ALFRED PIERREPONT EDWARDS VINTON, son of the late E. Dyer Vinton and of Alice Edwards Vinton.

WALKER.—At Aiken S. C., on Tuesday, Feb. 9, of lingering consumption, ROBERT G. WALKER, late of Glasgow, Scotland.

WALL.—On Wednesday, Feb. 10, MARY LETSON, wife of Jacob Wall.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 64 West 21st st., on Saturday, Feb. 13, at 10:30 A. M. The remains will be taken to New-Brunswick, N. J., for interment, leaving New-York at 2 P. M.

WEED.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 8, W. H. WEED, in the 60th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Westminster Church, Elizabeth, on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO MAKE THE GUMS HARD AND healthy, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

A DOSE OF BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, creates great consternation among the worms, which twine and twist in the stomachs of many children, and even adults. There is nothing in these Comfits which can injure anything but the worms, and nobody cares for them.

SOME ARE CONSTITUTIONALLY SUBJECT to bilious colic, which is one of the most excruciatingly painful diseases. Such should keep near them, ready for any emergency, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. Following directions, the pain will be soon assuaged, and danger avoided. Try it.

THE MODEL SUNDAY NEWSPAPER
THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF THE
NEW-YORK TIMES.

ALL THE NEWS.
THE BEST CORRESPONDENCE,
INTERESTING ORIGINAL ARTICLES,
THE CREAM OF THE CURRENT LITERATURE.

The Sunday edition of THE TIMES has the largest respectable circulation in the country.

Look out for next Sunday's New-York Times.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
ANNUAL ELECTION.

The members of the American Institute who are in favor of

Hon. ELLIOT C. COWDIN
for President,

and opposed to the stealthy attempt to change the charter without the knowledge of the members, will meet in Room No. 24, Cooper Union, from 1 to 8 P. M. TO-DAY. Polls open from 3 to 8 P. M.

H. J. NEWTON, President.

THOMAS M. ADRIANCE,	GEO. A. BUCKINGHAM,
JAMES H. SACKETT,	THOMAS F. DEVOE,
Prof. R. H. THURSTON,	JOHN D. FISK,
JOHN COCHRANE,	ROBT. S. NEWTON, M. D.,
WILLIAM EBBITT,	WILLIAM S. CARPENTER.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, GRAVEL, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty-page 12mo pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author, free to any address. Letters from physicians and others of hopeless cases cured sent. Depot and Reception Rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

LADY WASHINGTON RECEPTION.

All communications intended for the Committee of the LADY WASHINGTON RECEPTION should be addressed to "Executive Committee Lady Washington Reception, No. 44 East 14th st.," Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-machine Company's office, and not addressed to Messrs. William Cullen Bryant, Peter Cooper, or Wilson G. Hunt at their private residences.

ART SALE!

THIS THURSDAY and TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, sale of over 200 Water-color Drawings, by eminent foreign and American artists—to be sold by auction, without reserve. The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

THE MODEL SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.
THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF THE
NEW-YORK TIMES

ALL THE NEWS,
THE BEST CORRESPONDENCE,
INTERESTING ORIGINAL ARTICLES,
THE CREAM OF THE CURRENT LITERATURE.

The Sunday edition of THE TIMES has the largest respectable circulation in the country.

Look out for next Sunday's New-York Times.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 13, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 11:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY at 5 A. M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 8 and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

DICK'S ENCYCLOPEDIA OF 6,422 RECEITS and PROCESSES. PRICE, $5. Sent free of postage. Specimen Index sent free.
DICK & FITZGERALD, Publishers, No. 18 Ann st.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT par, in assorted denominations. Apply at the Cashier's desk, *Times* Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW ANNUAL.—PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOGnomy. 1875. Now Ready. More than One Hundred Illustrations. Many distinguished personages, with Portraits, Biographies, and Characters. From the Cradle to the Grave, Illustrated. Eyes, Ears, Noses, Lips, &c., and how to read them. The Characters of Shakespeare, Illustrated. Also Blushing, its Cause and its Cure. It is full of richness. Newsmen have it. Only 25 cents. Sent, first post, by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

POLITICAL.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold their regular monthly meeting THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Kroom's Hall. HENRY G. LEASK, President.
BENJAMIN F. ANDERSON, Secretary.
Executive Committee meet at 7.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

MR. TILTON STILL ANSWERING MR. EVART'S QUESTIONS.

Continued from Third Page.

A.—No, Sir; no, Sir; I have made no such characterization.

Q.—Well, what was it? A.—I will tell you what I found in the West. I found this: A good deal of mystery growing out of the fact that at the close of December, 1870, the *Independent*, in a eulogistic way, announced that I was to be editor of the Brooklyn *Union* and contributor to that paper, and that very suddenly the newspaper press of the country announced that my relations with those two papers had been sundered. People wanted to know the reason why. Everybody said I must make an explanation.

Q.—Well, I don't want to have the credit of having invented this expression "horrible." I will read from your testimony. [Reading:] "Mr. Fullerton—Never mind that, then. Do you recollect those stories in the West, or which you heard of West, on your lecture tour, as detrimental or prejudicial to your character? A.—Why, Sir, they were horrible stories." A.—I thought, Sir, that you were referring to the interview which I had with Mr. Bowen on Dec. 26, and at which I spoke of the stories you related concerning me as "horrible" stories.

Judge Neilson—This relates to stories which he heard while he was on his lecture tour, not after his return.

Mr. Evarts—Of course, that is what I am asking him. I understood the witness on the direct examination to say after his return from the West he thought it necessary that some publication be made in order to meet these stories.

Mr. Tilton—Yes, Sir; the mystery was why I should so suddenly retire, and the people were filling the absence of the explanation with horrible stories about my life.

Q.—I am calling your attention to that period now. What was the nature of those horrible stories that you heard out West? A.—Well, I heard one story to the effect that I had become a drunkard; I heard another story to the effect that I had been divorced; I heard another story to the effect that I had embezzled money; I don't know what the stories were.

Q.—Well, they were disagreeable of course in their nature, these stories? A.—Yes, Sir, they were.

Q.—On your return, you brought up the matter of publishing this Bowen letter? A.—Yes, Sir, and explained the true reasons why I went out of these two papers.

Q.—When was this return, and when was it as a matter of fact, in point of date, you commenced preparing and indicated a purpose to publish that letter? A.—I think it was in the month of March, 1872.

Q.—The letter was in existence since Jan. 1, 1871.

Mr. Beach—The stenographer will please read the last question.

Stenographer—"When was this return and when was it, as a matter of fact in point of date, that you commenced preparing and indicated a purpose of publishing that letter? A.—I think in the month of March, 1872.

Mr. Beach—Commenced preparing and indicated a purpose of publishing that letter? I think the question is incorrect.

HE CONFERRED WITH OLIVER JOHNSON AND MOULTON.

Mr. Evarts—Preparing or indicating a purpose of preparing that letter. I don't think that is incorrect.

Q.—With whom did you confer, if with any one, concerning the preparation of any statement to accompany the publication of that letter? A.—I conferred with Mr. Oliver Johnson, to the best of my recollection, and with Mr. Moulton; I don't know that I conferred with anybody else; if so, I have forgotten it at this moment.

WHEN WAS THE NEW MATTER PUT IN TYPE?

Q.—Well, how early was the new matter that was to accompany the reproduction of the letter itself completed put in type? A.—I don't understand that question, Sir.

Q.—How early was the new matter that was to accompany the reproduction of the Bowen letter itself prepared to put in type? A.—Do you mean the exact date?

Q.—Just as near as you can give it. A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Was it before the end of March? A.—I don't remember that. I should think it was somewhere toward the end of March.

Q.—Somewhere towards the end of March? A.—I should think so. I have no means of fixing the exact date.

Q.—That is your best recollection? A.—Well, Sir, I have no recollection other than that which attaches to the date and the signing of the tripartite covenant, which was April 2, 1872; the preparation of the article was, shortly before that.

Q.—And put in type shortly before that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, to whom, when thus put in type, was it shown? A.—Mr. Moulton saw it. I don't remember that it was shown to anybody other than those concerned in its publication. Mr. Moulton, I think, showed it to Mr. Beecher.

Q.—I believe that has been spoken of. Now, to whom did you show it? A.—I don't remember that I showed it to anybody.

Q.—Was it shown to Mr. Bowen? A.—Mr. Claflin showed it to Mr. Bowen, I believe.

Q.—Do you know that Mr. Bowen saw it? A.—I don't know it in the sense that I can testify to it under oath. I was told Mr. Claflin took it to Mr. Bowen. I was not present.

Q.—And that was before the tripartite agreement was signed? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The tripartite agreement is in evidence, the date the 2d of April. Do you remember that? A.—Yes, Sir; that is the date of it.

THE TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT AS ORIGINALLY PROPOSED.

Q.—Now, before the tripartite agreement was reduced to its actual form in which it is signed and brought in evidence here, had there been a previous preparation of any clause in it in which you were concerned? A.—Yes, Sir; there was a previous preparation of that paper by Mr. Wilkeson containing a clause which I declined to sign.

Q. (handing witness tripartite agreement)—Take that, if you please. Now, before that was signed as it now reads, there was a draft or proposed agreement for signature that differed from that? A.—Yes; differed a very great deal from this.

Q.—Well, have you a copy of that as thus proposed? A.—Only such a copy as exists in the printed books.

Q.—Well, you haven't the paper itself? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—In which clause—if it was confined to one clause—of that agreement was this difference of the preparation? A.—If you can show me the book, Sir, I will show it to you.

Q.—This is a complete draft, then?

Mr. Fullerton—He is speaking of the original draft.

Mr. Evarts—The book is shown to you. My question, Mr. Tilton, is, which of the clauses, as they now appear in the completed paper, was the difference between the paper and the draft in which it is found? A.—The changes were made in two clauses, Sir.

Q.—Give us both. A.—In Mr. Bowen's clause and in my clause?

Q.—They are numbered, then, are they? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Give us your own—give us that. A.—Mr. Bowen's is No. 1 and mine is No. 2; the changes were made in both before I signed.

Q.—The difference, then, between this paper as actually signed and the draft was in the first and second clauses? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was there any difference in the third clause—in Mr. Beecher's clause? A.—All I know about it, Sir, is what I see in the book, and I am reminding myself that I have testified that I don't know of my own knowledge, only as I see it here.

Q.—Well, you can refresh your recollection in anything you have reason to have doubt in. You have that book before you. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, with that aid, or without that aid, do you recollect that there was a difference between the draft and this paper? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And in the clause that was to be signed by you, as well as that signed by Mr. Bowen? A.—Yes.

Q.—Now, do you know of any preservation of the original draft? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know whether the original paper itself is in existence? A.—I do not, Sir; all I know is what I see in this book; it purports to be a copy of the original draft.

Mr. Evarts—Well, I believe it is in existence, and, if your Honor please, we shall wish to go on with it. It is in our possession, if it is in anybody's. We can have it ready to-morrow morning. I think, if your Honor please, it is a material point that the paper should be here, and we should be here with the inquiry.

Judge Neilson—The hour for adjournment having arrived, gentlemen will please keep their seats for a minute or two while the gentlemen of the jury retire. Gentlemen of the jury, please be in your places at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning promptly.

The court then adjourned.

THE NEW CHAMBERLAIN.

The State Controller has notified Chamberlain Tappan that he will require a bond from him in $1,000,000 as County Treasurer. This is said to be double the amount previously required. Late yesterday afternoon Controller Green sent a new form of bond to Mr. Tappan, to be filled up with the names of his sureties, preparatory to an examination. The new form says that the Chamberlain shall faithfully execute the duties of his office, &c. Mr. Tappan had extended interviews with the Mayor and Controller during the day.

THE CHURCH STREET OPENING.

TWO OUT OF NEARLY ONE HUNDRED SUITS DECIDED—LARGE CLAIMS AND SMALL VERDICTS.

Two suits of much importance to the tax-payers of the City have just been disposed of in the Supreme Court—one before Judge Donohue and a jury, and the other before Judge Van Brunt and a jury. In the former, the City was sued for $30,000, with interest from April 17, 1869, making a total of $41,000, as the value of materials of buildings demolished in the opening of Church street, and the jury returned a verdict in favor of the claimant for only $800; in the latter, the claim was for $25,000, with interest from the same date, and the jury gave plaintiff a verdict for only $700. Thus in both suits a saving resulted to the City (exclusive of interest on the claims) of $53,400. The importance of these verdicts to the tax-payers may be estimated from the fact that about one hundred similar suits, growing out of the extension of Church street, are now pending in the courts, the amounts claimed in which amount in the aggregate to between $600,000 and $800,000. Twenty of these suits are at present on the day calendar of the courts, and those in the Supreme Court have been all ordered for immediate trial before Judge Donohue. In view of the fact that these suits should never have been brought, it is gratifying to know that those having brought them have, so far as they have come to trial, received such small verdicts. When it became necessary to take the property in question, the Commissioners made awards to the owners, taking into consideration every interest which they had therein, except only the value of the old materials in the buildings as they stood. These materials the owners had the right to remove immediately upon the confirmation of the Commissioners' report, or at any succeeding time within fifteen months thereafter. The owners, however, saw fit not to remove them within the prescribed time, and the City then exercised its right to step in and compel their removal. This was done by selling the materials at auction, in the presence, as proved on these trials, of a large number of dealers in old building materials. The City Government was strongly urged to settle these suits before coming to trial, but the proposition was rejected, and ex-Recorder James M. Smith specially retained to defend the City against all such claims. In the cases already disposed of the Court charged the jury that their verdict must be based on the fair market value, as testified before them, of the old materials as they were in the building, and no more, taking into consideration the necessity and cost of removal. The result in these two cases already tried speaks as well for the operation of the present Jury law, under which jurors of intelligence—business men and property-owners—are secured for duty in the courts, as it does for the intelligence and discrimination of the jurors who rendered the verdicts. Alike commendable has been the impartiality with which the court has laid down the rule of the City's liability, and the zeal with which counsel assigned to these cases have defended her interests. Under the Ring administration a law was passed giving this class of cases precedence on the calendar, and now, with a view to save accumulating interest on the verdicts, whatever they may be, counsel for the City is very properly urging all of them to immediate trial. It is to be hoped that those yet to be tried will result as favorably for the City as those which have preceded them, as the large amount which will be thus saved to the tax-payers on unjust and extravagant claims is a matter of no small consideration.

RAILROAD NOTES.

The New-York Central Railway Company is about to begin the construction of an immense grain elevator, with a capacity of 1,500,000 bushels, opposite the new cattle-yards at Sixtieth street, North River. Twenty cars can enter the building and be unloaded at one time. The cost is estimated at between $300,000 and $400,000. This company is also about to build a sheep-house between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets.

The wharves and freight-houses of the Erie Railway Company, at Jersey City, and its oil-yards, at Weehawken, have been rebuilt on a larger scale than before. The Company proposes erecting a grain-elevator, with a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels, south of Pavonia avenue, Jersey City. The new stock-yard of the company, at Oak Cliff station, is 260 feet long and 150 feet wide, with conveniences for slaughtering 6,000 hogs and 1,000 head of cattle per day.

The Pennsylvania Railway Company have purchased seventy-five acres at Harsimus Cove, with a frontage on the North River of 1,500 feet. Eighty feet has a depth of 3,140 feet, and the remainder of 1,490 feet. The price paid was $1,000,000. A pier has been built 2,320 feet long and 20 feet wide, which is used by the Central Stock Yard and by the Transit Company as a stock yard and abattoir. Wharves are being constructed. There is a covered pier for shipping grain, and it is proposed to build a grain elevator with a capacity for storing 4,000,000 bushels, and for handling 1,000,000 per day.

The Delaware and Lackawanna Railway Company is excavating at the Hoboken terminus a slip which will be 3,000 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 14 feet deep. It will admit twelve large steamers at once. This Company intends soon to build a large iron freight and passenger depot at the same place, and to lay drill tracks, by means of which trains can be run in every ten minutes.

The recent meeting of the Railway Commissioners, of the Saratoga combination, at the St. Nicholas Hotel has had the effect of creating an easier feeling in Western railway circles. Freights have stiffened somewhat from Chicago to New-York, although the Pennsylvania company are still carrying at thirty and thirty-two and a half cents. The Michigan Central and Michigan Southern are charging the latter price. The General Freight Agents are to meet in Chicago shortly, and it is expected that they will agree upon a uniform tariff on the basis of forty cents for fourth-class freights. The rates from St. Louis have been advanced to New-York to fifty cents.

The fights between the Ohio and Mississippi and the Vandalia Roads, and the Grand Trunk and Great Western Roads, are still in progress. It is feared that many of the other Western roads, including the Lake Shore and Pittsburg and Fort Wayne roads, will be seriously affected should some arrangement not be arrived at soon.

THE HARBOR AS A DUMPING-GROUND.

Capt. K. R. Breese, of the United States Coast Survey, has submitted his report of his survey of the harbor last Summer, for the purpose of ascertaining the decrease in depth since 1872. He says that there has been very little material change. Over the whole extent of the dumping-ground there is a slight difference in soundings for the two years, generally decreasing, but in some few instances increasing in depth. He suggests the need of more stringent rules to prevent persons from dumping outside of the assigned limits, and to cause the stuff to be more evenly disposed over the entire space, instead of being continuously deposited in one place. With this improvement, he thinks that no injury will follow the continued use of the present dumping-ground. He adds that the officers of the Coast Survey frequently saw scows dumping their loads at not more than half the distance between the bulkhead and Elm-tree Light; in fact, they rarely saw the scow go within the prescribed limits.

A PAYMASTER'S DEFICIENCY.

Benjamin F. Camp, Jr., was appointed an Acting Assistant Paymaster in the Navy, in 1861. On the settlement of his accounts in 1864, it was alleged that there was a deficiency of $4,685 48, for which he was responsible to the Government. Suit was instituted against his official bond to recover this amount. The case came on for trial yesterday, in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford, Assistant United States District Attorney Smith appearing for the Government, and ex-District Attorney Garvin and Mr. Rufus F. Andrews for Mr. Camp. Counsel for Mr. Camp asked for a reference to take the testimony, owing to an affliction affecting his speech. The examination of the witness, however, was begun. The defense was, that Camp had been robbed of $1,000, from no fault of his own, and that he had been obliged to pay for provisions in gold, being allowed by the Government only the face amount thus paid in currency. Mr. Camp took the witness stand and began to testify to these facts, but it took him so long to say anything, that the progress was slow, and the further hearing was adjourned to this morning. Mr. Camp testified that the $1,000 was stolen from the ship Release, in Boston harbor, by a man who was arrested and who gave the name of "John Smith."

POLICE TRIALS.

At the police trials, yesterday, Inspector Speight appeared as complainant against Roundsmen Folk, Buckley, and Healey, of the Tenth Precinct, whom he charged with having received presents from members of their command, in violation of the rules of the Department. On the complaint it was alleged that Buckley and Healey had each received a gold watch, and Folk a gold chain, from the patrolmen under their command. Several patrolmen were examined, but not the slightest evidence in support of the charge was adduced....Sergeant Augustus Miller, Roundsman Laban Raynor, and Patrolmen Michael Leavy, and E. J. Smith, of the Twenty-second Precinct, who were charged by Inspector McDermott with having been engaged in a social game of cards in a liquor-store, at Sixty-second street and Eleventh avenue, last Friday night, when they should have been on patrol duty, admitted the charges against them, and did not appear for trial.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION....Feb. 10.

SENATE.

CLAIMS DISALLOWED BY THE SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely on the bill for the relief of Joseph R. Shannon, of Louisiana. He said the claimant in this case had been before the Southern Claims Commission and was allowed a portion of his claim. The claim before Congress was for that portion disallowed by the Claims Commission. The committee had considered this case as presenting the question whether parties who accepted an award of the Southern Claims Commission could come before Congress for the portion disallowed by that Commission and had decided that they could not do so. He therefore asked that the bill be indefinitely postponed, and it was so ordered.

THE KILL VON KULL CHANNEL.

A memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, asking for an appropriation to enable Gen. Newton to continue the work in which he is engaged in regard to the improvement of New-York harbor, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

In presenting the memorial Mr. CONKLING said he hoped the attention of the Commerce Committee would be given to this subject. The harbor of New-York was so used and so abused by those who navigated therein that the time would soon come when all would see it was in the interest of the nation to care for that harbor, and see that it was not filled up by ashes and refuse cast into it by our own vessels.

THE LOUISIANA MESSAGE—SHERIDAN.

Mr. HARVEY, of Kansas, presented a resolution of the Legislature of that State indorsing the Message of the President in regard to Louisiana and expressing confidence in Gen. Sheridan. It was read and laid on the table.

THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

Mr. HITCHCOCK, of Nebraska, called up the House bill to perfect the United States Government's guarantee of the District of Columbia 3-65 bonds, and to authorize them to be registered at the United States Treasury; which was passed.

BILLS FROM THE PUBLIC BUILDING COMMITTEE.

The following bills from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds were passed: The Senate bill to make an appropriation for the public buildings at Covington, Ky.; the House bill for the protection of the United States Custom-house in the City of Louisville, Ky.; the House bill to authorize the purchase of a site for public buildings at Topeka, Kan.; the Senate bill to donate the State of Oregon a public building lot and material situated at Dalles, Oregon.

THE PEABODY SCHOOL, ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.—THE QUESTION OF COLOR.

The Senate bill to grant a site for the Peabody School in St. Augustine, Fla., was taken up, to which there was an amendment pending, submitted at the last session by Mr. Edmunds, providing that if at any time any distinction shall be made in the admission of pupils on account of race or color, the site shall revert to the United States, and it was rejected—yeas, 23, nays 24 Messrs. Cameron, Ferry of Connecticut, Gilbert, Morrill of Vermont, Schurz, and Sprague being among those who voted in the negative.

Mr. ALCORN, of Mississippi, said the vote just taken indicated the fact that the Republicans had become thoroughly demoralized on the subject of civil rights, and he felt constrained to vote against the bill. It could be construed in no other way than as an intimation that if the Trustees of the school chose to do so, they might exclude colored children from its benefits.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, denied that such a construction would be justified. He hoped this institution, which was a private one, would make no distinction on account of color.

The bill was then passed without a division, Mr. Alcorn voting in the negative.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

THE STEAM-BOAT BILL.

The Steam-boat bill came up as unfinished business, and was recommitted to the Committee on Commerce.

THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill to provide a Government for the District of Columbia, reported by the select committee.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, spoke in favor of his amendment, to have the three Commissioners elected by the qualified voters of the District, instead of appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. He argued that if the right of suffrage was withheld from the colored man here, it would be used as an argument throughout the country that colored suffrage in the District of Columbia had proved a failure. The people here had a right to self-government, and he would have more confidence in a Board of Commissioners elected by the people, than he would in a board appointed by the President.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, said there was no use to talk about violating the right of suffrage in passing this bill. The exercise of the suffrage here was a mere sham. The District was under the exclusive control of Congress, and Congress would legislate impartially for the black man as well as the white man.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Iowa, took the floor, and said he had offered a substitute for the bill reported by the committee, and he proposed to speak upon that, but would yield now to the Senator from Indiana [Mr. Pratt] for a motion for an executive session.

THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

Mr. SARGENT asked that the resolution of the Senator from Missouri, [Mr. Schurz,] instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation by Congress is necessary to secure to the people of Louisiana the right of self-government, be taken up this afternoon, in order that it might be the unfinished business to-morrow, when he desired to address the Senate. He obtained the floor for that purpose several days ago, but was taken suddenly sick and could not go on. There were several Senators who desired to speak on the subject, and he hoped it would be taken up now.

Mr. MORTON gave notice that as soon as the bill now before the Senate should be disposed of he would call up the resolution to seat Pinchback, and upon that resolution the Senator from California could speak, as well as upon the one submitted by the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. SARGENT inquired of the Senator from Indiana if he would yield the floor to him for that purpose after calling up the resolution?

Mr. MORTON replied in the affirmative.

The Senate then, at 4:30 P. M., proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and at 5 o'clock the doors were re-opened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

RAILROAD BILL REPORTED.

Mr. HURLBURT, of Illinois, from the Committee on Railroads and Canals, reported a bill to aid the Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company to construct a narrow-gauge railway from tide-water to St. Louis and Chicago. They were referred to the Committee of the Whole.

THE COOLIE TRADE.

Mr. MYERS, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill supplementary to the acts in relation to immigration, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The bill has reference especially to the coolie trade. It provides that when immigrants have entered into a contract or agreement for a term of service within the United States, either for labor or for lewd or improper purposes, such immigration shall not be deemed voluntary, and the United States Consul shall not deliver the required permit or certificate. It makes it a penal offense for American citizens to be engaged in such trade. It forbids the importation of women for the purposes of prostitution, invalidates all contracts in relation thereto, and makes the importation or the holding of women for such purposes a felony, punishable by fine and imprisonment. It also makes the immigration of the following classes unlawful: Persons who are undergoing sentence for felonious crimes other than political, or whose sentence has been remitted on account of their immigration, and women imported for the purposes of prostitution.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a new Tariff bill, which was made the special order for to-morrow. [The bill is printed in another column.]

Mr. DAWES wished to have the bill made the special order in the House, instead of in the Committee of the Whole, but Mr. Ward, of Illinois, and Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, objected, the latter remarking that it was a proposition to kill the goose which laid the golden egg, and that he would throw every obstacle in its way.

Mr. RANDALL remarked that there was no disposition on his side of the House to interfere with the immediate consideration of the bill, which was to raise revenue.

The bill was then referred to the Committee of the Whole, and made the special order for to-morrow.

THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, in the chair) on the Post Office Appropriation bill. The amount recommended to be appropriated by this bill is as follows: For the general service of the Post Office Department the sum of $36,000,861; for steam-ship service the sum of $537,500; for official postage stamps for the use of the Post Office Department the sum of $986,000; total, $37,524,361; to be provided for as follows:

By the revenues of the department, estimated at $29,148,156; by an appropriation for deficiency out of the Treasury, $6,852,705; by direct appropriations out of the Treasury, $1,523,500; total, $37,524,361. The total amount recommended by this bill is less than the estimates therefor in the sum of $1,538,173.

The decrease is as follows:

In the amount to provide for the general service of the department, $963,173, and in the amount recommended for steam-ship service, $575,000, making a total decrease (as stated above) of $1,538,173. The items for steam-ship service are: $500,000 for steam-ship service between San Francisco, Japan, and China, under act of Feb. 17, 1865; and $37,500 for the Brazilian mail steam-ship service.

Mr. TYNER, of Indiana, who had charge of the bill, explained it and compared the items with those of last year's expenditures. The expense of the department was only five per cent. less than that of last year, while the annual increase of business is from eight to ten per cent.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, moved to add to the item of $17,548,000 for inland mail transportation, a proviso that no part of that money should be used to increase the compensation of railroad companies beyond the rate now received by them. He alluded to the movement on the part of an ex-Assistant Postmaster General (Giles A. Smith) two or three years ago to increase the rates allowed to railroads, and which had increased the amount paid to them from $5,239,240 to $6,493,567, and said that the effect of his amendment would be to prevent a still further increase of those rates. He trusted that the day would soon come when Congress would rise up to the exigency, and would compel railroad companies to carry the mails at fair and reasonable rates.

Mr. TYNER, of Indiana, opposed the amendment, alleging that the effect of it would be to prevent any increase of rates to those railroad companies that had not entered into that combination. Some 460 railroad companies had had the rates readjusted, but there were some 200 other companies which had not had the benefit of that readjustment, and this amendment would cut them out. He asked his colleague whether he meant to say that the members of the Senate and House who had voted for the law of 1873, (allowing the readjustment,) a year after the exposure of Giles A. Smith's proposition, had been actuated by corrupt motives.

Mr. HOLMAN said he had not intimated anything of the kind.

Mr. TYNER explained that law as simply providing that railroad companies should be paid for carrying the mails according to the weight of the mails.

After further discussion, Mr. Holman's amendment was rejected, by a vote of 45 to 103.

Mr. MERRIAM, of New-York, moved to add to the item of $100,000 for advertising mail lettings a proviso that proposals for bids shall be advertised in one newspaper in each Congressional district where the service is to be performed.

Mr. TYNER opposed the amendment, and said that if it were adopted advertising would cost $500,000. In New-York, for instance, advertisements were published in five newspapers, whereas, under the amendment, they would require to be published in thirty-three newspapers. He doubted whether any good was accomplished by the publication of these advertisements in newspapers at all, because bidders went to the Post Offices for the information which they required, and which was contained in the printed circulars furnished by the department.

After considerable discussion Mr. Merriam withdrew his amendment, and the one offered by Mr. Holman, of Indiana, was adopted, requiring the Postmaster General to cause advertisements of mail lettings to be posted up conspicuously in each Post Office for at least sixty days.

In a discussion to the letter-carrier system, Mr. COTTON, of Iowa, said that it was under an amendment of his, in the Post Office Appropriation bill of two years ago, that the system was applied to towns having a population of not less than 20,000—previously the limitation had been towns of 50,000 population. Since then there had been an increase of thirty-nine letter-carrier offices, the number before then being only forty-seven; and while the increase of cost had been only twenty-six per cent., the increase in receipts had been forty-four per cent. The increased number of letter-carriers was 500, and the increased number of letters, &c., delivered by them was 128,000,000.

Mr. PLATT, of New-York, from the Post Office Committee, offered an amendment fixing the salaries of certain Postmasters, as follows: New-York, $8,000; Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and St. Louis, $6,000; and Brooklyn, Baltimore, San Francisco, and Cincinnati, $5,000. He made a statement as to the business of these various offices in justification of his proposition.

Mr. MERRIAM, of New-York, paid a high compliment to the present Postmaster at New-York, but suggested that if any salaries were to be increased it should be those of the Post Office clerks to make up what they were assessed last Fall for political purposes.

Mr. COX moved to amend the amendment by making the salary of the Postmaster at New-York $10,000. He had nothing to do with the grievance of his colleague [Mr. Merriam,] from the intermeddling of Federal officers in his district, but his colleague could not lay that grievance at the door of the accomplished and business-like Postmaster at New-York. That Postmaster only received now $6,000 a year, whereas, thirty-four years ago, he received from $50,000 to $60,000 a year. At that time bonds were only required to the amount of $200,000; now they were required to the amount of $1,200,000. The letter distribution at that Post Office extended sixteen miles on one side and nine on the other, with a width of two or three miles. Thirty years ago there were thirty-six clerks employed there; now there were 1,052 clerks and carriers. The distribution of letters there was 52,000 a day, and 130,000 pounds of mail matter were dispatched daily from New-York.

Mr. POTTER, of New-York, advocated Mr. Cox's amendment. Whatever was the condition of the Treasury, it was always just and wise to pay a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. He indorsed all that had been said about the duties and responsibilities of the Postmaster at New-York, who was a thoroughly efficient, faithful, and serviceable officer.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, was in favor of a general readjustment of the salaries of Postmasters, but was opposed to the raising of the salaries of any special Postmasters. He appealed to the members of the Post Office Committee to offer such an additional amendment as would save at least three-quarters of a million of dollars. He believed that a large number of the $4,000 offices should be cut down to $3,000 or $2,500.

Mr. STANARD, of Missouri, advocated the amendment offered by Mr. Platt, and spoke particularly of the business of the St. Louis Post Office.

Mr. SYPHER, of Louisiana, advocated the increase of the salary of the Postmaster at New-Orleans, and said that cautious men could not be got to take these positions because of their immense responsibility.

Mr. SPEER, of Pennsylvania, inquired where it was that men could not be got to accept the office of postmaster.

Mr. SYPHER replied that there had been great difficulty in getting a capable, first-class man to accept the Postmastership at New-Orleans.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, said that last Winter the Committee on Appropriations had made a somewhat careful examination of the question of Postmasters' salaries, and that it was then the opinion of the committee that while the Postmasters in some of the large cities ought to have larger pay, there ought to be a readjustment of the salaries of Postmasters in the smaller cities. His impression, then, had been that there were no Government offices so nearly sinecures as those of Postmasters who now received $4,000 a year. The Committee on Appropriations had then come very near offering a proposition to the House giving to Postmasters in cities of from 20,000 to 40,000 population, $2,000; from 40,000 to 60,000 population, $2,500; from 60,000 to 80,000 population, $3,000; and from 80,000 upward until the large cities are reached, $4,000 a year. If such a proposition were to prevail it would save from $350,000 to $400,000 a year. But until that was done he hoped no salaries of Postmasters would be increased.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, opposed all the amendments and declared his opinion that no Postmaster should get $10,000 a year while Cabinet officers only received $8,000, Senators and members of Congress $5,000, and United States District Judges $3,500.

Mr. CANNON, of Illinois, argued that no legislation for the reduction of Postmasters' salaries was necessary inasmuch as by section 87 of the Postal Code the Postmaster General had full discretion in the matter.

Mr. O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania, proposed that the Postmasters of Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., should receive $6,000 a year.

Mr. MYERS, of Pennsylvania, made an appeal on behalf of the poor letter-carriers.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Connecticut, spoke against the proposition suggested by Mr. Garfield.

Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, opposed the increase of salaries to the Postmasters in the cities mentioned.

The discussion having closed, Mr. Cox withdrew his amendment, recognizing that it had no chance of being adopted, and that it might defeat the original proposition.

Mr. O'NEILL's amendment was rejected.

Mr. KASSON moved to amend by providing that the salaries of Postmasters in cities and towns, with a population not exceeding 40,000 by the last census, shall be reduced twenty-five per cent, but shall not be reduced below $2,000. Rejected—yeas 78, nays 98.

Mr. MERRIAM, of New-York, offered as an amendment that no assessment for political purposes shall hereafter be made on Post Office clerks.

This was rejected on a point of order.

Mr. NEGLEY, of Pennsylvania, moved to add the Post Office at Pittsburg to the $6,000 offices, and Mr. SYPHER proposed to add New-Orleans, and Mr. HAZLETON, of Wisconsin, proposed Milwaukee. They were all rejected.

Mr. PLATT's original proposition was then rejected, only thirty-one voting for it.

Mr. WHITEHEAD, of Virginia, moved to appropriate $100,000 for the payment of claims of Southern contractors before the war. Rejected on a point of order.

Mr. YOUNG, of Georgia, offered another amendment for the same object, which was also rejected on a point of order.

Mr. SMITH, of Ohio, moved an amendment repealing the law of 1872 for additional mail steam-ship service to Japan and China, and annulling the contract made under it, which was agreed to without discussion.

Mr. COBURN, of Indiana, moved an amendment requiring public documents and seeds sent by members of Congress to be carried through the mails free.

Pending action on it the committee rose, and the House, at 5:20 o'clock P. M., took a recess until 7:30 o'clock, the evening session being for debate only.

PARTICULARS OF THE ATTEMPTED PARRICIDE.

Walter Churchill, aged sixteen, the youth who shot his father, Aaron Churchill, during a quarrel at their residence, No. 265 West Thirty-ninth street, at a late hour on Tuesday night, as reported in THE TIMES of yesterday, was arraigned before Justice Kasmire, at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and was remanded to prison to await the result of the injuries. It appears that young Churchill, who is a clerk in a paper store, lived with his parents at the above number. The family consists of Mr. Aaron Churchill, his wife, their daughter Annie, aged eighteen, and their son Walter. A young man has been for some months past paying attentions to Miss Churchill. The father objected to the young man, but the mother rather favored him. He visited the house last night, and after he had taken his departure Churchill began abusing his wife and daughter for countenancing his visits. Churchill seized hold of his wife and threatened to strike her, when his son interfered, and, seizing a pistol which was in a drawer in an adjoining room, he rushed out and fired at his father. The ball took effect in the left temporal bone, inflicting a wound which it is feared may prove fatal. Patrolman Edwards, of the Twentieth Precinct, arrested young Churchill. Dr. Van Wyck was called to attend the wounded man, and gave it as his opinion that the bullet had not entered the brain, and that there were chances of the patient's recovery. His condition was much improved yesterday, but the physician would not consent to give a certificate that he was out of danger.

THE CULTURE OF FISH.

MEETING OF THE FISH CULTURISTS' ASSOCIATION.

MR. H. J. REEDER ON THE TWO SPECIES OF BLACK BASS—WORK OF THE UNITED STATES FISHERY COMMISSION—THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN AQUARIUM IN CENTRAL PARK RECOMMENDED.

The American Fish Culturists' Association resumed its session yesterday, at the office of Mr. George S. Page, No. 10 Warren street. Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt presided. Among the gentlemen present were H. J. Reeder, Fishery Commissioner of Eastern Pennsylvania; T. B. Ferguson, Fishery Commissioner, Baltimore; Dr. William M. Hudson, Fishery Commissioner, Connecticut; M. C. Edmunds, Weston, Vt.; George Shepard Page; B. F. Bowles, Springfield, Mass.; C. Van Winkle; Walter Arnold, Toronto, Ontario; Prof. Spencer F. Baird, Washington; Dr. Milnor, United States Fishery Commissioner; Eugene G. Blackford; Prof. G. Brown Goode, of the Smithsonian Institute; A. S. Collins, Caledonia, N.Y.; Samuel Wilmot, Newcastle, Ontario; Seth Green, Rochester; A. G. Roorbeck; W. F. Parker, Meriden, Conn.; T. C. Banks, Charles Hallock, B. Phillips, Rudolph Hessel, Prof. Gill, Dr. Salter, N. Pyke, N. W. Park, Detroit; Charles B. Evarts, Vermont; C. H. Raymond, President of the Morris County Sportsman's Club; Prof. Henry Morton, Stevens Institute, Hoboken; Prof. Bickford American Museum of Natural History.

The proceedings yesterday were opened by Mr. Reeder, who offered his experiences in respect to the two species of black bass known as *Salmoides* and *Nigracans*, a subject to which he also made reference at the last annual meeting of the association. A distinction had been made, he said, with regard to the geographical location of these two kinds of fish, the general impression being that the *Salmoides* were found in Southern waters, while the *Nigracans* were confined to Northern rivers. His inquiries on the subject led to the conclusion that while the distinction between the two kinds of bass was sufficiently marked, the geographical distinction was a mistake. He then called attention to the scarcity of bass in the waters of Pennsylvania. They were originally introduced from the Potomac, and the rivers became speedily filled. There was a remarkable diminution of young fish this year. They accounted for the circumstance in this way: In the early part of July, after the beds were prepared and when the spawn was there, they had severe storms, which flooded the streams and carried down mud and various kinds of débris. Their theory was that the sediment settled on the beds and killed the spawn. He would like to hear any suggestion which might be offered as to the loss of the young fish.

Mr. Seth Green said that what Mr. Reeder had stated with regard to the loss of the young fish, would be very likely to happen. That on the other hand, if the river was so much stocked as Mr. Reeder had stated, it was possible that the natural supply of food becoming exhausted, the fish had eaten their young.

Mr. Reeder thought that that would hardly explain the matter, inasmuch as there was a large quantity of other fish, including minnows and young bass, on which the bass could feed.

Prof. Baird made a brief statement as to the action of the United States Commission. Their operations, he said, had been principally connected with shad and salmon. Shad were quite plenty both in the Hudson and Connecticut Rivers, and they had been able to transfer a large number of fish to the West. The aggregate distribution was between two and three millions, some of which were carried to Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and Texas. Some were also distributed in Vermont, Connecticut, Maine, and Massachusetts. The German Government had forwarded them 250,000 eggs of the Rhine salmon by Mr. Hessel, but nearly all of them died, and in the same way their attempt to introduce American shad into German waters had also failed. The eggs were forwarded in charge of Mr. Mathers and Mr. Anderson, but after eleven days they all died. The salmon stations in California and in Maine had, Prof. Baird said, been considerably enlarged. About 6,000,000 of eggs had been taken in the McCloud River, of which 1,000,000 or thereabouts had been turned into the Sacramento River. About 2,500,000 of California salmon of last year's production were now in the streams for which they were intended. The Buckport settlement, he explained, had also been more successful than usual.

Mr. Green made a brief reference to the failure of the New-York commission to convey the shad to Germany. The boxes, he said, were made of tin and zinc, which formed a battery, and the eggs, he believed, were killed by the acid which was created.

Mr. Reeder communicated to the association the substance of a communication from Mr. Clarke, of Michigan, with regard to the hatching of white fish. He had retarded the hatching of white fish for 135 days by the use of cold water and ice, when necessary, and it occurred to him [Mr. Reeder] that this system might be made effective in the transportation of fish across the Atlantic. After they were safely transported, they might be then hatched.

Mr. Green described the way in which the white fish deposited their spawn, which was, in effect, that they scattered it broad-cast, while, on the contrary, he said the salmon trout deposited it in beds, and tried to cover it up.

Mr. Reeder, recurring to the subject of retarding the hatching of white fish, said that Mr. Clarke's plan was to let the water cool to the temperature of the atmosphere, and then let it run over the eggs, and, if necessary, to cool it with ice.

Mr. Eugene G. Blackford brought forward the subject of establishing an aquarium in the City of New-York. He represented that the study of icthyology was attended with difficulty, and urged that an opportunity should be given for observing the habits of fish in their natural element. This matter had been advocated in THE TIMES, in *Appleton's Journal*, and, he believed, in the *Forest and Stream*, and in the hope that it would be favorably entertained by the association, he would present a resolution on the subject. He then moved a resolution expressing in effect the belief of the Fish Culturists' Association that an aquarium in the City of New-York would be a great benefit to science generally, and to icthyology in particular, and giving its favorable countenance to any public or private measure in that direction.

Mr. Ward, of *Appleton's Journal*, said that having heard that Mr. Saville Kent had severed his connection with the Brighton Aquarium, he wrote to Mr. Kent with the view of getting his opinion as to the establishment of an aquarium in Central Park. He [Mr. Ward] thought if they could obtain Mr. Kent's services and the indorsement of the public, the matter would be fairly in the way of progress. The idea he had in his mind was to agitate the question in New-York so that some gentlemen might be willing to come forward and endow an aquarium building in Central Park. The financial panic then intervened, and everybody was calculating what money he had to keep rather than what he had to spend. As far as he knew, there was no special scheme on foot.

Prof. Baird thought it might be set on foot by a joint stock company, although it would be more desirable that it should be one of the public institutions of the City. The stocking of such an aquarium would be a very simple matter. Other attractions might also be added to the aquarium, and as for the Central Park authorities, he believed that they would facilitate the project by every means in their power.

Mr. B. Phillips also advocated the establishment of an aquarium. In the first instance, however, he briefly referred to some of the discussions which had taken place on the previous day, such as the proposition of impregnating the water so as to alter the character of the fish. This appeared to him to be rather an abstract science, something in the nature of the dilettanteism of pisciculture. They had, for instance, heard of the salmon—a Scotch salmon, he believed it was—that was fed with a single pepper-corn and doses of vinegar so nicely graded that by and by the owner had a fine jumping pickled salmon. [Laughter.] When, however, his friend Mr. Blackford asked for an aquarium, he only asked for that which would be of the greatest possible utility in the study of icthyology.

Mr. Blackford's resolution was unanimously adopted by the association.

Mr. Wilmot, of Ontario, Canada, read an interesting collated statement from reports which he had submitted to the Canadian Legislature on the subject of fish culture. He divided his statement into three parts. First, he insisted on the enactment of judicious protective laws; then he answered the question which he said was frequently asked by the skeptical, as to why fish should be produced by artificial means instead of allowing them to breed in the natural way, and lastly he pointed out the way in which the artificial process obviated the numerous difficulties which beset the natural breeding of fish. After referring to the general importance of pisciculture, he strongly urged the necessity of Legislatures making laws for their protection during certain seasons of the year, especially during the close or spawning season. The sea fisheries, he said, did not require the same protection as those inland. On the subject of artificial and natural breeding of fish, he took the salmon as an example, pointed out the way in which the spawn was deposited in the natural process, showed the various ways in which the eggs were destroyed, such as failure in impregnation, attacks by fish insects, aquatic birds, &c., and contended that not more than one per cent. ever came to be mature fish. On the other hand, he showed that from the care taken in the artificial process, and the way in which the eggs were protected from danger of all kinds, the per centage was more than seventy-five or eighty per cent.

A resolution was here introduced with the view of binding fish culturists to sell spawn at certain rates, for the purpose of securing uniformity of prices; but most of the members of the association were opposed to it, and it was directed to be laid on the table.

Mr. Green submitted some remarks on the subject of restocking our used-up streams. He commenced fishing as a business, he said, in 1837, and had followed it up till 1860. He admitted that he himself had done as much as any man in clearing out the streams, and he was now anxious to aid in restocking them. First thing to be considered in this matter was to find waters suited for the fish, and in which they would find the proper food. It was a mistake to suppose that a fish could live on water. It could no more do so than man could live on air. In such a matter, too, it was necessary that they should have wealthy, public spirited and earnest men as commissioners, and the Superintendent should be a practical fisherman, and it was all the better if he was a fish culturist as well. It was important to stock the large lakes with salmon, trout, and white fish, and he believed that this could be accomplished in a few years. He suggested that the Canadian Government would possibly assist. Black and Oswego bass and wall-eyed pike he suggested as the proper kind of stock for the inland waters.

Dr. Salter furnished the association with some of his experiences in China, stating that he had had shad, which was essentially the same as the American shad, served up at table on his yacht in the Yang-tse-Kiang, 1,000 miles from its mouth. He had been informed, but did not know personally, that the shad went up to the source of that river. The Chinese, he also said, were very careful not to let any poisonous matter flow into the rivers. Agriculture, Dr. Salter said, was regarded as of the highest importance in China, and next to it came pisciculture.

Prof. Gill, of the Smithsonian Institute, furnished the association with a scientific discourse concerning the divisions of the various families of fishes found in American waters. With reference to the matter first brought forward by Mr. Reeder as to the geographical distinction of the species of bass known as the *Salmoides* and *Nigracaus*, he said that in his experiences the latter were found even further south than the *Salmoides*.

During the day several oil-paintings from nature of trout, white trout, Californian salmon, and grayling (the work of Mr. Robert Wiseman) were exhibited.

After some formal resolutions, the thanks of the association were tendered to Mr. Page and the other members of his firm for placing the room at the disposal of the society.

The meeting then adjourned.

ANOTHER RAID ON THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE.

TWENTY-THREE PERFORMERS OF THE "CAN-CAN" ARRESTED—AND MARCHED TO THE STATION AMID HOOTINGS AND JEERS.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Capt. Charles McDonnell, of the Eighth Precinct, armed with a bench warrant issued by Recorder Hackett, made a raid on the Metropolitan Theatre, No. 585 Broadway, and arrested Martin Campbell, the lessee, and the members of the company. It will be remembered that this theatre, in which an indecent exhibition of the "can-can" was represented when under the direction of Samuel Shapter, was twice raided on by Capt. McDonnell. Shapter, after being twice indicted and arrested, determined to give up the uncertain business and retired from the field, and the place was finally closed. After remaining closed a short time, the lease passed into the hands of Martin Campbell, who opened it on Monday night with the usual variety performance, which was followed by a mild and inoffensive "can-can." Capt. McDonnell was present during the performance, and could find nothing to warrant Police interference. The next evening the performance was repeated, but the females who take part in the "can-can," believing themselves secure from interference, gave an indecent exhibition. The Captain was a witness of this performance also, and yesterday laid the matter before District Attorney Phelps. The affidavits of Capt. McDonnell and several of his officers were taken and presented to the Grand Jury, who at once found an indictment against the establishment and the performers. Fearing that the parties concerned would be apprised of what had transpired, Capt. McDonnell determined to act promptly. A matinée performance took place at the theatre yesterday afternoon, and was well attended, a large portion of the audience being composed of women. The variety portion of the programme was gone through with as usual, and the performance of the "can-can" had just commenced, when Capt. McDonnell, in full uniform, and at the head of a body of Police, entered the house by the front lobby, and marching down the centre aisle, passed over the orchestra to the stage. The appearance of the Police caused the utmost excitement and consternation among both the company and the audience. The latter rose to their feet *en masse*, and attempted to rush out into the street. The Police officers assured them they would not be interfered with, and this calmed their fears, and they dispersed gradually. When the Police had gained possession of the stage the females employed became alarmed, and, rushing from the stage, hid in their dressing-rooms, and secreted themselves in every available corner. A rush was first made for the rear door on Mercer street, but Sergt. Brown, Acting Sergt. Watson, and a posse of Police had taken possession there simultaneously with the entry of the Police from the front. A thorough search through the labyrinth of passages and rooms behind and beneath the stage resulted in finding the girls, dressed in spangled tights and in tawdry fancy costumes, concealed behind boxes and barrels and in every conceivable hiding place. Seventeen females were captured. Mrs. Campbell, wife of the manager, but who is known professionally as Miss Nellie Young, and who is the principal dancer in the "Can Can," could not at first be found. Her dressing-room was empty, but her street costume, found scattered about the room, showed that she must still be in the building, and she was finally found concealed behind an unused furnace in the basement of the building. When brought out by a policeman she was covered with dust and cobwebs.

The prisoners, eighteen females and five men, were marched under Police escort to the Prince Street Police Station. When they appeared on the street they were cheered and hooted by the crowds gathered about the Mercer street door, who followed them to the Station-house. They gave their names as follows: Nellie Young, Annie Miller, Annie Bray, Lillie Raymond, Zaidee Meehan, Louisa Miller, Lottie Andersen, Lizzie St. Clair, Maggie Goodman, Kate Howard, Lillie Gilbert, Jennie Douglas, Kate Douglass, Jennie Hawley, Amelia Dean, Josie Howard, Annie Sherman, Rose Duval, Martin Campbell, of No. 88 East Tenth street; John Manning, Thomas Devere, Charles Vincent, John Rourke. They were locked up in the cells at the Police station, and will be arraigned before Recorder Hackett, at the Court of General Sessions, to-day.

WATER COLORS.

THE EXHIBITION AT THE KURTZ GALLERY.

The exhibition of water colors at the Academy of Design appears to have created a revival in this branch of art, and we observe that another collection has been placed on view at the Kurtz Gallery in Madison square. The latter, however, includes only a few works by American artists, the majority being examples of the Spanish-Roman, the French, and the English schools. Of the last, we see so few fair examples here, that those now on view will undoubtedly attract considerable attention. Among the more striking works in the collection are Philippean's "Roman Festival," a broadly touched, expressive composition, very rich in color, and thoroughly artistic in treatment; some good views of old towns in Normandy, and some very charming English studies, by T. C. Dibdin; a capital river scene by Eddington, strong and pure in color: two good marine pieces by T. B. Hardy, and "Summer" and "Autumn" by W. T. Richards, of Philadelphia. It must be a satisfaction to all lovers of art to note the fact that Mr. Richards' work will bear comparison with that of the great names by which his two modest pictures are surrounded, and that in some respects he is even superior to them. In no other picture in the collection do we find such crisp and carefully-painted foliage, or such pure and charming color, as in his "Summer." There may be a little monotony in it, but it is a picture that, once seen, is not easily forgotten. Among works of a similar class to these, we may mention those by Paul Marny, J. B. Millet, Stortenbecker, Wyant, and Francais.

Notable among the figure pieces are "The Letter," by Filossa, very rich in color and exquisitely finished: "The Intrigue," by Attilio Simonetti, wonderfully expressive and artistic in treatment; Zamacois' "The Fountain," a study of Spanish peasant life; "The Culprit," by Bianchi, in which a small school-boy has received summary punishment, his companions looking on in an expectant and sympathetic manner. This is certainly one of the best works of its class in the collection; well composed, strong in color, truthful in expression, and painted with a free, masterly touch. Rossi's "Warning," with its headless corpse and horseman galloping away in haste, is suggestive enough and sensational enough to satisfy all who have a craving for that class of works. "The Flirtation," by Indoni, is one of the best specimens of the new Spanish school, a little crude in the color of the foliage surrounding the two figures, but solidly painted, and telling its story so admirably that it leaves little to be desired. In a similar style are "The Connoisseur," by Agrasot, and "The Virtuoso" and "The Tête-à-tête," by Detti; Peralta's "Bull Fighters," one or two works by Jiminez, two sketches by Prever, "An Arab," by Fortuny, and "The Sentinel," by Meissonier, must not be overlooked. There are also two fine crayon drawings by Allongé, a very good example of Ed. Frere's simple and charming style, and an exquisite work on parchment by Klimch, in which strength of expression and general effect have not been sacrificed, as is too often the case in such pictures, to the requirements of smooth and elaborate finish. Two very charming works by Compte Calix also deserve attention, at least for the refinement and beauty with which he has invested his female pictures.

The exhibition will remain open to the public until the 15th inst.

ITALY.

THE NEW YEAR—TIMELY TOPICS

SENTIMENTS REGARDING SPAIN—GARIBALDI AT THE CAPITAL—THE GOVERNMENT AND ITS POSITION—THE POPE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, Jan. 18, 1875.

The newspapers are busy straightening out affairs for the year upon which we have just entered. If the crow be true, "that old seer of foul weather," as Horace calls him, we are to have a stormy twelvemonth. Adventurous nations, like France and Germany, are spreading more canvas, while the small craft are taking in sail. From Rome and the Vatican winds now held in are to be let loose. While waiting for the caves to be unsealed, many here are engaged in the discussion of no more serious question than the mistake made by the Pope in extending indulgences to the faithful of the Catholic world, without fixing the obligation of a visit to the City of the Holy See, and the opening of the doors of the Basilicas. Great stress is laid upon the pecuniary loss it will be to Rome. To such a pass have we come that the church festivals are estimated by a standard of commercial values. So far the season has not been a paying one, and any new means of revenue is snatched at by those whose bread is buttered with what foreigners leave in Rome. Trade languishes; and as the articles of Roman manufacture are not of great variety the loss is felt if the sale of mosaics and jewelry is more limited than usual.

THE FEELING CONCERNING SPAIN.

One cannot say that "all eyes" are turned toward Spain and France to see what is going to happen next in those countries, in their efforts to keep the credit for love of order of the Latin race. But if those countries do not occupy exclusive attention, much interest is felt by Italians, as they watch the progress of the process going on for the acquisition by them of a settled system of political rule. The Pope has blessed Don Alosnso, as he did Isabella, Louis Napoleon, and Maximilian, and it may go for what it is worth. Victor Emmanuel has got along tolerably well so far without it. No great confidence is felt here in a permanent improvement in the Spanish situation. It is only setting up another figure-head to be knocked down by party conflict. A year or two of trial is the most that even the clerical people, with all their respect for the monarchy, are willing to allow the son of Donna Isabella. Don Carlos is the first, last, and only choice of those who believe there is no hope for political society, except in an absolute alliance between the altar and the throne. There is a lively movement at the Pontifical Palace getting ready the *arnese* which the Pope's Nuncio is to take with him to Madrid.

GARIBALDI AT THE CAPITAL.

"Now bring the Libyan reed, the sweet pipe bring," for Garibaldi, if another week is added to history, is coming to Rome. This time the General comes with a whip in his hand, and not a sword. Seven and twenty years—and it is nearly that since the Italian Liberator was here last—have wrought great changes in the situation. The independence and unity of the country have been brought about under the Monarchy, and the Pope, who began by helping the movement on, is now of the Italian Kingdom the deadliest enemy. He said, in a speech last week: "When the Peninsula was divided into several States, it was united in the faith; but now that it is politically united, it is scattered over with Protestant temples, with heterodox schools, and other similar institutions, whose mission is to divide Italy in faith, worship and religion, to give place to the institutions of Satan, who is perfectly willing to enter and reign. If, then, Italy was in the past united in the faith, make her go back to take possession of that noble and first of all prerogatives. Banish from her the masters of error and corruption."

THE STRENGTH OF THE GOVERNMENT.

So far as the expected visit of Garibaldi is concerned, I think it will be useful to bring to the test and furnish proof of the fact, that the Government, with all its weaknesses and defects, can have this strain put upon it without fears of revolution or of order disturbed. The name of Garibaldi has associations with Rome suited to excite susceptibilities not so readily awakened in other cities of Italy. But most of those who had a part in the events of 1848 are now of an age when reflection has taken the place of passion and youthful enthusiasm; and, although the Republic is not yet established, many of the advantages which it can only promise are already in the possession of the population under the actual system. Italy is giving an example to the whole Roman Catholic or Latin world—an example which should be conspicuously held up, to incite to reform in countries depressed by Papal influences. We witness already the force of the example in the legislation of Mexico, and the action taken in Brazil, and in other countries of the American Continent, of Spanish and Portuguese origin. While Italy has written "Progress" on her banner, she has written under it *festina lente*, and as long as she is true to the motto she will avoid the errors which have made shipwreck of so many schemes of reform in other headstrong countries. Here the art must be learned, and practiced, of holding in check the priests on the one hand, and the unscrupulous brawling demagogues on the other.

THE POPE.

Meanwhile the Pope continues to have his fling, in every speech he makes, at Italy and nearly every other Catholic country which has succeeded in wriggling the Papal bit out of its mouth, or will not haw and gee as the rein is pulled by Cardinal Antonelli or any other coachman of the Vatican. Since it has been found that anything and everything can be said with impunity by the "illustrious prisoner of the Vatican" against the Government of Italy, we have heard no more threats of breaking jail and going with bag and baggage out of the country. In no other Catholic State would such license of speech be allowed to a public personage in treating of the affairs of a neighboring friendly nation. Father Curci, the famous Jesuit leader, in the introduction to a work lately printed, has even gone so far as to lay out a plan for ridding Rome and Italy of the present Government. "Now, would it not be possible, with these immense numbers of brave peasants, led by the higher and lower clergy—at least 100,000 of these, cultivated and honest—rallying around them what few remain of the believing laity, sweep from the Peninsula this disgusting revolutionary filth, and, preserving the unity and independence won by its crimes, found a Christian, free, and truly great Italy, with the Roman Pontiff at the head, and then make Europe Christian as the Pope made it once before."

A CHILD'S PRAYER

The Danville (Ky.) *Advocate* relates this incident: "An interesting little daughter of Prof. C., of this city, last Summer, in eating a watermelon, got one of the seed lodged in her windpipe. The effort was made to remove it, but proved ineffectual, and it was thought that the child would have to be taken to one of the large cities to have an operation performed by a skillful surgeon. To this she was decidedly opposed, and pleaded with her mamma to tell her if there was no other way of relief. Finally, in order to quiet her childish fears, her Christian mother told her 'to ask God to help her.' The little one went into an adjoining room, and shortly thereafter came running to her mamma with the seed in her hand, and her beautiful and intelligent face lighted up with joy. In response to the eager inquiry of the mother, the little one said that she had asked God to help her, and while she was praying she was taken with a severe cough, in which she threw up the seed."

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

ST. VALENTINE'S HEAD-QUARTERS

VALENTINES
VALENTINES
VALENTINES
HOSIERY
HOSIERY
HOSIERY
UNDERWEAR
UNDERWEAR
UNDERWEAR
EMBROIDERIES
EMBROIDERIES
MILLINERY
MILLINERY
CROCKERY
CROCKERY
MAJOLICA
MAJOLICA
PARIANS
PARIANS
LADDERS
LADDERS
ROCKERS
ROCKERS

WE HAVE a very attractive line of VALENTINES.

MASKS for the MASQUERADE

SEASON—an extensive assortment.

WE CONTINUE our clearing sale of Winter Hosiery.

Underclothing and Gloves at much less than the cost of importation.

OUR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S cotton underclothing and infants' complete outfits, were bought since the fall in price, and we give our customers the benefit of the fact.

OUR STOCKS of

LACES, EMBROIDERIES,

Millinery, and White Goods have been replenished by importations and purchases made at the recent forced sales, and the goods are placed on sale at a very small advance on cost.

HOUSEKEEPERS will find our stocks of

CROCKERY, CHINA,

Clay, glass, and majolica ware, have been bought with a full knowledge of their requirements. Also, silver-plated ware, iron, tin, and wooden ware, baskets, chairs, mats, rugs, ladders, steps and case, just what every family must have.

NO CHARGE for packing and delivering goods in this City, Brooklyn, or Jersey City.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

FOURTEENTH ST. AND SIXTH AV.

MASKS
MASKS
MASKS
GLOVES
GLOVES
GLOVES
SKIRTS
SKIRTS
SKIRTS
LACES
LACES
VELVETS
SILKS
LINENS
GLASS
GLASS
CHINA
CHINA
SILVER
SILVER
IRON
IRON
TIN
TIN

LAFORGE KID GLOVE, WARRANTED. LAFORGE KID GLOVE, WARRANTED

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY OF REFINEMENT and capability desires a position to take full charge of a gentleman's home; unquestionable reference given and required. Address Mrs. HERBERT, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., formerly with Bedell, will be found a number of very desirable servants, well recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also, waiters, coachmen, &c.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GERMAN SERVANTS, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Agency, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery; entrance on Bleecker st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, willing young girl, who is quick and orderly with her work; is also a good waitress; can care and clean silver and glass, care dining-room, &c.; wages moderate; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist with washing and ironing; no objection to a private boarding-house; best references. Call at No. 453 West 19th st., first floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid; do plain sewing or wait on grown children; City reference. Call for two days at No. 4 West 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant girl as chamber-maid and fine washing, or chamber-maid and waitress. Can be seen at No. 63 West 14th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant girl, as chamber-maid and to do fine washing, or as chamber-maid and waitress. Can be seen for two days at 63 14th st., corner of 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, not long in the country, as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 237 West 33d st.

COOK—HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO GERMAN young women; one is competent cook, excellent washer and ironer; the other a capable chamber-maid, waitress, and general house-worker; for City or country; together or separate; have good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A WELL-EXPERIENCED WOMAN, who is a good cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also a good baker and pastry cook; understands the making and care of butter; prefers the country; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; HIGHLY respectable and a thorough cook; meats, game, fowls, soups, pastries, side-dishes; excellent bread and biscuit baker; best City testimonials; sober, honest, neat, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A THOROUGHLY CAPABLE WOMAN for cooking in all variety; Protestant Swedish young woman, with good City references; is a tidy, respectable, and reliable person; country or City. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, TWO YEARS IN her last place; is a good cook, first-class washer and ironer; is neat, willing, and competent. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over baths.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; bread baking, &c.; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best reference. Call at No. 141 West 89th st.

COOK.—BY A VERY NEAT AND RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands the business perfectly in all its parts; best of City reference; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK.—BY A VERY GOOD FAMILY COOK, WHO is honest, sober, and very neat, in a private family; can do very good cooking and baking; has the best of references from former employer. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS COOK, WASHER, and ironer; two years in her last place; is a good cook, baker, and a first-class laundress. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN, as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can furnish unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; experienced in all kinds of cooking; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 673 6th av., between 38th and 39th sts., in fancy store.

COOK, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT cook; can make good bread, biscuit, and pastry; willing to assist in the coarse washing; no objection to the country. Call at present employer's, 234 5th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK, where she can have a kitchen-maid; has the best of City references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT SWEDE GIRL AS first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, and good baker; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 235 East 22d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen at 40 East 32d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK in a private family; City or Country; excellent city reference. Call for two days at No. 349 East 23d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands her business thoroughly; best of City references. Address A. M., No. 692 6th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK, WASHER, and ironer; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 157 West 51st st., top floor.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS COOK, WASHER, and ironer; City or country. Apply at 247 Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT woman, in City or country; can do ordinary family cooking, washing, and ironing well; best recommendations from former employers, and has no objection to be generally useful. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WELL-TEMPERED young girl, who is a good plain cook and a nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT AMERICAN GIRL (Protestant) to do light house-work in a small family; two years' references; City or country. Apply at No. 150 West 28th st., three flights up.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE English person in a large boarding-school, or gentlemen's club-house, or private family; can market and superintend the cooking; can take entire charge. Address Manager, No. 1,233 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—OF LARGE EXPERIENCE IN a family; good home rather than large salary desired. Address H., No. 31 West 32d st.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, NICE, strong, and willing; makes good bread; speaks English; very tidy and useful. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over Russian Baths.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ACCOMPLISHED LADY'S maid to dress hair; is a good seamstress; speaks French, German, and English; no objection to travel; best reference. Call for two days at No. 256 West 41st st., second floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS laundress; would not object to assist in chamber-work; is a most beautiful laundress and of the best disposition. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, who has the best of references and is a splendid fine laundress. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; best of City reference. Call at No. 133 West 28th st., third floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands her business in all its branches; flutes by scissors and machine; best City reference. Call at No. 154 East 39th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT laundress, with good City reference. Call at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WIDOW woman as thorough nurse; fully competent to take charge of a young child, or would wait on an invalid lady; has lived in gentleman's family; first-class reference; will travel if required; no incumbrance. Call at No. 123 West 24th st., Room No. 12.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL; CANNOT speak English; can do family sewing, and would assist in chamber-work; is very willing and obliging. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE AND GOVERNESS, OR LADY'S Maid.—By an excellent German girl, in City or country; speaks French, German, and English; would take a situation as house-maid; is willing and kind. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NICE PROTESTANT NURSE for an infant; will also assist with grown children, and is a neat plain sewer, and cuts and fits for children; has good references. Call at No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO IS thoroughly competent to bring an infant up on the bottle; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 471 6th av., in hair store.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, (Protestant,) to take care of grown children and do light chamber-work. Inquire at her parents' residence, No. 218 West 18th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PERSON, FRENCH, SPEAKing English fluently, as nurse to growing children. Address Paris, Box No. 25 Up-town Advertising Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT SCOTCH woman as thorough infant's nurse, or for young children; excellent reference. Call for two days at No. 248 West 47th st., two flights up, back.

NURSE.—AS INVALID NURSE, BY A PERSON OF long experience, or lady's maid; can give the best of testimonials. Call at No. 36 East 33d st., and can be seen at present employer's, No. 320 5th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN; can take entire charge of a baby; best city references. Call at No. 302 West 20th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT AMERICAN WOMAN as nurse by the day or week; first-class references. Call at No. 271 West 22d st.

SEAMSTRESS—UNDERSTANDING ALL KINDS of family sewing by machine and hand, making children's and boys' clothes, wishes a few more engagements by the month, week or day, in families; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address L. T., Box No. 290 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR on the Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine; would like to make a few more engagements by the day in private families; thoroughly understands making children's clothes and all kinds of fine white work. Call or address Operator, No. 343 West 52d st., between 8th and 9th avs.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; WILL do chamber-work and mind grown children; first-class City references; is good, tidy, willing, and obliging. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman; understands the care of silver and getting up salads in the best manner; or would take chamber-work and waiting; very neat, tidy, willing and obliging; very best testimonials for honesty and sobriety; City or country. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, able to take a man's place; capable to clean silver to perfection; is also competent to take care of parlors and dining-room; has excellent references from former employer. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; HAS HAD two places in five years, in Brooklyn; is a thorough chamber-maid; neat, willing, and obliging. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO waiting and chamber-work or house-work in a small family; good reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 436 East 14th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class waitress or lady's maid; can speak German fluently; best references. Address Mrs. Frances, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS WISHes to take in gentlemen's or families' washing at her own house. Call at No. 417 West 32d st., near 9th av., second floor, back room.

MALES

THE MODEL SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

ALL THE NEWS,
THE BEST CORRESPONDENCE,
INTERESTING ORIGINAL ARTICLES,
THE CREAM OF THE CURRENT LITERATURE.

The Sunday edition of THE TIMES has the largest respectable circulation in the country.

Look out for next Sunday's New-York Times.

A GENTLEMAN OF SOME MEANS RETIRing from active business, desires a position of responsibility, (as cashier, trustee, &c.,) that will occupy his time daily from 10 to 4 o'clock; unexceptionable references given and required. Address F. V., Box No. 1,008 Post Office.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN. FOR REFERence address Col. C. B. Stoughton, Room No. 26 No. 52 Wall st., or T. C. W., Box No. 258 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A NEAT AND RESPECTABLE single man, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; is an excellent groom and a careful, good driver; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country; first-class City reference. Address for two days W. D., Box No. 314 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND USEFUL Man.—By a respectable colored man, aged twenty-two years; can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do flower and vegetable gardening, and general work about a place; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, unmarried; thoroughly competent; civil and willing; present employer disposing of horses; first-class City recommendations. Address R. M., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, WHO thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; strictly temperate; three years' best City reference for honesty and capability; City or country. Address J., No. 108 West 40th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man as coachman; strictly sober; no objection to assist; six years' first-class reference. Address U. C., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant married man; good reference. Address G. M., East Side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av.

FARMER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO INCUMbrance, as farmer or foreman on a gentleman's place; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; has the best of reference. Call or address P. L., No. 376 Broadway, in seed store.

GARDENER, FARMER, AND USEFUL Man—House-work, or live in Cottage.—By a respectable man and wife, aged thirty-one; man is an experienced flower and vegetable gardener, as well as farmer; served fourteen years in England in that capacity; wife can do house-work, milk, make butter, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, Scotchman, married; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; fourteen years' unexceptionable references. Call or address J. M. L., seed store, No. 67 Nassau st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

GARDENER OR FARMER.—BY A PROTESTANT German; married, with a small family; on or before the 1st of March, as gardener or farmer; understands the proper care of greenhouse, graperies, vegetables, fruit, out and under glass; propagating, pruning, setting out trees and shrubbery; last sixteen years' reference. Address E. M., Gardener, Bloomfield, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH, COMPETENT, practical gardener, aged thirty-three, strictly temperate; married; one child; understands fruits, flowers, and vegetables, care and treatment of all kinds of stock; best references. Address Gardener, No. 242 West 10th st., New York.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER; married; English; has had long experience in the various branches of the profession; first-class reference. Address Joseph Torwell, Newport, R. I.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER; married, one child. Call for two days at Fleming's seed store, No. 67 Nassau st. R. P.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, SMALL family; best of reference given; last employer can be seen. Address T. O. N., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

PORTER.—BY A STEADY, PROTESTANT MAN AS porter, or would take charge of horses; is a very good driver; is willing to make himself useful; City reference. Call on or address J. W. Harrison, No. 367 West 15th st.

VALET.—BY A YOUNG MAN, A QUADROON, AS valet to a gentleman; understands mending and keeping wardrobe in perfect order. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 23 West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A LADY FOR A WAITER, WHOM she parts with in consequence of closing her house for the Winter; he understands his business thoroughly, and is in every respect a most desirable servant. Address A. L., Box No. 283 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, SPEAKING ENGlish; can furnish good references from his native country, as well as New-York; is very willing, quiet, and industrious; wages no object. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITER.—BY AN ITALIAN YOUNG MAN, SPEAKing French and good English; is a neat, willing, and accomplished man; well recommended; wages no object. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over Russian Baths.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG COLored man, as waiter in a boarding-house or private family. Address J. T., box 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISHMAN AS waiter in a private family; excellent City references. Address Footman, Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, SPEAKING A LITtle English, in a private family, as waiter; good references. Call or address A. C., No. 150 East 42d st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.

Non-Union puddlers at Troy, N. Y. Apply to either of the undersigned. One works is now in operation, running twenty-two puddling furnaces night and day.
H. BURDEN & SONS, Troy, N. Y.
ERASTUS CORNING & CO., Troy, N. Y.

WANTED—IN AN INSTITUTION FOR THE CARE of children, in this City, a competent matron. Answer by note, stating previous experience, qualifications, and references, addressed to Box No. 1,052 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL LEAD-GLAZIER TO ACT as foreman in a lead-glazing shop. Address A. B. C. & CO., Boston, Mass., with salary, terms, reference, &c.

WANTED—A COOK, SWEDISH OR GERMAN; also, a waitress and cook, washer, and ironer. Mme. JACQUIN, 621 6th av., near 36th st., up stairs.

WANTED—FIFTY FIRST-CLASS OPERATORS, with their own machines, on fine tuck skirts and suits. JENNINGS', No. 186 Allen st., first floor.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WAITRESS; A THORoughly experienced woman, with first-class City references. Apply at No. 30 West 37th st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 11 A. M.
BELGIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY March 6, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room, and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. For sailings after February the saloon rates will be $80 and $100, gold.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

CUBA........WED., Feb. 10 | PARTHIA....WED., Feb. 24
ABYSSINIA..WED., Feb. 17 | ALGERIA..WED., March 3

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway. (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Feb. 13, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Feb. 27, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, March 6, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, March 13, at noon.
CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $70, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE, DANRE..........SATURDAY, Feb. 20
FRANCE, TRUDELLE..........SATURDAY, March 6
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ....SATURDAY, March 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $125.....Second, $75.....Third, $35
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........Feb. 16, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH..........March 2, at 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Erin...Feb. 13, 10:30 A. M. | France....Feb. 27, 10 P. M.
Italy......Feb. 20, 3 P. M. | The Queen..March 6, 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
Greece..........Friday, Feb. 12, 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HANSA, Capt F. KLUGKIST, will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship NECKAR, Capt. J. C. MEYER, on SATURDAY, Feb. 20.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.

First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD, TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:

Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SEMI-WEEKLY, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, Feb. 13.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Comfortable room, southern exposure; back parlor or third floor; small, select family; satisfactory terms to agreeable party.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—A very desirable suite of apartments on parlor floor, with private table, on moderate terms, in the pleasantly located house, No. 45 5th av.

NO. 147 WEST 22D ST.—TO LET, WITH board, in a small family, to gentleman and wife, second story front room; fine closets; grate fire; terms low; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL TAKE A couple to board, with a large and small front room or two large ones; new house; $25 or $30; references required. Address No. 330 West 46th st.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Parlor floor, three large rooms, private bath-room, closets, &c., with private table or without board; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS. — NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms, with hot and cold water, to let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 52 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR 5TH AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with board; house and neighborhood first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 31 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN BROADway and 5th av.—Fine suite and single rooms to let to families and gentlemen; first-class board; references exchanged.

LENOX HOUSE, NO. 72 5TH AV.—A FINE suite on the first floor will be vacated the 17th, the family leaving for Europe.
A. J. RUTJES.

A CHARMING SUITE OF APARTMENTS on second floor to rent, together or separately, with or without private table, at No. 29 West 17th st.

SMALL FURNISHED ROOM, $2; ALSO, basement lately occupied by physician. No. 216 East 10th st., 2d av.

A.—ELEGANT, COMFORTABLY FURNISHED suites, or single rooms, to rent to respectable parties, in first-class residence of owner, 230 East 23d st.

NO. 36 EAST 23D ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, three rooms on second floor; plenty of closets; private table, if desired; references.

AT NO. 58 IRVING PLACE.—FURNISHED rooms in a private family; a large room and a hall room; also, a back parlor on first floor.

NO. 150 EAST 27TH ST.—A LARGE HANDsomely-furnished second-story front room, with or without board.

BOARD WANTED.

A PHYSICIAN, DESIROUS OF GIVING UP housekeeping, wishes to meet a respectable private family willing to take the greater portion of his centrally located, furnished house; board for owners' family, (four adults,) fuel, and gas will be taken in lieu of rent. Address CONCORD, Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

BOARD AND TWO ROOMS—WANTED FOR gentleman and wife in vicinity of 14th st. Address HUBBARD, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

TYLER HOUSE.—CORNER BROADWAY AND 12th st.; good rooms from $3 per week up.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL.

NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor. For full information, address J. LIDGERWOOD, No. 758 Broadway, N. Y. Steamers sail every two weeks.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 13, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 20, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

GULF STREAM, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.

First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.
ANDES..........Feb. 23.
ETNA..........March 13.
HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.
ALPS..........Feb. 20.
ATLAS..........March 4.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, Feb. 11.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Feb. 23.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Feb. 22, at 9 o'clock A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas. Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday Feb. 16
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, (new)..........Thursday, Feb. 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Feb. 25
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Feb. 16
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, March 9
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 20 and March 13 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 P. M. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURsions to Raritan Beach, Sea View, Iona Island, and other groves. MARTIN & KOSKELL, No. 111 South st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES,
No. 82 5th av., corner 14th st.
Particulars in circulars.

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD.

The above reward will be paid on the return to the undersigned of FOUR CONSOLIDATED BONDS of the State of South Carolina, Nos. 1,210, 1,311, 1,312, for $1,000 each, and No. 385, for $500. These bonds have been stopped and are of no value to anybody but the owner.
J. B. MANNING, No. 78 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

GIROFLE-GIROFLA AT THE PARK THEATRE.

AN ELECTRICAL SUCCESS.
The rage of the town within a week.
WITH ALL THE ENCORES OVER BY 11.

ALL THE PRINCIPAL AIRS NIGHTLY REDEMANDED WITH AN ENTHUSIASM WHICH CANNOT BE REFUSED.

"Adored Father;" "Little Papa;" "My Father's a Banker of Merit;" "Oh! Heavens, What is This I Feel!" "The Pirate's Chorus;" "The Marriage Has Been Solemnized;" "'Tis I, Movrzuck;" "Quickly, Immediately;" "Papa! Papa!" "Our Ancestors Were Wise in Their Day;" "Listen to the Music;" "The Drinking Song;" "Of Innocence the Flower;" "Face to Face;" "When Entering in Our Little Room;" "Oh, My Father! Now You Ask;" "Of Course, in Every Circumstance;" "The Cannon," &c.

The new prima donna
Mlle. CORALIE GEOFFROY
is already a recognized popular favorite.

Mlle. MINELLI, Mlle. KID, Mlle. DOREL, Mlle. VANDAME, M. DE QUERCEY, M. VALAIRE, M. VALTER also appear.

M. VAN GEHL leads an operatic chorus and orchestra.

THE SCENERY is by those monarchs of the paint-frame, Matt Morgan, Richard Marston, William Voegtlin.

THE COSTUMES, &c., specially manufactured.
ECLIPSING SPLENDOR OF MISE EN SCENE,
Lecocq's spectacular opera bouffe, in three acts,
GIROFLE-GIROFLA,
EVERY NIGHT
AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

Order carriages at 11 o'clock. Begins at 8.
Places secured ten days in advance on application at box-office.
New balcony entrance next door, toward 22d st.

THE MODEL SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

ALL THE NEWS,
THE BEST CORRESPONDENCE,
INTERESTING ORIGINAL ARTICLES,
THE CREAM OF THE CURRENT LITERATURE.

The Sunday edition of THE TIMES has the largest respectable circulation in the country.

Look out for next Sunday's New-York Times.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. C. D. HESS..........Director

AN OVATION, THE TALISMAN A PRONOUNCED SUCCESS.

The enthusiastic plaudits of a crowded auditorium confirm THE TALISMAN.

THE TALISMAN, Balfe's last and greatest work with new, elegant, and costly mise en scene, will be presented on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, and for the LAST TIME AT THE MATINEE, ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, by the
KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
The cast embracing
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
Miss BEAUMONT, Messrs. CARLETON, PEAKES, HAMILTON, CAYLA, NICHOLS, MARSTON, and JOSEPH MAAS.
Secure seats at the Academy, and at No. 701 and No. 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN, TO-NIGHT, ERNANI.

EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLORS,
NOW OPEN AT THE
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
CORNER 4TH AV. AND 23D ST.,
from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M., and from 7 until 10 P. M.
ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS; ON SATURDAYS 15 CENTS.
Will close Saturday evening, Feb. 27, 1875.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Mr. J. B. STUDLEY as
BUFFALO BILL.
BLOOD-STAINED HAND.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

DRESS COATS FOR BALLS, &c., FOR SALE and hire. Broadway tailors' misfits at half value. SHEA, the Clothier, No. 434 Broome st., near Broadway.

ELECTIONS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE ANNUAL ELECtion for officers and committees of this institute will be held at its rooms, in the Cooper Building, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of February. The polls will be opened at 3 o'clock, and closed at 8 o'clock P. M.
ORESTES CLEVELAND, President.
CHARLES McK. LEOSER, Recording Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED.—A PAIR OF BAY CARriage horses, not less than sixteen hands high or more than seven years old. Answer, with particulars, stating where they are to be seen, to S. A. R., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HARNESS, RIDING-SADDLES, AND HORSE blankets; large stock, great variety, and the lowest possible prices.
E. BARTLETT,
No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

RECOLLECTIONS AND SUGGESTIONS;
1813-1873.
By JOHN EARL RUSSELL.
One handsome 8vo volume. Price $3.

In this volume are contained the recollections of the past and suggestions for the future of the veteran Statesman whose name is indissolubly connected with the progress of Reform in England.—*The London Times on Earl Russell's book.*

SOCIAL PRESSURE.
By Sir ARTHUR HELPS, K. C. B.
Author of "Life and Labors of Brassey," &c. One handsome 12mo volume. Price $2 25.

There are no books more useful than Sir A. Helps' and for the moment none so useful as "Social Pressure."—*Thomas Hughes, in Macmillan's Magazine.*

We meet here the accustomed "Friends in Council." * * * Few writers are so suggestive as Helps. He stimulates you to speculations of your own, and is, therefore, like a good host, who pleases his guests by discovering to them that they themselves had more in them than they were previously aware.—*L. C. M., in the New-York Tribune.*

Sold everywhere by all booksellers. Mailed, post-paid, by the publishers,
ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston.

INSTRUCTION.

THE MODEL SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

ALL THE NEWS,
THE BEST CORRESPONDENCE,
INTERESTING ORIGINAL ARTICLES,
THE CREAM OF THE CURRENT LITERATURE.

The Sunday edition of THE TIMES has the largest respectable circulation in the country.

Look out for next Sunday's New-York Times.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY; up town, No. 1,275 Broadway, corner 34th st.—Book-keeping, mathematics, grammar, spelling taught; Foreigners, English; backward persons advanced privately; writing, $3 per month.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. Sixty-eighth semi-annual term opens Feb. 16, 1875. Facilities and location widely known.

COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Rev. and Mrs. George T. Rider educate twenty young ladies in the most thorough manner; French spoken; home culture.

MRS. M. S. PARKS' BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, No. 13 Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J., will open its next term Feb. 1. Pupils charged from time of entrance.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—N. Y. SOCIETY Library, 67 University place. Drawing, water color and oil painting. Evening classes Wednesdays and Saturdays.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Spring Session of nineteen weeks opens Feb. 17. Send for circular. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, reopened Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av., 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

PEEKSKILL (N.Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY.—New building and gymnasium. $400 per annum.

TEACHERS.

PARTIES DESIRING TO STUDY GERMAN, French, Spanish, or Italian, will find efficient native teachers at Mrs. MITCHELL'S Teacher's Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

AN EXPERIENCED TUTOR DESIRES AN additional pupil. Address HARVARD, TIMES' UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COAL AND WOOD.

COAL.

GEORGE'S CREEK CUMBERLAND COAL.

THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND,

Now delivering from their wharves at Hoboken, N. J., or alongside of steamers in the Port of New-York, their superior GEORGE'S CREEK CUMBERLAND COAL, in any quantity, at the lowest market prices.

Orders received by HARRY CONRAD, President,
Offices, Nos. 6 and 6½ Trinity Building,
No. 111 Broadway.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

WATCHES, FRENCH CLOCKS, AND JEWelry repaired by first-class workmen, for many years with Bishop & Rein, Fifth Avenue Hotel.
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.

BARNUM'S LATEST AND BEST.

A SUMMER TEMPERATURE MAINTAINED THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE EDIFICE.

A MARVEL OF LUXURIOUS COMFORT IN THE MOST SEVERE WEATHER.

In referring to Tuesday night's performance at the Hippodrome, the *Herald* says:
"The temperature was at summer heat."

From the Tribune, Feb. 10.

Owing to the success of a new heating apparatus, the temperature throughout was maintained at the agreeable height of 70°.

Unparalleled success of the great English sensation, SALESDAY AT TATTERSALL'S.

THE GREAT CHALLENGE RUNNING MATCH,
THIS (Thursday) NIGHT, between the famous Hippodrome English thoroughbred REMORSE and Whitson Oakley's chestnut horse KANGAROO.
JEROME PARK RIVALED.

TO-MORROW (Friday) NIGHT,
TWO BRILLIANT TROTTING RACES!
The gala night of the season.

General admission, 30 cents; children under ten, 15 cents. Seats secured one week in advance. Box office open from 9 to 4.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

28th st. and Broadway. Every night at 8.
Proprietor and Manager.......MR. AUGUSTIN DALY

WOMEN OF THE DAY.

FOURTH WEEK of WOMEN of the DAY.
Fourth matinée Saturday at 1:30.
ALL THE FAVORITES IN THE CAST!
BRILLIANT LOCAL SCENERY!
RESPLENDENT COSTUMES!
MISS FANNY DAVENPORT, MRS. G. H. GILBERT, SARA JEWETT, ANNIE GRAHAM, NELLIE MORTIMER, NINA VARIAN, MR. JAMES LEWIS, W. DAVIDGE, GEORGE PARKES, LOUIS JAMES, OWEN FAWCETT, and D. WHITING, in the principal characters.

Mr. DALY has in active rehearsal, and will produce after the present GREAT SUCCESS of WOMEN OF THE DAY—and after many weeks of elaborate preparation—a CONTEMPORANEOUS and LOCAL SOCIETY NOVELTY, written expressly for this theatre, and entitled,

THE BIG BONANZA!

in which EVERY FAVORITE of the company will appear, and in which MR. JOHN DREW will make his début in New-York.

THE MODEL SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

ALL THE NEWS,
THE BEST CORRESPONDENCE,
INTERESTING ORIGINAL ARTICLES,
THE CREAM OF THE CURRENT LITERATURE.

The Sunday edition of THE TIMES has the largest respectable circulation in the country.

Look out for next Sunday's New-York Times.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.

GREAT MASQUERADE BALL,
At the Academy of Music,
THURSDAY, FEB. 11, 1875.

Tickets, at the price of $15, admitting one gentleman and two ladies, can be had under the usual restrictions from the following gentlemen:
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, No. 19 Union square.
WM. STEINWAY, Steinway Hall.
C. F. L. HOHENTHAL, No. 857 3d av.
EMIL UNGER, No. 50 Park place,
TH. E. HEIDENFELD, No. 179 2d av.
HERM. UHL, New-York *Staats-Zeitung.*
SIG. KAUFMANN, No. 39 Nassau st.
H. MOSENTHAL, No. 337 Broadway.
L. KAEMMERER, No. 36 Walker st.
I. HONIG, No. 111 Broadway.
A. BRAUTIGAM, No. 701 Broadway.
W. RASMUS, No. 20 Exchange place.
H. C. F. KOCH, No. 15 Carmine st.
GEO. NEMBACH, No. 25 East 14th st.
E. H. NEYMANN, No. 97 Maiden lane.
J. WINDMULLER, German Savings Bank.
A. NATHUSIUS, No. 229 Bowery.
Boxes sold by L. A. GRASS, No. 136 Chambers st.
Promenade music begins at 9 o'clock. The grand Opening Tableau and dancing at 9:30 o'clock precisely.

COLOSSEUM. BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
W. A. LILLIENDAHL..........Lessee and Manager
REOPENS MONDAY, FEB. 15.
AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 8.
PARIS BY MOONLIGHT.
Admission, (no extras,) 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS
EVENING AT 8, TWO PIECES, DARING DICK AND LOST SHIP.
AFTERNOON AT 2, DARING DICK, THE DETECTIVE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
AND THE BUTLER PANTOMIME TROUPE,
New Opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.,
The Fairy Pantomime "CENTENNIAL,"
1776 AND 1876, AS YOU WERE, AND AS YOU ARE.
Seats secured. Matinée Saturday at 2.

AUCTION SALES.

ART ANNOUNCEMENT.

SALE OF THE ENTIRE COLLECTION OF WATER-COLORS,

belonging to Messrs. M. KNOEDLER & CO., (successor to GOUPIL & CO.,) consisting of over 200 subjects by the most eminent artists, viz.:

ZAMACOIS,
FORTUNY,
SIMONETTI,
AGRASSOT,
DETTI,
JIMENEZ,
PERALTA,
BIANCHI,
INDONI,
J. W. PREYER,
MEISSONNIER,
BERNE-BELLECOUR,
COMPTE-CALIX,
EDOUARD FRERE,
PHLIPPEAU,
ROWBOTHAM,
RICHARDSON,
DIBDIN,
SOYER,
W. T. RICHARDS.

Now on FREE EXHIBITION, day and evening, at the KURTZ GALLERY, No. 6 East 23d st., on Madison square.

To be sold at auction on the evenings of Feb. 15 and 16. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

MASTER'S SALE.

By virtue of the joint decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois, made in the suit of the Union Trust Company, of New York, against the Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, in execution of the trust deed made by the defendant corporation to the complainant of date the 1st July, 1871, I will, on the

26TH DAY OF APRIL, 1875,

at the door of the court-room of the United States Courts, in the Government building, in the City of Indianapolis and State of Indiana, and between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock of the afternoon, offer for sale to the highest bidder "all and singular the railroad of the said Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, as the same is and shall hereafter be constructed, extending from the City of Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, to the City of Decatur, in the State of Illinois, a distance of one hundred and fifty-one miles, together with all lands, tenements, and hereditaments acquired or to be acquired for the rights of way for the said railroad, and all the appurtenances thereto belonging; and also all lands acquired or appropriated for depots, superstructures, buildings, erections, and fixtures on the said line of railway, and all trucks, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, and all houses, buildings, and superstructures thereon or appertaining thereto, and all other property, real or personal, now owned or to be acquired by said railway company for the construction, operation, or management of said railroad, including all locomotives, tenders, cars, and other rolling stock and equipments, machinery, tools, materials, and all and singular the other personal property of every nature, kind, and description whatever belonging to the said railway company; and also all the franchises, powers, rights, and privileges now owned, possessed, or hereafter acquired for the construction, maintenance, and operation of its said railroad."

The sale will be for cash in hand; provided, that should said property be purchased by the complainant or some bond creditor in behalf of himself and all other bond creditors of said railway company, I am in such case, by the terms of said decrees, required to accept in pro rata payment of any sum bid, and for the purchase-money, (except as to the costs and expenses of sale, all of which must be paid in cash,) the surrender and delivery of the morgage bonds of said Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, issued under the mortgage foreclosed in said decrees, together with the accompanying coupons, in proportion on the said bid as the sum due on such surrendered bonds and coupons bears to the whole sum due upon the whole issue of said bonds and coupons. And for the pro rata in cash required to satisfy the holders of bonds and coupons not so surrendered in payment of such bid, and until the same shall be adjusted and determined, I am authorized to receive the bond of the buyer in such penalty and with such sureties as may be adequate, conditioned that such sum be paid promptly into the Registry of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana.

J. D. HOWLAND, Master in Chancery.
McDONALD & BUTLER, Solicitors of Complainant.
INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 7, 1875.

SALE OF BUILDINGS, &c.

The Department of Public Works will sell at public auction, the buildings, fences, &c., on the lines of several new streets recently opened, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., Feb. 24, 1875, with the premises on the Riverside Drive, between 79th and 80th sts.

For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., WILL SELL THIS DAY, at No. 37 Nassau st., a miscellaneous collection of OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK.
Manager..........A. M. PALMER.
Begins at 8; over at 11.
FIFTY-SECOND TO FIFTY-NINTH TIME,
of
Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS,
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere.

The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.

THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, FEB. 13, NINTH MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.

Seats may be secured one month in advance.

THE MODEL SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

ALL THE NEWS,
THE BEST CORRESPONDENCE,
INTERESTING ORIGINAL ARTICLES,
THE CREAM OF THE CURRENT LITERATURE.

The Sunday edition of THE TIMES has the largest respectable circulation in the country.

Look out for next Sunday's New-York Times.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. HENRY V.

SUBLIMITY OF SHAKESPEAREAN PAGEANTRY.

HENRY V.

EVERY NIGHT and at the SATURDAY MATINEE, with a fidelity to its several requirements of CAST, SCENERY, MUSIC AND GENERAL PARAPHERNALIA that commands not only popular commendation, but the praise of the most exacting of the students of the great Dramatic Master.

THE ASSIGNMENT OF PARTS is to an extraordinary company of FORTY-FOUR, while in the several processions and tableaux an AUXILIARY FORCE OF OVER FOUR HUNDRED PEOPLE PARTICIPATE.

NOTES.

PLACES MAY BE SECURED. BOX OFFICE is open continuously, daily, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

*** The performance will commence at 7:45 in the evening and 1:30 at the SATURDAY MATINEES.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
THIRTEENTH WEEK
of the engagement of
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
in a new and original Irish play, entitled
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
86TH TO 92D PERFORMANCE.

Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. SEFTON, and Miss BLAISDELL also in the cast.

Seats secured three weeks in advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND OPERA BALL,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 24.
Under the patronage of
A committee of distinguished gentlemen
THREE TROUPES OF FRENCH GROTESQUE DANCERS,
GASTONS, PIOUX-PIOUX, FUNAMBULES,
LA DANSE DES INSECTES.
One Hundred Persons in
Exquisitely Fantastic Costume.
Particulars hereafter.

MACCABE. ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST.
EVERY EVENING, at 8; MATINEE SATURDAY, at 2.
Fifth and last month in New-York of
FREDERIC MACCABE,
in his original, mirthful and ventriloquial entertainment,
BEGONE DULL CARE.
The popular and artistic success of Mr. Maccabe's present engagement, is without parallel in New-York.
Brilliant success of the new programme, including the "Wandering Minstrels," "Miss Mary May," "The Fascinating Fellow," "The English Railway Porter," and "SIR ROWLAND THE RUFF-UN."
Ticket-office, Robinson Hall, open daily from 9 till 5.

LYCEUM THEATRE. TOOLE. (NEXT WEEK.)
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The sale of seats for Mr. Toole's representations will commence this (Thursday) morning at the usual offices.
MONDAY, Feb. 15, the eminent character comedian,
MR. J. L. TOOLE.
As Harry Coke..........in.........."Off the Line."
And for the first time here,
William Dawkins..........in.........."The Artful Dodger."
John Grumley..........in.........."Domestic Economy."

LYCEUM THEATRE, 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO AND MATINEE OF
To-night and every evening this week,
Miss LECLERCQ in THE NEW MAGDALEN.
MISS LECLERCQ in her original role of
MERCY MERRICK,
in Wilkie Collins' dramatization, in a prologue and three acts, of his own highly sensational romance,
THE NEW MAGDALEN,
supported by Mr. GEORGE CLARKE as Julian Grey, and an efficient dramatic company.
SATURDAY ONLY NEW MAGDALEN MATINEE.
MONDAY—Mr. J. L. TOOLE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager
The London sensation, LITTLE PAULINE and her Liliputian trick pony, LOUISA VICTORIA.
FREDERICKS, Champion of the Globe.
Reappearance of GUS WILLIAMS.
John Hart, Sol Smith Russell, S. S. Purdy, Sandford and Wilson, Courtright and Gilbert, Miss Jennie Engel, Miss Alice Harrison, the colored Hampton Students.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY,
PUBLIC REHEARSAL,
FRIDAY, FEB. 12, AT 2:30 P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

THERE WILL BE GIVEN THIS EVENING, IN the lecture-room of the Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Church, corner of 8th av., an exhibition of TURKISH MANNERS AND CUSTOMS by a company of native Turks. To commence at 8 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents.

JEANIE JEWELL HOTCHKISS.
STEINWAY HALL.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, 1875.

MUSICAL.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

S. X. BALL & CO.,
No. 15 East 14th st.
Chickering's, Steinway's, and all other Pianos and Organs low for cash, on installments, and for rent.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT REDUCTION, A NEW $550 STEINWAY PIANO, purchased in November; can be seen at No. 102 West 29th st.

ORGANS.

Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs,

Unapproached in capacity and **elegance.** WINNERS of **three highest Medals** and **Diploma of Honor** at **VIENNA 1873, Paris 1867**; and *at Industrial Exhibitions in America always. NEW STYLES, with most important improvement ever made.* **Piano-Harp Cabinet Organs ($200)**, a NEW and EXQUISITE COMBINATION of these instruments. NEW COMBINATION and SOLO STOPS. **Etagere Organs ($175)**, very rich. New Terms of Easy Payments. RENT PAID THREE YEARS BUYS AN ORGAN. Catalogues free. **Warerooms, No. 25 Union square.**

LECTURES.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.—The seventh lecture of the course as announced for the 11th of February, will be delivered by Prof. A. A. STARR, at Steinway Hall, Feb. 18, 1875, at 8 o'clock.

BAYARD TAYLOR. SUBJECT—SCHILLER.
STEINWAY HALL,
FRIDAY, FEB. 12, 1875.
Tickets at Randolph's, also at Gurley's bookstores.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR,
NO. 74 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon of Feb. 13, 1875, for the piping required for warming the hospital building; also for marble floors, wash basins, &c.; also iron doors for coil chambers. Plans and specifications may be seen at the Governor's office, by applying to R. P. SMYTH, builder, Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island.

Bids will be received separately for the different kinds of work. The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any bid which shall not be deemed to the interest of the institution.
THOMAS GREENLEAF, Controller.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT-HOUSE.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners for the erection of a New Court-house in the Third Judicial District, until 12 o'clock noon, Feb. 17, 1875, for carpenters' work, slaters' and tinners' work, and plumbers' work. For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR MAKING REpairs to Steam Dredge No. 2, will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, 11th February, 1875.

For full information see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

HAY, STRAW, OATS, AND FEED.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 12 o'clock noon, Feb. 19, 1875, for furnishing Hay, Straw, Oats, and Feed.

For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

AERIAL FIRE LADDERS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 12 o'clock noon, Feb. 19, 1875, for building four Aerial Fire Ladders.

For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS FOR SUGAR.—DEPARTMENT of Public Charities and Correction until Feb. 16, 1875. See *City Record.*

RAPID-TRANSIT AGITATION.

A DAY OF RAMBLING TALK ON THE SUBJECT.

THE FINAL MEETING OF THE ALDERMANIC COMMITTEE—SHALL THE CITY OR PRIVATE CAPITAL BUILD A ROAD?

The Aldermanic Committee, to whom the question of rapid transit was referred, met again yesterday to hear the views of citizens. The attendance was small; a few persons who had plans to submit, and also several gentlemen who spoke at the previous session were present, but the remarks made by the principal speakers were mainly repetitions of what was said at the last meeting. They related to the question whether the road should be built by public or private capital without reference to the specific construction of the work. In order to give all persons present an opportunity to be heard, the Chairman, Mr. Henry D. Purroy, announced that only fifteen minutes would be allowed to each speaker.

Mr. Horace H. Day was the first to address the committee. He referred to the necessity of rapid transit, but he did not believe that it could be secured, except by constructing an elevated road, and propelling the cars by compressed air. He thought that a railroad, such as the one he proposed, would be successful in every sense.

Mr. John C. Church said that the road should be built by private capital, like all other enterprises. The City was debarred from building it by the amendments to the State Constitution.

Ex-Assemblyman Creery followed in some brief remarks, in which he concurred with the views of the last speaker. He felt assured, he said, that a bill could be passed giving a private corporation or a number of capitalists power to build the road, the City authorities to have supervision of the work. In answer to Mr. Billings, one of the members of the committee, the speaker said that the City had no legal right to construct the road. He added that any bill designed to empower a corporation to go on with the work should provide that such corporation shall have capital to proceed with it. The bill he proposed would be in harmony with the constitutional amendments.

Mr. Theodore L. Tomlinson was of opinion that the City should build the road. He had heard that objection was made to the corporate authorities having anything to do with the enterprise, because it was thought that they had neither the ability nor the integrity to carry it out; but no person would dare to say that publicly, because the people had confidence in their representatives in the Board of Aldermen—and they asked that rapid transit be made a fixed fact—in the interest of the whole City, which would be vastly benefited when the road was built.

Mr. Hand suggested that a bill giving private capitalists a right to construct the road could be engrafted on the General Railroad law of the State—without conflicting with the constitutional amendments—the City to have the supervision of the work.

Mr. John B. Haskin said the City should provide capital to construct the road, and it would soon help to pay off the Municipal debt. The great railroad enterprises in Europe were in charge of the Governments there, and he could not see why the authorities of New-York City should not build a road at the public expense for the accommodation of the citizens, especially in view of the large exodus from the City to New-Jersey—which was caused by the want of proper railroad facilities to reach the upper portions of the island in a reasonable time. One thing was certain, if they built a road it would be necessary to get an act passed which would be likely to create the least rivalry from private railroad corporations in this City. The work would then be comparatively easy.

Mr. Peterson said the people had called for rapid transit, but they seemed to be as near to it now as they were ten years ago. They might expect a large amount of opposition from the City railroad companies, who were anxious to protect their interests and secure a continuance of their present profits. He was informed that these companies had a pool of $1,000,000, which was to be used in defeating rapid transit. It was, therefore, necessary for the committee and the people to act boldly and demand that the road be built. The people would gain one great advantage if the Municipal authorities had charge of the road—because the fares would never be increased—but if it was built by a private corporation they could be raised at any time.

Mr. McComber followed. He contended that rapid transit should be attained by private enterprise. Capital would flow into it when a road was likely to become a paying institution. At the last meeting of the committee one of the speakers referred, in pathetic tones, to persons who were obliged to hang by the straps on railroad cars on their way to Washington Heights, while those around them were emitting the fumes of bad tobacco and worse whisky. [Laughter.] But certainly the class of people thus described could not sustain a rapid-transit road. [Laughter.]

Mr. Peterson asked if the City would not be benefited in the end even if $12,000,000 of public money was expended on the road.

Mr. McComber replied that he did not believe that the road, if built now, would pay even running expenses, because the upper portions of the City were only thinly populated.

Mr. Lawson D. Fuller said that if Mr. McComber had only known the feelings of the whole people on the subject of rapid transit, he would be astonished at how ignorant he was on the question. [Laughter.] The road was a public necessity. The road would be well patronized, and would bring New-Yorkers back from New-Jersey to settle in the upper portion of the island.

Mr. David M. Earle said that the project of rapid transit was started for the purpose of taxing the City to populate Westchester County.

Mr. Francis C. Bartlett remarked that he could construct a rapid-transit road to Harlem for $1,000,000. Mr. Vanderbilt saw his plans, and said they were excellent, but he did not furnish any money to carry them out.

After further remarks the committee decided to close their investigation, but intimated that written communications on the subject of rapid transit could be sent to the Chairman.

It is said that they will report in favor of the City building the road.

THE DEFERRED CAPITAL STOCK FUND.

The efforts of the subscription committeemen to raise the deferred capital stock fund are being vigorously made. It is now intended to call in their report and as soon as possible to summon subscribers to a meeting for the sole purpose of organizing a regular association with president and vice presidents, secretaries and treasurer. Then the work will be systematized, and "if it takes five years," says the Secretary, "the deferred capital stock fund shall be raised."

THE METUCHEN MURDER TRIAL.

The trial of Michael Sullivan for the murder of Daniel Talmage, was resumed yesterday in the Middlesex County Courts at New-Brunswick, Judge Scudder presiding. The court-room was crowded. The next witness after Mrs. Talmage was Charles Wooding, the colored man, who got a $10 bill changed by Mr. Talmage a short time previous to the murder. The witness identified a pocketbook shown him as the one from which Mr. Talmage had taken the money.

Dr. Charles H. Andruss, the physician who was summoned to attend Mr. Talmage, testified as to the nature of the wounds, and said that they were produced by a club or a blunt bar of iron; they could not have been made by a fall from a ladder or a kick from a horse.

Mrs. Mary Rolte corroborated the testimony of Mrs. Talmage. She saw Sullivan go to the barn about ten or fifteen minutes after Mr. Talmage had gone there.

Charles Erhart, a saloon-keeper of Newark, testified that the prisoner came into his place between 8 and 9 o'clock on the morning of Dec. 2, the day after the murder, and asked him if he could board him for two or three weeks; he said he was a drover from Texas; had just received three months' pay, and having been kept pretty close for the last two or three months, he wanted to have a good time of it; he inquired for a good place to buy a suit of clothes, and then had some refreshments and a drink of liquor; he went out, and returned in about an hour and a half with several parcels and a valise, which he took up stairs; in a short time he returned dressed in a new suit of clothes, and after taking a drink said he was going to New-York; Sullivan counted his money, and witness saw that he had a considerable sum; witness said to him that it was too much money to go to New-York on a spree with; he counted out forty dollars, and left it with the witness for safe-keeping; after that he went away, and did not return until the Thursday night following, when he said his money was all gone except about ten dollars; the next morning, (Friday,) Sullivan went away, and the witness did not see him again until the time the inquest was being held at Metuchen. At this point the court took a recess.

THE LEONARD STREET LODGING-HOUSE.

Of the charitable projects established in this City this Winter and sustained by private individuals, none appear more laudable in their purpose than the lodging-house opened at No. 49 Leonard street a few days ago by the Society for the Shelter of the Destitute. The membership of this little organization is composed of four gentlemen, Messrs. Jenkins Van Schaick, of Van Schaick & Co., No. 13 Broad street, Bradhurst Schieffelin, John M. Merrick, and Lewis Francis, of the stationery firm of Francis & Loutrell, No. 45 Maiden lane. The house has been rented and furnished at their own expense, and, having been used last Winter as a lodging-house by the Howard Relief Committee, it is well arranged for the purpose. There are five rooms. They have been fitted up with stoves, and on the floor are pieces of thick matting of straw and a pillow for each lodger. Great discrimination will be used in admitting applicants, it being the intention of the society to receive none but respectable indigent men, who have heretofore been compelled to apply at [illegible] station-houses for shelter at night. No "rounders" or professional [illegible] will be received unless in cases where the applicant is really suffering from illness. In addition to the shelter afforded them, each lodger will be given an opportunity to wash himself, and will be supplied with a loaf of bread. Since its opening an average of thirty men per night have been provided with lodgings.

EFFECTS OF COLD WEATHER.

THE RIVERS BLOCKED AND TRAVEL CHECKED—THE HUDSON NEAR THE CITY BRIDGED OVER—A LOWER TEMPERATURE.

Although yesterday was milder by ten degrees than Tuesday, great annoyance was nevertheless experienced by persons who were compelled to use the ferry-boat to reach their homes or places of business. Both rivers were greatly burdened with large cakes of ice which made navigation extremely difficult, and for a time entirely suspended it. On the East River, which is most liable to become blocked, traffic was partially suspended from 1 A. M. until near mid-day. The Monticello, of the South Ferry line, was nearly seven hours in making the trip across, which is usually accomplished in about five minutes. She started from the New-York side at 1 A. M., and did not land her passengers on the Brooklyn side until after 8 A. M.

Boats on all the other lines along the East River fared but little better, and several very long passages were noted during the day. A great many persons, tired of waiting for the boats, crossed the river on foot during the morning. About 9:30 A. M. two young men tried to cross, but when half way over became frightened, and turned back. In retracing their steps, one of them, Albert W. Moore, of Brooklyn, stumbled and fell into the water. He was pulled out by his companion, and both of them reached the Brooklyn side without further accident. For the first time since the memorable Winter of 1835 the Hudson River near this City was bridged over. This occurred shortly after 8 A. M., and about 9:30 several men and boys walked across from New-York to Hoboken, and returned before the ice broke up. The ferry-boats were all delayed for a considerable time, and some of them ceased running while the bridge remained. The Morristown, of the Hoboken Line, was delayed over five hours in the river, unable to land on account of the ice, and after making several fruitless attempts to enter the Barclay street slip, put back to Hoboken. On the Desbrosses Street Ferry the boats averaged over an hour to each trip during the whole day. On the Sound and at Sandy Hook several vessels were detained and some were injured by the ice. The steam-ship City of New-York arrived with her rudder broken and her bow badly injured by the ice. The Sound steamer Stonington had not arrived at her dock up to 4 P. M.

The Kill von Kull is firmly bridged over with ice from Staten Island to Bergen Point. A great many people and some teams passed over it without accident yesterday. Two boats of the Long Branch Line are lying off Sandy Hook, unable to come up the harbor. Several persons have been found frozen to death, and a great many others have been reported as badly suffering from the effects of the intense cold of yesterday morning. At Staten Island, Bryan Larkin, a hackman, was frozen to death on his box. George W. Coggswell, of Brooklyn, was found insensible from the effects of the weather, at Prospect Park. He was taken to the hospital, where every effort was made to revive him, without success, and he died shortly after being admitted.

At 11 o'clock last night the East River was comparatively free from ice, and the ferry-boats met with little delay in making their trips on time. On the North River side nearly all the companies were running their boats on fifteen minutes' time. One of the chains holding up the bridge on the Beekman street side of Fulton Ferry-house parted near the top last night, badly frightening the crowd that had collected on the bridge waiting for a boat. Happily no one was injured. The damage to the bridge was soon repaired by the deck-hands.

THE BROOKLYN PARK COMMISSION.

The term of office of the present Prospect Park Commissioners expired on the 1st of last January. By the charter the Mayor was empowered and required to nominate three successors, and send them to the Board of Aldermen for confirmation. Mayor Hunter complied with the requirement of the charter, but owing to the fact that a legal difficulty arose the Board of Aldermen were prevented from confirming the nominations, and induced to refer the matter to the Law Committee before taking final action. It appears that a number of the unfinished boulevards in the vicinity of the Park, together with the parade ground, which is attached to the park, have heretofore been under control of the Park Commissioners, although the property belongs to the county and not to the city. It is contended by the old Park Commissioners that the new charter does not empower the Commissioners to be appointed under it to take charge of this property, but only of such of the park lands as are within the city limits. This interpretation, if accepted, would involve the continued existence of the old commission as a separate board, over which the city can have no control. The Law Committee of the Common Council has heard argument on the matter, but will again discuss it in executive session at their next meeting before arriving at any decision. In the meantime the Mayor's nominations remain unconfirmed, and the old Commissioners hold over.

PRISON MESSAGE DELIVERY.

Commissioner Brennan, of the Department of Charities and Correction, issued a notice yesterday to Warden Quinn, of the Tombs, for the government of messengers delivering messages for prisoners. For the convenience of prisoners messengers have been appointed by the board to carry letters and messages to any part of this or adjacent cities. All messages will be received from the prisoners by the Warden or keepers in charge of the tiers, and by them handed to the messengers for delivery. No messenger will be allowed to enter the prison to communicate with the prisoners except by permission of the Warden or keeper in charge. The messengers will not receive any salary from the department, but will be allowed to charge prisoners for their services at the following reduced rates: Below Forty-second street, fifty cents; above Forty-second street, $1; to adjacent cities, $1 50. From the district prisons to all parts of the City, seventy-five cents; to adjacent cities, $1 50. Prisoners desirous of communicating with their friends will be furnished with writing materials by applying to the keeper on duty, and postage stamps will be also furnished them at cost, and free to those who have no money to buy them.

WHERE SHALL RAILROADS SHOVEL THE SNOW?

Some weeks ago the residents on Eighth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Twenty-third streets determined, if possible, to prevent the street railroad companies from heaping the snow from their tracks on the space between the tracks and the sidewalks. Messrs. John Taylor Johnston, William C. Prime, and George H. Folsom have been very active in the matter, and the first suit of this character was brought in the Court of Common Pleas by Mr. Johnston against the Christopher and Tenth Street Railroad Company. Judge Robertson has granted an order, which is returnable to-morrow, to show cause why an injunction should not be issued pending the result of the action. Other suits have been prepared by persons in each of the different streets named, which will be tried as test cases, and will be brought without awaiting the result of the first.

THE FIRE AND DOCK COMMISSIONERS.

A representative of THE TIMES called upon Mayor Wickham yesterday in relation to a report from Albany that he had forwarded charges against the Fire and Dock Departments, and also the Corporation Counsel, to Gov. Tilden. The Mayor, however, positively declined to give any information on the subject, but he voluntarily shed some light upon it by refusing to authorize the contradiction of the rumor. That portion of the report stating that charges against the Dock Commissioners were sent to the Governor, is apparently without foundation, because the Mayor has not yet received the reply of the Dock Commissioners to the statements made relative to the management of their department.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Sir Samuel Hayes, of England, is at the Gilsey House.

Col. H. S. McComb, of Delaware, is at the St. James Hotel.

Hon. H. G. Eastman, of Poughkeepsie, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Commodore Theodore P. Greene, United States Navy, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Henry P. Haven, of New-London, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Franklin B. Gowan, President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, is at the Brevoort House.

Hon. George W. Miller, of Albany; Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg, N. Y., and Rev. George H. Clark, of Hartford, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Prof. B. Silliman, of New-Haven; ex-Gov. James E. English, of Connecticut; Dr. S. P. Tuckerman, of Boston, and J. H. Devereux, President of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Rodman M. Price, of New-Jersey; S. Tomkins, United States Army; A. C. Hutchinson, of New-Orleans, and Charles P. Bancroft, of Boston, are at the Sturtevant House.

THE BALL OF THE LIEDERKRANZ.

The grand masquerade of the German Liederkranz will take place at the Academy of Music to-night. Elaborate preparations have been made to celebrate this festival, and magnificent costumes and devices have been prepared. Prince Carnival will lead the processions, and an allegorical representation of "Toil and Recreation," a tableau of the Stock Exchange, an "Original Cremation Scene," the "Arctic Mail Steam-ship and Exploration Company," of which "Stickwell" is President, and a number of other tableaux and varieties will be given. King Kalakaua will also appear in the course of the evening.

COURT OF ARBITRATION.

ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF THE PROPOSED AMENDED ACT.

REMARKS OF ELLIOT C. COWDIN BEFORE THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEES OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE AT ALBANY YESTERDAY.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: It must be generally admitted that hitherto our legal tribunals have been altogether inadequate to speedily investigate and promptly decide upon purely commercial and business disputes.

I but express the general feeling of business men when I say that, in the controversies which arise among them, they desire above all things that these controversies be rapidly as well as equitably decided. In the vast majority of cases, promptness of decision by a competent and disinterested arbitrator is their ideal of justice. Procrastination is the thief, not only of their time, but of their energies. Prolonged law-suits are the tumors and cancers of business men, eating into the very substance of their life. What feeling of security, financially, can any man have, if, among transactions amounting often to hundreds of thousands of dollars a month, distributed among scores of individuals, a portion of these are held in doubt for many weary months, and even years?

To the business man, *tardy* justice is practically *injustice*. A speedy verdict against his own judgment of the merits of his case would often be better for him than a slow verdict confirming it; because, independent of the inevitable expenses incurred, the fret and worriment of the controversy distract his mind and subtly impair his capacity to manage the ever-recurring emergencies of his daily affairs.

Moreover, prolonged law-suits lock up or cut off the merchant's resources, as well as undermine his energies. Indeed, gentlemen, have we not sometimes seen business men so harassed, so completely unstrung, by cases postponed or appealed, that they have at last lost confidence in the equity of legal proceedings? They have felt the sarcasm implied in the remark of Mr. Sapsea, in Dickens' last novel. "It is not sufficient," declared that gentleman, "that justice should be morally certain; it must be *immorally* certain—that is, legally."

There always has been a tendency in business communities to settle business disputes by some form of reference or arbitration. Even in ancient times there were particular Magistrates for deciding upon commercial controversies. In Athens, for example, the Magistrates boarded the ships to decide maritime disputes in order that the interests of merchants might not suffer from delay, and they were required to give their decisions with the utmost promptitude.

The system of arbitration which has gradually found its way into the practice of European nations has its source in the Justinian jurisprudence. Tribunals for the settlement of commercial disputes now exist in France, Germany, Russia, Austria, Spain, Italy, Belgium, Denmark, and indeed, for the most part, throughout Europe. France took the lead in establishing these courts of arbitration. The French Tribunal of Commerce, virtually instituted in 1563, during the reign of Francis II., though it has, especially in the present century, been subjected to important alterations and modifications, has practically existed, with little interruption, for more than 300 years. In the language of the original decree of 1563, its object was "the shortening of law-suits and adjusting the differences between merchants trading in good faith, without being restrained within the subtleties of the law."

The French Tribunal of Commerce now decides:

1. On all demands of a commercial character in which the parties in dispute have agreed to abide by the decision, without appeal, regardless of the amount involved.

2. On all demands of which the principal shall not exceed in value 1,500 francs.

3. On all demands for compensation or damages, even if these should exceed 1,500 francs when added to the principal demand.

Under the French commercial code all questions between partners touching the partnership must be referred to arbitration.

Co-operating with the Tribunal of Commerce is the *Conseil de Prud'hommes*, for deciding, among other things of minor importance, differences between manufacturers, workmen, apprentices, and masters and laborers in general, subject to the right of appeal, in certain cases, to the Tribunal of Commerce for final adjustment.

An eminent French merchant, writing to a friend, thus refers to these two courts of arbitration:

> "All disputes between merchants are very quickly disposed of, in a practical manner, and at very small cost, by these courts. The *Code de Commerce*, (of 1807,) which is very simple and very clear, has to be followed by them; and equity is the foundation of all the judgments in which the text of the law is found insufficient. These tribunals endeavor, above all things, to use means of *conciliation*."

Now, let us pass to Germany. A congress of jurists assembled in 1864 from all parts of Germany, declared that the Court of Arbitration of the City of Hamburg was the best, because it introduced the legal element in the person of the presiding Judge. In New-York, the Chamber of Commerce, which our committee represent, heartily adopts that pregnant suggestion. As to the general results of all German courts of arbitration, an eminent German lawyer observes:

> "Wherever Tribunals of Commerce exist, the most honorable testimony is borne to them, both by jurists and merchants. Everywhere they are preserved with the most zealous care. Throughout Germany, though the agitation for their establishment began with merchants, they soon found their most energetic and able allies in the legal profession. It may now be stated as an undoubted fact that nearly every jurist who takes any interest in the progress and advancement of legislation is in favor of such institutions."

In Denmark, where the Court of Reconciliation, as it is called, has existed since 1795, presided over by a Judge of legal qualifications, it is especially popular both with the Government and the people. Parties before resorting to courts of law submit their disputes to the Court of Reconciliation, which may, under certain circumstances, advise an action at law, but a great majority of the cases are decided by the court itself. For example, in the five years from 1860 to 1864, inclusive, the court finally adjudged:

adjudged	123,897
Permitted to go to formal litigation	57,187
Litigation in other courts during the same period	25,967

—showing that during that period scarcely more than one-seventh of the cases litigated went into the regular courts of law.

In England, as early as 1698 a law was enacted, which declared that for "promoting trade and rendering the more effectual, in all cases, for the final determination of controversies referred to them by merchants and traders," all business men who agreed to submit their suit or quarrel to arbitrators, should be legally bound by the award; that the decisions should be made a rule in the courts of record; and that any party disobeying the award should be liable to be punished for contempt of court, unless corruption or undue influence was proved against the arbitrator.

But the inability of the ordinary courts of Great Britain to deal promptly and justly with commercial questions yet to some extent exists.

The Lord Chief Justice of England, in confirmation of the view that a knowledge of the science of the law alone is insufficient for judging of commercial suits, remarked, in delivering a judgment so recently as 1865:

> "Generally speaking, the ambiguous language of mercantile documents makes them so doubtful that it would, perhaps, be better if they were referred to a mercantile tribunal; no doubt they are very intelligible to mercantile men, but to lawyers they are full of ambiguities."

In the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce, a single court, occupied exclusively with the settlement of business disputes, requires a special knowledge and experience on the part of the Judge; and it is on such special knowledge and experience that prompt judgments, which shall in the main be satisfactory to both parties, should be based.

The preamble of the *Code de Commerce* of France truly says that "commercial agreements or contracts are almost all confined within simple rules, easily known; good faith is presupposed in them all; and this ought to be referred; and in commercial transactions, the truth once being known, the decision rarely presents any real difficulties."

Indeed, it would be no small benefit to our country if these courts of arbitration made clear to the people that justice could be satisfactorily administered, even in the most important cases, in a simple and straightforward manner, and without incurring ruinous costs in time and money.

I now ask your further indulgence, gentlemen, while I briefly state our reasons for zealously supporting the proposed act relating to the Court of Arbitration, now before the Legislature, and for respectfully urging its prompt passage.

The extent and rapidity of commercial operations necessitate that justice should be more promptly, cheaply, and simply administered.

In all great commercial centres, like the City of New-York, mercantile disputes ought to be decided by a Judge familiar with commercial matters and usages. The proposed act is essentially the same as the law of last Winter, with two or three points of difference:

1. The act now asked for codifies and puts in plain language and brief sections what is comprised in larger and somewhat less intelligible sections of the existing law. This codification is chiefly the work of the State Revisers, (three gentlemen appointed by the Legislature to revise the statutes of the State, Messrs. Stebbins, Throop, and Werner.) In pursuing their duties, they went over the act of last year creating the Court of Arbitration, and codified the law, making a few amendments, and dividing the substance of the act into briefer and more comprehensible sections. (See, for example, Part 3, Chap. 17, p. 1086 of their report.)

2. Another and most important difference between the existing act and the proposed act, is, that the latter charges the salaries of the Arbitrator and the Clerk upon the County of New-York, and requires the Chamber of Commerce to bear the other expenses, including room for the court, attendants, stationery, printing, fuel, &c.

This proposed amendment is proper; for the Court of Arbitration is a *public court*, and is not intended for the sole benefit of the Chamber. As a matter of fact, many persons who are not members of the Chamber resort to the court, and are allowed by law to do so. It is intended for the whole commercial community; and, to the extent of the business it transacts, the other courts are relieved of so much litigation.

3. In the New-York Common Pleas there are six Judges; also in the New-York Superior Court there are six Judges. If the Arbitration Court, having but *one* Judge, shall dispose of one *sixth* as much business as either of the two courts named, it has already assumed as much public importance, comparatively, as they; whereas, there can be no doubt that the Court of Arbitration does more business than one-sixth of that of the New-York Common Pleas or Superior Court.

4. Another and minor difference in the proposed act is this: it allows the arbitrator ten days after a case is tried to decide it. The present act limits the time to five days. In most cases, the period of five days is long enough; but there are cases which require a longer time, especially as other business may intervene.

5. It is to be considered that all valuable improvements are at first of slow progress. The institutions of freedom and of all civilized lands are not of spontaneous growth. They are, one and all, but the accretion of years; some of them of centuries. The enlightened public mind of a country is ever open to ideas of progress. That a Court of Arbitration for commercial and general business matters is a vast improvement on the old, dilatory, and expensive tribunals of justice is capable of abundant demonstration.

In other lands where similar courts have been established, they have proved most beneficial and acceptable to the people. Their chief characteristics are, on the one hand, the absence of dilatory pleas and cumbersome forms, and on the other, speedy trials and unappealable decisions. Such a court is a necessity in the great Metropolis of New-York.

6. Some of the advantages of the Court of Arbitration may be estimated by a glance at the nature of the business and the character of cases tried before the court. Since its opening in October last (but a few months ago) it has heard and decided numerous litigated cases; among them partnership cases, claims for salaries, for goods sold, for breaches of contract, for freight, cases arising on bills of lading, on shipments of goods from abroad, on marine insurance, &c. But by far the greater part of the business is of a kind that leads to no public judgment or public trial, and is of a "conciliatory" character. Partners who have disagreed have sought the arbitrator, who has heard them and given his decision, which has been accepted and acted on without a public trial or any record of the decision, to the evident satisfaction of both parties.

The position of arbitrator has suggested to litigants the advantage of withdrawing their actions and referring the questions at issue to him. He is almost daily engaged in hearing such references, most frequently in his office, and often in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce.

7. The honor of originating the court belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and to the Legislature of the State of New-York. Other cities in the United States have been stimulated to take steps in the same direction.

If the Court of Arbitration in New-York, so successfully begun, and on which so many just expectations are founded, shall continue to be a public benefit, of course it must be established on some solid foundation, so that its officers can afford to give to it the time and attention which its importance demands—that is, they must be paid for their services.

8. The present incumbent of the office of Arbitrator is entirely willing that the tenure of his office should be limited to the pleasure of the chamber, or of the Governor, or Senate, or that the office be elective. He has, personally, no desire for it except to see a most useful Court of Arbitration successfully inaugurated in the great commercial emporium of the United States. Nor would he consent to hold the office an hour after any intimation of the Chamber of Commerce, or other proper authority, that the office should be filled by another, or one more to the satisfaction of the public.

We are not here, gentlemen, to advocate this act in the interest of individuals. Our object is the public good. We plead not for persons, but for principles. Our desire is the establishment of a system which shall be permanent, through all changes which may occur in the occupancy of the offices; and in this desire, the present incumbents are heartily in sympathy with us. It is our conviction that this system, when fully carried into operation, will produce benign results, felt in every portion of the community, because the system is in accordance with humanity as well as justice. Its effects will be seen in softening the asperities, reconciling the differences, expediting the transactions, and settling the disputes of business men; and all that is needed to accomplish these beneficent results is the passage of the act now before the Legislature.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

GOV. BEDLE'S VETOES—THE JOINT MEETING FOR THE ELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS—REORGANIZING THE HUDSON COUNTY FREEHOLDERS—THE NEW CHARTER FOR JERSEY CITY PRESENTED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1875.

In consequence of Gov. Bedle's veto yesterday of the Peters & Calhoun Manufacturing Company, on the ground that it was an act of special legislation, a bill was introduced into the Lower House of Assembly to-day, the purpose of which is to relieve the General Manufacturing law of its stringent features, so that such companies as the Peters & Calhoun Company may be enabled to organize under it without special legislation. The bill strikes out the twenty-fourth section of the law, which provides that all companies taking the benefit of the act shall annually publish a statement of assets and liabilities and the amount of capital stock paid in. Assemblyman Kinnard, of Essex, offered the bill, and as the feature of the general law sought to be repealed seems to be unnecessarily stringent, it is likely that the amendment will become a law. It is probable that the Governor will veto every bill of the same class which is sent to him. Mr. Fitzgerald, during the pending of such a bill in the House to-day, said that it would be vetoed by the Governor if passed, and he moved to lay the bill on the table for the present. The House, at its afternoon session, acted upon the second veto of the Governor, and unanimously sustained it. Action upon the Peters & Calhoun Company veto was deferred for one week.

The resolution offered by Assemblyman Patterson last evening and adopted by the House, calling for a joint meeting, went to the Senate this morning in a defective form and was sent back for amendment. The necessary changes having been incorporated in it, the resolution was sent back, and, received by the Senate, was laid upon the table. The Senate resolution asking for adjournment of the two Houses on March 4, still hangs fire in the House. It is currently reported here that the Republican Senators will caucus on the question, and in that event the joint meeting this session seems to be improbable. It is said that a compromise will be suggested, looking to the retention of some of the Republican State officials, but the Democrats announce their determination not to accept it.

A large amount of routine work was done in both Houses to-day, but little of it is of general public interest. In the Senate Mr. Abbett, of Hudson, introduced a bill for the reorganization of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson County. The present board is very large, very expensive, and, if the results of recent investigation are worth anything, very corrupt. These circumstances indicate the necessity of reducing the number of members of the board. Assemblyman Carey, of Hudson, has a bill before the House looking to this end. Mr. Abbett's bill reduces the number of freeholders from thirty, as at present, to nine—one freeholder being elected in each Assembly District, and one, who shall be Director of the Board, at large. The Director is to have veto power, and his salary is fixed at $1,500, while the members are allowed $1,000 per year each. The bill cuts off all perquisites on the part of the members.

The Senate at noon adjourned until Monday evening next.

In the House two or three important bills were offered at the afternoon session. Mr. McDonnell introduced a bill for the making of a public park on Jersey City Heights, under the supervision of three Commissioners to be appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of that county.

The most important bill introduced this week, and the one over which the heaviest battle of the session will probably be fought, is that introduced this evening by Mr. McGill for the reorganization of the local government of Jersey City. The bill does away with the system of legislative commissions and vests the appointment of the Commissioners created by the act in the Mayor and Common Council. Abolishing the Board of Public Works, it creates Boards of Police, Fire, Finance, and Water Commissioners, but makes their duties wholly executive. The Board of Aldermen, to consist of two members from each district—or twelve in all—are to have all legislative authority. The Board of Education is reduced to seven members, who are to be appointed by the Mayor and Common Council. The other executive boards are to have three members each, two of one and one of the other political party. An Auditor is to be appointed who shall examine all bills presented against the city or any department thereof, and also examine all public works, &c., and report the particulars of his finding to the Board of Finance. The bill was ordered printed before reference, and 100 extra copies were ordered to be struck off.

Mr. McDonell, of Hudson, introduced a bill prohibiting the Jersey City railroad companies from charging more than five cents fare and requiring them to run their cars at not longer intervals than twenty minutes between 7 A. M. and 7 P. M. The House will be in session to-morrow.

KING KALAKAUA'S RECEPTION IN AMERICA.

The Honolulu *Gazette* of Jan. 20 has this paragraph: It is gratifying to us, as it must be to our King, to read the kindly notices of him and of his people which appear in almost every paper we receive from America. The spirit which prompts these utterances of American journals is quite apparent. In one sense Hawaii has been the ward of America—for it is by her people chiefly that Hawaiians have been educated, civilized, and taught the elements of sound political economy, which have secured to us a firm and well-established Government, under which life and property are as secure, and justice is as firmly administered, as in any part of the United States. The prolonged ovation which America is offering to Hawaii's King is really a popular outburst of that brotherly sympathy toward us which has always existed there, and which we trust will be still more closely cemented by a commercial treaty of reciprocity alike honorable to both nations. The public will doubtless be glad to learn that the details of the royal visit to America are to be collected and published in a volume as soon as possible after the King's return.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Postmaster General Jewell left this City last evening for Washington.

The Cuba took out yesterday 16,000 letters and twenty-three bags of newspapers.

A female child one week old was last evening found in the hallway of No. 446 East Twentieth street.

Gen. Slocum and William C. Kingsley, of Brooklyn, and Commissioners Martin and Wheeler called on Mayor Wickham yesterday.

Robert McCauley, aged forty-one, of No. 16 Barrow street, fell from his truck, at the corner of Church and Fulton streets, and fractured his leg.

Services were held in the various Catholic and Protestant Episcopal churches throughout the City yesterday, on the occasion of the beginning of the Lenten season.

Since his appointment to the Board of Charities and Correction Commissioner Brennan has received over 1,100 applications from persons seeking positions in the department.

A grand sparring, wrestling, and athletic entertainment will be given at John Wood's Gymnasium, No. 6 East Twenty-eighth street, near Fifth avenue, on Saturday evening next.

The funeral services of Rev. Edward Z. Lewis, who died at Utica on the 8th inst., will be held at Calvary Church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-first street, on Friday next at 10 A. M.

The Toledo and Wabash officials assert that they have received over $4,000,000 of coupons in response to their appeal to bondholders in relation to the proposed funding scheme to meet the road's indebtedness.

Eugene Monahan, aged fifty, of One Hundred and Thirtieth street, was seriously injured yesterday about the head and body by a derrick falling upon him, at One Hundred and Twenty-first street and Fourth avenue.

Mr. Charles Calvert, manager of the Prince's Theatre, Manchester, having accomplished the object of his visit to America in the production of "Henry V." at Booth's Theatre, returns to England by the steamer Baltic, which sails on Saturday.

The jury in the case of James B. Phyfe, reported in THE TIMES of yesterday, who sued the City for $27,000, the alleged value of some building materials sold at auction, brought in a sealed verdict for $700 and interest from April 17, 1869, for the plaintiff.

Right Rev. Herbert Vaughn, D. D., Bishop of Salford, England, will deliver a lecture in St. Stephen's Church, East Twenty-eighth street, at 8 o'clock this evening, on "The Gladstone Controversy." The proceeds of the lecture will be given to the charities of the parish.

Having received a favorable opinion from the Corporation Attorney in reply to certain questions arising under the new amendments to the Constitution, the sum of $41,000 was paid to the Foundling Orphan Asylum yesterday, under an act of the Legislature passed last year.

Postmaster General Jewell, on his way from the East to Washington, spent yesterday afternoon in company with Mr. James, at the Post Office, looking into the workings of the new Newspaper law. He expressed himself well pleased with the efficiency of the local department.

Commissioner Van Nort has transmitted to the Board of Assessors the certificate of the cost of regulating, grading, &c., Madison avenue, from One Hundred and Fifth street to One Hundred and Twentieth, amounting to $246,097, in order that the assessment therefor may be made.

The funeral of Mr. Aaron Kemp took place yesterday from his late residence, No. 33 West Thirty-ninth street. Company G, of the Seventh Regiment, and the members of the Purveyors' Association and Board of Trade, of which associations the deceased was a member, attended the funeral.

James D. Phyfe recovered a judgment against the City yesterday for $947, as the value of materials of buildings pulled down for the Church street extension. Plaintiff claimed that the materials were worth $27,000, although the City had sold them at auction for $200.

Thomas Dempsey, charged with stabbing Michael Daly in an affray in Handibolt's saloon corner of Thirty-seventh street and First avenue, on the 31st of December, was found guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. Recorder Hackett imposed the mitigated punishment of one year in State Prison.

The requisite number of creditors of the dry goods jobbing firm of Rice, Goodwin, Walker & Co., who failed last December, have united in instituting proceedings to put the firm in bankruptcy. The order to show cause why they should not be adjudged bankrupts is returnable before Judge Blatchford on the 20th inst.

William Manning, aged forty years, a boatbuilder at the foot of West Twenty-eighth street, accidentally shot himself, yesterday afternoon, through both calves of the legs with a pistol which he was setting as a trap for some person whom he expected would break into his shop. He was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital.

Michael J. Boylan, keeper of the notorious liquor saloon at Houston and Eldridge streets, was arrested, with fifteen others, and all were arraigned before Justice Sherwood at Essex Market Police Court yesterday. Boylan was held in $1,000 bail for keeping a disorderly house, and the remainder of the prisoners were discharged.

The annual election of officers of the American Institute will take place to-day. The election will be closely contested, as there is a strong opposition against the re-election of the present officers. The committee-rooms of both parties were crowded yesterday, and much interest in the result of the coming struggle for power was exhibited.

Raphael M. Seldis, an incorrigible old thief, charged with stealing a large number of muffs, valued at eighty-four dollars, the property of his employer and former partner, Bernard Feigmann, No. 259 East Forty-ninth street, while the latter was absent in Philadelphia, was found guilty in General Sessions yesterday, and recommended to mercy. The Recorder sent him to State Prison for three years.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, James Waters, alias James Wall, John Barry, and John Maguire, charged with stealing a number of feather-dusters, valued at sixty-six dollars, from the office of the Adams Express Company, No. 101 Greenwich street, on the 24th of December, pleaded guilty. Waters was sent to State Prison for three years, and the other prisoners for two years each.

James Nelson, aged thirty, who claims to reside at Taylor's Hotel, was found yesterday by Patrolman McGowan, of the Fifteenth Precinct, at the corner of University place and Clinton place, holding a bloody razor in his hand, and bleeding profusely from two severe wounds in his throat, which he said he had inflicted himself with suicidal intent. The motive for the attempted suicide was trouble of a domestic nature. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The quarterly meeting of the Book Publishers' Board of Trade was held yesterday afternoon at the Grand Central Hotel, A. S. Barnes presiding, and Edward Seymour, Secretary. The consideration of technical matters affecting the trade occupied the attention of the board for several hours. The resignation of Mr. C. C. Woolworth, who has been Treasurer since the organization of the board, was accepted and Mr. Isaac E. Sheldon was elected to fill the vacancy.

St. Valentine's Kettledrum in aid of the Samaritan Home for the Aged will be held in the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fifth street, on Monday evening next, from 7 to 12, and on Tuesday from 10 A. M. to 12 P. M. There will be dancing each evening, with music by the regimental band. A Punch and Judy show and other attractions for children are offered during the day time.

Coroner Woltman yesterday held an inquest over the body of Mr. W. Scott James, aged twenty-four, who was found dead in his bed in the City Hotel, corner of Broadway and Eighth street, on Tuesday night. It was ascertained that death had been caused by hemorrhage of the lungs, and permission for the removal of the body was given to his friends. The deceased was a broker by profession and resided at No. 415 Fifth avenue, Brooklyn.

The great challenge running match between the famous Hippodrome English thoroughbred Remorse, and Whitson Oakley's chestnut horse Kangaroo will come off this evening at Barnum's Roman Hippodrome. The race will be for $250 a side, four times around the track, and repeat. Two brilliant trotting races are offered for Friday evening. Notwithstanding the extreme cold which prevailed on Tuesday night, the temperature of the Hippodrome was maintained at 70° by means of the new heating apparatus recently introduced.

BROOKLYN.

For the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 215 deaths were reported, being 24 less than the previous week.

The Handel and Haydn Society of Brooklyn will perform the oratorio of "St. Paul," at Plymouth Church, this evening.

In Part I. of the City Court, before Justice Reynolds, yesterday, Mina Hogan recovered $5,000 from Matilda Freund for slander.

Inaugural Lenten services were held and largely attended in the Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches yesterday.

Mrs. Bowman, of No. 149 Kosciusko street, was badly injured about the face yesterday morning by the explosion of the boiler in the kitchen range.

John Segrum, of No. 47 Cheever place, was found by the Police, yesterday morning, lying on the sidewalk in Union street, badly frozen, and with

Causes in Admiralty will be called for trial at noon to-day, in the United States District Court, before Judge Benedict. There are 129 cases entered in the clerk's office of the court.

Emma M. Morborn got a verdict for $200 and costs against Charles Graff, in the City Court, yesterday, for injuries sustained by her by being knocked down and run over by the defendant's wagon.

John Addison, aged fifty-five, a laborer, while filling a cart at a coal-yard in Pearl street, yesterday, slipped and fell under the feet of the horse, and his head was trampled upon so badly that his recovery is doubtful.

The funeral of Mr. Michael L. Fitch took place yesterday afternoon, from the late residence of deceased, No. 147 Newell street. The members of the family and a large number of friends followed the remains to Calvary Cemetery.

Prof. Goodale, of Harvard University, will to-night give the third of his series of lectures on popular botany, in Association Hall, before the Young Men's Christian Association. The subject, which will be explained by calcium light illustrations, will be, "How Plants Move."

In view of the frequent daring robberies recently committed in Brooklyn, a general order has been issued by the Superintendent of Police announcing to the various Captains that they will be held responsible for the faithful performance of duty of those under their command.

a slight cut on his head. Segrum is supposed to have fallen while under the influence of liquor. He was taken to the College Hospital.

Mr. F. C. De Marcellan, while walking along Fulton street, near Reed avenue, yesterday, accidentally jostled against a rag-picker named Jacob Kuntz. Kuntz struck Mr. De Marcellan on the head with a heavy iron hook, inflicting a dangerous scalp wound. He then ran away, but was arrested by Capt. Leich, of the Twelfth Precinct, after a sharp chase.

Ex-Judge Joshua M. Van Cott, has given an opinion to the effect that the power to award contracts belongs to the Board of City Works, and not to the Common Council. Corporation Counsel De Witt holds a different opinion, and it is probable that a case will be made for the General Term of the Supreme Court to decide the question.

During the cold weather of the past few days Rev. Mr. Myers, of the South Reformed Church, corner of Third avenue and Fifty-second street, had constantly at his house a large boiler of hot coffee for the use of the conductors and drivers of the Fort Hamilton cars. Every car that passed his door was stopped by the kind-hearted Pastor, and the conductor and driver furnished with a bowl of steaming coffee

NEW-JERSEY.

Several persons walked on the ice, yesterday, from Weehawken to the foot of Twenty-third street, New-York.

The opening of Lent was appropriately observed in the various Catholic churches in Jersey City yesterday.

The Cunard steamer Cuba sailed from her wharf in Jersey City, yesterday, with forty-two cabin passengers, fifty-two in the steerage, and $250,000 in specie.

Patrick O'Rourke, a laborer, was found frozen to death yesterday on the meadows, near the Pennsylvania Railroad, between Newark and Elizabeth. The body was taken to the house of a colored man named Doremus.

A sneak-thief gained access to the saloon of Charles Schwartz, in Newark, Tuesday, and took from the drawer a pocket-book containing $125 in money, a check for $25, and notes to the amount of $500. The Police are looking for the thief.

The insurance companies interested in the buildings destroyed in Elizabeth on Tuesday are about to commence suit against the city for damages. They claim that the city is responsible for the destruction of the buildings because the fire hydrants were frozen up.

Articles of association, in accordance with the General Railroad law, were filed in the office of the Secretary of State yesterday, looking to the formation of two new railroad companies. One is the Yardleyville Railroad, designed to connect Yardleyville with the Bound Brook Railroad. The other is the Ewing and Trenton Railroad Company, whose road is to connect the Trenton City Bridge with the township of Ewing, in Mercer County.

James Storms, who was arrested in Paterson, Monday, in consequence of having been indicted by the Grand Jury for larceny, was yesterday identified as one of the gang of robbers who have been committing depredations all along the line of the Erie Railway. The prisoner has already served a term of four years in the State Prison at Sing Sing, and he is said to be a hardened criminal. There are seven charges of burglary and one of larceny now pending against him.

FREE SOUP IN BOSTON.

Chief of Police Savage, of Boston, has given the Mayor a statement of the number of persons who were supplied with soup at the city's expense last month. During the month 8,890 gallons were distributed, 10,739 families being fed. The number of residents fed was 49,101; non-residents, 1,264. The families averaged a little less than five persons each. These comprise the residents, who generally carried away their soup to be eaten at home. The greatest number of families fed in any one day was 544, on Jan. 30. The expense incurred was: Putting up furnaces, $44 60; furniture, $69 60; fuel, $178 75; beef, 2,348 pounds, at four cents per pound, $93 92; pork, 268½ pounds, at thirteen cents per pound, $34 90; mutton, 2,257 pounds, at seven cents per pound, $157 99; fish, 2,074½ pounds, at five and a half cents per pound, $114 10; potatoes, 130 bushels, at eighty cents per bushel, $104; turnips, 33 bushels, at fifty cents per bushel, $16 50; carrots, 23 bushels, at fifty cents per bushel, $11 50; onions, 30 bushels, at $1 17 per bushel, $35 10; flour, 4½ barrels, at $7 20 per barrel, $30 60; rice, 600 pounds, at seven and a half cents per pound, $45; salt, 800 pounds, at one and one-fifth cent per pound, $9 60; pepper, 45 pounds, at thirty-three cents per pound, $14 85; hard bread, 2,148 pounds, at five and a half cents per pound, $118 15; carting provision and boxes, $120 90; labor of nine men in making, $550; printing and stationery, $9; milk, $20 44; rent of rooms, $33; small sundries, $9 52. Total cost for January, $1,823 93. The cost of making and distributing for the month has been about twenty and five-eighths cents per gallon. Cost per meal about three and three-quarter cents.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE'S REMAINS.

Mayor Johnston, of Cincinnati, recently communicated to Mrs. Sprague the request of the Council of that city that, if it is not incompatible with the feelings of the surviving members of Mr. Chase's household, his remains be interred in Spring Grove Cemetery, adjoining Cincinnati, where repose the remains of some near and dear to him by the ties of kindred and consanguinity. To this letter Senator Sprague has replied as follows:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1875.

His Honor G. W. C. Johnston:

SIR: I received your letter respecting the resolutions of the Boards of City Council of Cincinnati, respecting the remains of the late Chief Justice Chase. Mrs. Sprague, to whose address they were inclosed, is now out of the country. It is her desire to have her father's remains rest in his lot in the cemetery at Cincinnati. Under what auspices the remains shall be transferred, that of the City of Cincinnati, or of the State of Ohio, or of a union of both City and State, or in a private way, it is not in my power now to inform you. I know Mrs. Sprague will feel grateful to you, to the Council, and to those citizens who co-operate in the plan proposed by the resolutions. I will get from her her wishes, and at an early day will answer your communication more definitely than I can now.

Very respectfully yours, W. SPRAGUE.

VIRGINIA VERDICTS.

For unique verdicts, says the Washington *Star*, commend us to a couple of Virginia juries sitting in recent cases. The jury of inquest on the body of the colored burglar lately shot by Rush Burgess in Richmond, a few days since, brought in a verdict of "Commendable Homicide." On the trial of one William Lewis before the Circuit Court of Fairfax County, a day or two since, for pointing a gun at a neighbor, the jury brought in the following verdict: "We send the prisoner to the penitentiary for one year." This verdict not being in proper form the Judge reinstructed the jury, who again returned, this time with the following verdict: "Guilty of murder in the first degree!" The Judge, in consequence of the evident total want of understanding of legal forms on the part of the jury, drew up a verdict in conformity with what appeared to be their intentions, which they accepted, and the prisoner was finally sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

A COLD PLUNGE FOR A WIFE.

An Iowa paper relates the following: "On the 30th ult. Sylvester Guiberson, a son of N. W. Guiberson, of this county, was married to Miss Minnie Waters, of Excelsior, Minn., and this is the way it happened: A young gentleman and Miss Waters were on the lake skating, when suddenly the ice gave way, and they were treated to a remarkably deep and cold bath. Three big cowards stood near them, but would lend no assistance. Mr. Guiberson was almost a quarter of a mile distant, but heard their cries of distress, rushed to the scene, and in a moment proceeded to rescue the young lady, who was almost drowned and frozen, and on arriving at the shore informed the three cowardly whelps that if they did not go and get her young companion he would throw each of them in after him—an order they at once obeyed. Mr. Guiberson carried his young prize to the nearest house, where she was properly cared for, and as soon as she was able he escorted her to her home. This was enough for the old aunt of the young lass, and straightway the courtship began, which culminated on the day mentioned in their marriage."

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Cuba, for Liverpool.—Dr. Edward Moss, R. N., wife and infant, G. D. Fearon, T. B. Starr, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Cook, Mrs. Reed, George Newell, L. Glaedinger and son, Mrs. Hortentia Gomes and daughter, Rev. J. R. Alexander, Rev. John Giffin, Mr. Galloway, Miss McDowell, George H. Lea, John Hope, Miguel Baringas, Juan Aquilar, William Galwey, Dr. McDonald, Major Snow, R. M., Jacob Hoeling, Thomas Geddes, George S. Mawson, James Coristine, Miss Dunbar, Col. Dunbar, W. H. Richardson, H. Rosswell, Mrs. R. G. Buxkston and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Downer, Miss Downer, E. A. Ware.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:59 | Sun sets....5:30 | Moon sets..11:55

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11 14 | Gov.Island.12:03 | Hell Gate...1:25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Benefactor, Wood, Savannah, Ga., R. Lowden; Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.; Richmond, Read, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; George Cromwell, Bacon, Portland, Me., Clark & Seaman.

Barks Signal, Whitney, Sidney, N. S. W., Mailler & Quereau; Francisca (Span.), Bombi, Barcelona, Dentz, Meatre & Co.

Brig Wolfville, (Br.,) Bartling, Trinidad, Cuba, Boyd & Hincken.

Schrs. Joseph Nickerson, Whittman, Monrovia, Africa, Yates & Porterfield; S. A. Paine, Brown, Point-a-Pitre, B. J. Wenberg; Daybreak, Blake, Nuevitas, Cuba, J. E. Hart & Co.; A. B. Gardiner, Snow, Brunswick, Ga., W. Ray.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Hausa, (Ger.,) Klugkist, Bremen Jan. 23, via Southampton 26, with mdse. and passengers, to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship Vicksburg, Rudolph, Fernandina Feb. 5, and Port Royal 6, with mdse. and passengers to H. Gelpcke.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston Feb. 6, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah Feb. 6, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Western Metropolis, Quick, New-Orleans Jan. 30, and South-west Pass Feb. 1, with mdse. and passengers to F. Baker.

Steam-ship Acapulco, Gray, Aspinwall Feb. 1, with mds. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company.

Ship Wave Queen, (of London,) Wilcox, from Calcutta, arr. 8th and anchored outside the bar, came up to the city yesterday (10th) afternoon. Reports passed Cape of Good Hope Dec. 6; crossed the equator Jan. 3 in lon. 28; had moderate weather throughout; Nov. 3, lat. 4 15 S., lon. 91 30 E., exchanged signals with an Italian bark showing letters N. G. V. F., from ——, for Bassine; Nov. 4, lat. 4 53 S., lon. 92 15, spoke bark "Paryant," from Calcutta, for Cape of Good Hope.

Bark Iris, (Ger.,) Hoyen, Batavia 115 ds., with sugar and coffee to G. Amsinck & Co. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Dec. 1, and crossed the equator Jan. 3; had fine weather to Hatteras; thence strong N. E. and N. winds. Jan. 24, lat. 26 09, lon. 70 03, spoke bark Carl Graf, Athens, (Ger.,) from ——, for Cookshaven.

Brig Juliet C. Clark, Moore, Cienfuegos, 16 ds., with Sugar to Penvers & Co.; vessel to Marcus Hunter & Co. Was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong westerly gales.

Schr. Jas. M. Riley, (of Harrington,) Boynton, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. E. and N. W. winds.

Schr. Chas. C. Warren, Smith, Fortune Bay, N. F., 16 ds. with fresh frozen herrings to B. J. Wenberg.

BELOW.—Bark Eva, (of Liverpool,) from ——, is anchored outside the bar.

WIND.—Sunset, light N. W., clear; upper and lower bays filled with very thick floating ice.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Cuba, for Liverpool; Georgia, for Charleston; George Cromwell, for Portland, (by the way of Sandy Hook;) barks Thos. Brooks, for San Jago de Cuba; Reindeer, for Demerara; brig Tula, for Belize; schrs. H. P. Baker, for Rio Janeiro; John Birel, for Cardenas; Isaac Oliver, for Jeremie.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Steam-ship Wisconsin, (Br.,) Forsyth, (not Freeman,) from Liverpool direct, which arr. 9th, reports Jan. 31, lat. 49 50, lon. 27, passed a bark-rigged steam-ship bound E.; Feb. 8, lat. 20 31, lon. 67 10, an Inman steam-ship do., same date, lat. 40 28, lon. 67 41, a National steam-ship do. The W. brings one cabin and seventy-six steerage passengers.

Ship Westminster, (of Quebec,) Gross, from Manila, which arr. 8th and anchored outside the bar, came up to the city this A. M., 10th, and reports passed Cape of Good Hope Dec. 5, and crossed the equator Jan. 2, in lon. 29 34. Had fine weather to Hatteras; from thence strong W. and N. W. gales. The Westminster is consigned to Youngs & Co.; not as before.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, Feb. 9.—Arr. steam-ship Wm. T. Clyde, from New-Orleans.

Sld. Feb. 5, bark Zulma, Cardenas; brig Mary McKee, Caibarien; schrs. Ulricea R. Smith, south of Hatteras; Canton, Sagua; Phoebe, New-York; Margaret C. Lyons, Cardenas to load for north of Hatteras; Gem, Caibarien, and River Queen, Galveston.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Sld. for the United States Giuseppe Bozzo, Tros, Samuel G. Glover, Johannes, Camilla, Maggio Chapman, Sirius, Onkel, and Henry.

Arr. out on the 8th inst. J. B. Duffus, Robert Dixon, Leif Eriksen.

Arr. out on the 10th inst., Northern Queen, Kandanghauer, Astrapi, Carrollton, Mary Jones, Agilis, Sesti, Dubrovacki, and Helen Marion.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 10.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of New-York, Capt. Leitch, from New-York Jan. 30, for Liverpool, arr. here at 11 A. M. to-day.

MOVILLE, Feb. 10.—The Anchor Line steam-ship California, Capt. Ovenstone, from New-York Jan. 30, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 10.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Hermann, Capt. Reichmann, from New-York Jan. 30, for Bremen, arr. here to-day.

SILVER MINING.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY
FOR A SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT,
in the BUSINESS OF SILVER MINING, is now presented by the

GLOBE
SILVER MINING COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.

After several years of labor and the expenditure of a large amount of capital, THE GLOBE SILVER MINING COMPANY have opened and developed their extensive Silver Mining property, thereby proving its character establishing its great value, and ascertaining its

RESOURCES OF WEALTH,

now awaiting extraction and conversion into Bullion

For the sole purpose of providing the requisite capital to erect a Mill and Furnace, equipped with the best machinery, &c., and establishing the enterprise on a dividend-paying basis, the Trustees of the Company now offer for public subscription

10,000 SHARES

of the Capital Stock (unassessable) of THE GLOBE SILVER MINING COMPANY, at

$10 PER SHARE.

For further information, &c., call or send for the PROSPECTUS OF THE COMPANY.

OFFICE OF
THE GLOBE SILVER MINING COMPANY,
NOS. 36 AND 38 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.

VALENTINES!
FOR ONE WEEK
COMMENCING FEBRUARY 11

I shall offer a Superb Stock, which I have manufactured expressly for retailing. No finer stock, either in quality or variety, has ever been offered. Prices range from

5 Cents to $50.00.

A. J. FISHER, Manufacturer,
98 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.
The oldest Valentine House in America.
ESTABLISHED 1834.

DIAMONDS.

Those who intend to purchase Diamonds, either large or small, will find decided advantages in examining our large assortment of Stones of the first quality only.

HOWARD & CO., Diamond Merchants,
No. 222 5th av., New-York.

THE MODEL SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.
THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF THE
NEW-YORK TIMES.

ALL THE NEWS,
THE BEST CORRESPONDENCE.
INTERESTING ORIGINAL ARTICLES,
THE CREAM OF THE CURRENT LITERATURE.

The Sunday edition of THE TIMES has the largest respectable circulation in the country.

Look out for next Sunday's New-York Times.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 10.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

600 Western Union... 72⅝	1200 Rock Island....103¾
1200 do.......s3. 72½	200 Han. & St. Jo..s3. 20⅞
1700 do........ 72¾	400 Ohio & Miss..... 27¾
500 do.......b3. 72¾	200 St. Paul.......s3. 36⅜
900 do........ 72¾	1300 do........ 36⅜
800 do.......b3. 72¾	100 do.......s3. 36¼
200 do........ 72¾	100 do.......s3. 36
100 North-western.... 44⅜	200 do........ 35⅞
500 do........ 44½	100 St. Paul Pref..... 57
800 do........ 44⅝	700 Tol. & Wab...... 15
100 do.......b3. 44¾	100 do........ 15¼
200 do........ 44⅝	100 do........ 15⅛
100 do.......s3. 44½	800 do.......s3. 15
400 Pacific Mail..... 33¼	100 do......s10. 15
100 do........ 33⅜	100 do........ 14⅞
800 do.......c. 33¼	600 do.......s3. 14¾
100 do........ 33⅜	600 do........ 14⅝
400 do........ 33⅝	100 Union Pacific..... 40⅛
200 do......s3. 33½	500 do......s3. 40⅛
100 do......b3. 33⅝	10 do........ 40
200 do........ 33½	200 do........ 40¼
200 do........ 33⅜	300 do......b3. 40⅜
600 Lake Shore....c. 73⅛	500 do........ 40⅜
1900 do........ 73⅛	900 do........ 40¼
80 do........ 73	100 C., C. & I. C....... 6
600 do......b3. 73¼	30 do........ 5¾
100 do......b4. 73¼	100 do........ 6⅛
100 do......b3. 73⅜	100 do......c. 6⅛
1100 do........ 73¼	200 do......s3. 6⅛
700 do......s3. 73⅛	400 do........ 6
100 do......s3. 73	400 do........ 5⅞
800 do........ 73⅛	14 do........ 5⅝
200 Erie Railway...... 27⅞	100 do......b3. 5⅞
800 do........ 27¾	150 do........ 5¾
800 do........ 27⅝	400 do........ 5⅝
800 do......s3. 27⅝	400 do........ 5½
200 do......c. 27⅝	100 do........ 5⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$4,000 U.S. 6s,'81, C.120⅜	$5,000 U. S. 5-20 R.,
11,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,	'68......b.c.119⅞
'62.......12.116½	5,000 do......120
1,000 do...b.c.116⅜	15,000 U. S. 5s, '81,
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R.,	C.........12.115⅜
'65..........119⅝	25,000 U. S. 6s, C.12.119¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000 Tenn.6s. O.	700 Union Pac...b. c. 40⅜
ex c.....b. c. 46½	100 do.......c. 40⅜
1,000 C.&O.1st,c.on. 42¾	1500 do......b3. 40½
7,000 C. & R. I. & P.	400 do........ 40½
7s........b3.106¾	1000 do......b3. 40⅝
6,000 C. & N.W.Con.,	1600 do......s3. 40½
G. B.....b. c. 82½	20 do........ 40⅜
21,000 C.,B. &Q.C.7s.102⅞	300 do........ 40½
1,000 D., L. & W. C..109½	200 do......b3. 40½
3,000 Mor. & Es 1st.112	400 do......s3. 40⅜
1,000 Mor. & Es. 2d.104½	600 C. & N.W..b.c.s3. 44¼
1,000 M.& Es. 7s,'71.104¾	500 do........ 44⅜
2,000 Erie 3d M....102½	100 do........ 44⅝
1,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s	300 do......b3. 44⅝
con.......... 83½	200 do........ 44⅜
1,000 C.F. & Min 1st. 83⅜	1000 do......s3. 44¼
6,000 Cen Pac. 1st,	100 do........ 44½
SanJ. Br.b.c. 86¼	100 do........ 44⅝
1,000 Cen. P. G. B... 97⅛	1100 do........ 44½
500 N. Y. C. 6s,'83. 99	200 do........ 44⅜
4,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'87. 99½	300 C. & N W. Pf.b.c. 58
2,000 Ohio & M. 2d.. 81	100 do......s3. 58
2,000 Union Pac.1st. 93⅜	200 do........ 57¾
25,000 do........ 93½	100 H. & St. Jo..b. c. 20⅝
1,000 Union Pac.S.F. 84½	100 do........ 20¾
1,000 D., M. & T. 1st. 98½	300 do......s3. 20
1,000 St. L.& I.M.1st 91½	100 do......c. 20
1,000 St. L. &I.M.2d. 66	305 do........ 19½
10,000 T. & W.1st,St.	600 C. & R. I....b. c.103¾
L. Div....... 65½	100 do......s3.103¾
8,000 L., B.& M. 1st. 60	300 C.,M.& St.P..b. c. 35⅞
1,000 Pac. of M. 1st. 89¾	300 do........ 36
15 Am. Ex. Bank....118	300 do........ 36⅛
6 Cen. Nat. Bank... 99	1000 do......s3. 36
30 Mer. Bank......119½	100 do........ 36⅛
18 Tradesmen's Bk.143	200 do........ 36
40 Ninth Nat. Bank.100	100 do........ 35⅞
5 Hanover Bk.b. c. 98	20 Alb. & Sus..b. c. 98
100 West. Union..b.c. 72¾	200 Ohio& Miss..b. c. 27⅞
500 do......s3. 72⅝	300 do......s3. 27¾
800 do........ 72⅝	100 do........ 27¾
100 do........ 72½	100 S.L..K.C.&N.P.b.c. 24½
1200 do........ 72⅝	200 C., C. & I. C.b. c. 5½
2100 do........ 72¾	200 do......s3. 5½
2500 do........ 72⅞	100 do......s3. 5⅛
700 do......b3. 72⅞	200 do........ 5
900 do......s3. 72¾	300 do........ 4¾
1500 do........ 72¾	100 do......c. 5
100 do......b3. 72¾	900 do........ 5
500 do......s3. 72⅝	100 do......c. 5¼
800 Pac. Mail....b. c. 33⅜	200 do........ 5⅛
500 do........ 33¼	500 do........ 5¼
500 do........ 33⅜	100 Tol., W. & W.b.c. 14⅝
400 do......s3. 33⅜	500 do........ 14½
200 do......s3. 33¼	100 do........ 14⅝
1000 do........ 33¼	200 do........ 14¾
600 do......s3. 33⅛	70 do......s3. 14⅞
800 do......s3. 33	300 do......s3. 14¾
100 A. & P. Tel..b. c. 24½	300 do......s3. 14⅝
200 M. L. & M.Co.b. c. 6	200 do........ 14½
100 do........ 6⅛	300 do........ 14⅜
100 Quick. Pf.....b. c. 39	500 do........ 14¼
100 do......b3. 39	600 do........ 14⅛
25 Am. Express...... 63½	400 do........ 14
8 Adams Ex...b. c.101	500 do......s3. 13⅞
25 U. S. Express..... 57½	300 do........ 13⅞
200 do........ 57½	600 do........ 13¾
20 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 85¼	500 do........ 13⅝
100 N.Y.C.&H..b.c.e.101⅜	1600 do........ 13⅝
300 Erie.....b. c. b3. 27¾	100 do......c. 13⅝
1100 do........ 27¾	100 do......b3. 13¾
100 do........ 27⅝	100 do......s3. 13½
400 do........ 27¾	100 do........ 13⅝
500 do......b60. 27⅞	200 do......s3. 13½
300 do......s3. 27⅝	200 do........ 13¾
700 L. S. & M. S...b. c. 73½	100 do........ 13⅞
400 do......s3. 73¼	100 do........ 13⅞
400 do......b3. 73⅜	200 do........ 13⅞
400 do......b3. 73¼	200 do........ 13½
400 do......s3. 73¼	200 do........ 13⅜
300 do........ 73¼	200 do........ 13½
600 do........ 73⅛	200 T.,W. &W.Pf.b.c. 20
50 Clev. & P. Gd.b.c. 92½	7 N. J. Cen....b. c.108⅜

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

600 Pacific Mail...... 33	100 North-west...b3. 44⅜
100 do........ 32⅞	200 do......s3. 44⅜
100 do......b3. 33	1100 do......s3. 44¼
200 do........ 32⅞	600 do........ 44¼
300 do........ 32¾	900 do........ 44⅛
700 do........ 32⅝	400 do........ 44¼
600 do........ 32½	300 North-west. Pf.... 57
200 do........ 32⅝	100 do........ 56¾
1500 do........ 32¾	100 do........ 57⅛
600 do......c. 32¾	100 Tol. & Wab........ 13⅜
100 do......b3. 32¾	100 do........ 13¼
400 do........ 32⅝	200 do......s3. 13
700 do........ 32½	300 do........ 13¼
1800 do........ 32⅝	100 do........ 13⅛
2400 do......s3. 32¼	200 do........ 13
1600 do........ 32½	100 do........ 12¾
1100 Western Union. 72⅝	100 do........ 13
200 do......s3. 72⅝	100 do........ 12⅞
200 N. Y. C. & Hud.s3.101	200 do........ 13
700 Erie Railway...... 27¾	600 do........ 13¼
800 do......s3. 27¾	200 do........ 13⅛
100 Mich. Central.... 76	200 do......s3. 13
600 St. Paul.......... 35⅞	900 do........ 13⅛
100 do......s5. 35¾	400 do......s3. 13⅛
100 do........ 35¾	300 do........ 13
600 Lake Shore...... 73⅛	100 do........ 12¾
100 Union Pacific..... 40⅜	200 do........ 12⅞
200 do......s3. 40¼	700 Ohio & Miss...s3. 27½
100 do......s3. 40⅜	400 do........ 27⅜
100 do........ 40⅜	400 Han. & St. Jo.b3. 19½
600 do........ 40¼	100 do........ 19⅝
100 Rock Island......103¾	100 do........ 19¾
100 do......s3.103⅝	100 C., C. & I. C....... 5¼
30 Chic., B. & Q.....108¼	200 do........ 5⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U.S.6s,R.,'81.119½	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R.,
20,000 do......b. c 119⅝	'65..........119½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,	22,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,
'62..........116½	'65, N........118⅞
2,000 U.S. 5s, R.,'81.115½	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 S. C. 6s, new,	400 Pac. Mail.....b. c. 32⅜
Non-Fund'le. 8	200 do........ 32½
10,000 U. Pac. S. F... 84½	700 do........ 32⅜
2,000 do........ 85	1700 do........ 32¼
6,000 C.,R.I.& P. 7s.106¾	100 do........ 32⅛
5,000 Pek..L.&D.1st. 62½	500 do........ 32
10,000 N.J.C.1st.Con.104½	300 do........ 31⅞
10,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.103½	200 do........ 32
10,000 Cl.&P.Con.S.F.104½	300 do........ 31¾
4,000 C.& O.1st,C. o. 42½	200 do........ 31⅝
5,000 Mich. So. 2d..102	100 do........ 31½
10,000 D.,L.&W.Conv.109½	500 do........ 31⅜
2,000 A.&T.H. 2d Pf. 91½	100 do........ 31½
3,000 Gt. West. 2d.. 55	100 do........ 31⅝
10 Fourth Nat. Bk.. 99½	600 do........ 31½
20 Ger. Am. Bank.... 87	300 do........ 31⅜
23 Del. & H. Canal..110¾	100 do........ 31
10 do.....b. c.110½	200 do........ 31⅛
200 At. & P. Tel.b. c. 24⅜	600 do........ 31
20 Adams Ex....b. c.101	300 do........ 30⅞
100 U. S. Express...... 56½	700 do........ 31
265 do......b. c. 56½	100 do........ 31⅛
2700 W.U. Tel..b.c.s3. 72½	500 do........ 31¼
1500 do........ 72½	1400 do........ 31⅜
800 do......b3. 72⅝	100 Erie R...b. c. s10. 27¾
100 do......s3. 72½	200 L. S. & M.S.b.c.s3. 73
1100 do........ 72⅝	6 do........ 72¾
100 do......b3. 72¾	20 do........ 73¼
600 do........ 72⅝	400 do........ 73⅛
100 do......s3. 72⅝	31 do........ 72⅞
700 do......s3. 72½	900 U. Pacific....b. c. 40⅜
600 N.Y. C. & H.R.b.c.101	600 do........ 40¼
100 do........101⅛	200 C. & P. G'd...b. c. 92¾
100 do......s3.101	700 C. & N. W....b. c. 44⅛
30 do........101⅜	400 do......s3. 44⅛
800 C., M. & St. P.b. c. 35¾	200 do......b60. 44¼
400 do........ 35⅞	1000 do........ 44¼
300 do........ 35¾	500 C. & N.W.Pf..b. c. 57
200 D., L. & W...b. c.109⅜	100 do........ 56¾
300 Ohio & M....b. c. 27½	1700 Chic. & R. I. b. c.103½
100 do......b3. 27½	100 do........103⅝
800 H. & St. Jo...b. c. 19⅝	500 do........103½
800 C.,C. & I. C.b.c.s3. 5	400 Tol.,W. & W. b. c. 13⅛
225 do........ 5¼	100 do......s10. 13
200 do........ 5¼	100 do........ 13⅛
100 Mor. & Essex...... 95⅞	600 do........ 13¼
108 do.....b. c. 95⅞	

SALES FROM 2:15 TO 3 P. M.

50 Del. & Hud........111	100 Han. & St. Jo..... 19⅞
1500 West. Union.... 72⅝	1000 North-western.. 44⅛
200 do......b3. 72¾	600 do........ 44⅜
1500 do........ 72¾	200 do......s3. 44¼
900 do......b3. 72⅞	300 do........ 44⅛
1800 do........ 72⅞	400 do........ 44¼
600 do......b3. 73	400 do........ 44⅜
600 do........ 73	100 do......b3. 44⅜
100 do......s3. 73	500 do......b3. 44½
600 Pacific Mail...... 31⅜	100 do......s5. 44⅜
800 do........ 31¼	200 North-west'n Pf.. 57
400 do........ 31½	100 do........ 57¼
100 do......s3. 31⅝	200 Union Pac.....s3. 40¼
100 do........ 31¾	400 do......b3. 40⅜
800 do........ 31½	600 do........ 40¼
100 do........ 31⅝	500 Rock Island......103½
100 do......s3. 31½	100 do......b3.103¾
100 do......s3. 31⅜	500 do........103½
100 do......s3. 31¼	100 do........103⅜
800 do........ 31½	100 St. Paul.....s10. 35⅝
200 do......s3. 31⅜	200 do........ 35⅝
400 do........ 31½	200 do........ 35¾
100 do........ 31⅝	200 do........ 36
200 do........ 31¾	600 do........ 36⅛
100 do........ 31⅝	1400 do........ 36
75 U. S. Express..... 56¼	100 Ohio & Miss..s3. 27⅝
200 N. Y. C. & Hud...101⅛	200 do......b3. 27¾
200 Erie Railway..... 27¾	400 do........ 27¾
600 Harlem............127½	100 St. Paul Pref..... 56
26 Lake Shore...... 73	200 Tol. & Wabash... 13⅜
400 do........ 73¼	500 do........ 13½
100 do......b3. 73⅜	400 do........ 13⅝
500 do......s3. 73¼	200 do........ 13¾
700 do........ 73⅜	100 do........ 13⅝
100 do......s5. 73¼	100 C., C. & I. C...b3. 5¼
800 do........ 73⅜	200 do........ 5⅛
100 Panama..........113½	100 do........ 5¼

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10—P. M.

"What is the matter with Pacific Mail?" was a question frequently put to-day on the Stock Exchange, by parties long of the Stock, as they saw it drop steadily from the opening price, 33¼, until at last it reached 30⅞, about the lowest point it has touched since the panic. The answer to the query came in the afternoon, when it was reported that dispatches had been received to the effect that the City of Peking had arrived in San Francisco in a badly strained condition, having nearly all her bolts started, and that it would involve an expenditure of at least $300,000 to put the vessel in seaworthy trim. Wabash rivaled Pacific Mail in weakness, opening at 15 and rapidly falling to 13, with a subsequent decline to 12¾, at which figure there was a free selling movement. The impression on the Street is that the commencement of foreclosure proceedings against the road is an event in the near future, though it is proper to say that the President of the Company states emphatically that the reports to that effect are, so far as his knowledge extends, entirely devoid of foundation. C. C. & I. C., judging from present appearances, is more than likely to follow Boston, Hartford and Erie across that bourne from which, in the history of the Stock Exchange, no such traveler has ever returned. The Stock opened at 6⅛, declined to 4¾, subsequently recovering to 5¼. Western Union and Union Pacific were about the strongest stocks on the list. The bears made a demonstration against Western Union during the afternoon but it was attended with indifferent success, as the stock after declining to 72½, rallied sharply, and closed firm at 73, an improvement of ⅜ ⅌ cent. on the opening price. North-western Preferred was very weak, selling down from 58 to 56¾, with only a fractional recovery at the close. There were no special features of interest in investment shares, which remain about steady.

Money was easy again to-day, and the ruling rates for call loans were 2½@3 ⅌ cent. The rates for prime mercantile paper ranged from 4 to 6 ⅌ cent.

Advices from London to-day reported Consols firm and American Securities steady, nothing else of importance calculated to affect our markets having been received. Consols closed at 92¾@92⅞ for money, and 92⅞@93 for the account; 1865s, old, and 1867s at 107¾; 10-40s at 105½, and new 5s at 102¾. The sterling exchange market was heavy and unsettled. The asking rates were reduced twice, the last reduction bringing the rates down to $4 85½ for sixty-day bills, and $4 88½ for demand. The selling rates were irregular, business having been done all the way from $4 85 to $4 84 for long, and from $4 88 to $4 87 for demand. The closing business was generally at about $4 84½@$4 87½. The gold speculation was quiet but firm, considering the weakness of the foreign exchanges. The price opened at 114⅞ and declined to 114⅝. This was followed by a recovery, and still later by a reaction to 114⅝, the final sales having been at 114¾. On gold loans the rates were 2 ⅌ cent. for carrying, to flat. There were exports of silver to Europe to-day amounting to $276,772.

The Government bond market was steady in tone throughout the day. The transactions were comparatively small, but this is largely due to the fact that holders are tenacious and offer bonds very sparingly. This accounts for the readiness to take small lots, which are afterward lumped together, on the part of many financial institutions and individual capitalists. Railroad mortgages were very quiet to-day and prices were without much change. Union Pacific Sinking Funds, however, advanced 1 ⅌ cent., selling in the afternoon at 85. Morris and Essex, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, and other leading issues sold at full prices. State bonds were practically neglected.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1875. }

Gold receipts..........	$736,779 00
Gold payments..........	2,474,582 65
Gold balance..........	43,838,099 67
Currency receipts..........	1,137,642 29
Currency payments..........	732,095 00
Currency balance..........	47,978,644 95
Customs..........	468,000 00
Canceled Gold certificates sent to Washington..........	2,240,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 10.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
U. S. New 5s, coup., 1881........	115¼	115¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862........	116⅜	116½
U. S. 5-20s, 1867........	119⅞	119⅞
American Gold........	114⅞	114¾
Bills on London, 60 days.	$4 85¼@$4 85½	$4 84¼@$4 84½
N. Y. Central & Hudson........	101⅝	101⅛
Chicago & Rock Island........	103⅞	103½
Pacific Mail........	33¼	31¾
St. Paul Common........	36½	36
St. Paul Preferred........	57½	56½
Western Union........	72⅝	73
Union Pacific........	40	40⅜
Lake Shore........	73¼	73⅜
Toledo & Wabash........	15⅛	13¾
North-western........	44½	44½
North-western Preferred........	58	57
Delaware & Lackawanna........	109⅜	109½
N. J. Central........	108	108
Panama........	113	113½
Erie........	27⅞	27¾
Ohio & Mississippi........	27⅞	27¾
C., C. & I. C........	6	5¼
Harlem........	128½	127½

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central........	101⅜	101	3,820
Harlem........	127½	127½	300
Erie........	27¾	27⅝	5,200
Lake Shore........	73⅜	73⅛	12,100
Wabash........	15¼	12¾	17,600
Northwestern........	44⅝	44⅛	15,100
Northwestern Preferred.....	58	56¾	2,200
Rock Island........	103¾	103⅜	6,400
Milwaukee & St. Paul........	36⅜	35⅝	9,300
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref..	57	56½	100
Pittsburg........	92¾	92¾	200
Del., Lack. & Western........	109⅝	109⅜	300
Michigan Central........	76	76	100
Union Pacific........	40⅝	40⅛	11,400
C., C. & Indiana Central........	6	4¾	6,400
Hannibal & St. Joseph........	20⅞	19½	1,800
Ohio & Mississippi........	27¾	27⅜	2,700
Panama........	113½	113½	100
Western Union........	73	72½	29,300
Atlantic & Pacific Tel........	24½	24⅜	200
Pacific Mail........	33½	30⅞	20,200
Morris & Essex........	95⅞	95⅞	200
Quicksilver Preferred........	39	39	200
Mariposa........	6⅛	6	300
United States Express........	57¼	56½	600
Total sales........			146,120

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s..	119⅝	119⅞	5-20s, '65, n. c.	118⅞	119
6s, 1881, r.....	119⅜	119⅝	5-20s, 1867, r..	119⅜	119⅝
6s, 1881, c.....	120¼	120½	5-20s, 1867, c..	119¾	120
5-20s, 1862, r..	116½	116¾	5-20s, 1868, r..	119⅞	120
5-20s, 1862, c..	116⅜	116⅝	5-20s, 1868, c..	119⅞	120⅛
5-20s, 1864, r..	117½	118	10-40s, r......	114¼	114⅜
5-20s, 1864, c..	117¾	118	10-40s, c......	117¼	117⅝
5-20s, 1865, r..	119½	119¾	5s, 1881, r.....	115¼	115⅜
5-20s, 1865, c..	119¾	120	5s, 1881, c....	115¼	115⅜
5-20s, '65, n. r.	118¾	119			

The Sub Treasury disbursed in coin $215,000 for interest, and $138,000 for called bonds.

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold cleared..........	$68,846,000
Gold balances..........	2,499,776
Currency balances..........	2,872,964

CLEARING-HOUSE STATEMENT.

Currency exchanges..........	$65,718,517
Currency balances..........	2,878,136
Gold exchanges..........	6,262,520
Gold balances..........	1,059,531

The following were the bids for the various State Securities:

Alabama 5s, '86...... 37	H. & St. J., due '87.. 95½
Arkansas 6s, Funded 25	N. Y. reg. B'y Loan.106½
Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.is. 12	N. Y. coup. B' L.....106½
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.. 15	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '75.110
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B.	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '77.110
& N. O............ 10	N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '78.110
Ark. 7s. M. O.& R.R. 10	N. Y. 6s, G'd C., '87.114
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen.R. 12	N. Y. 6s, G'd L., '83.113
California 7s........112¼	N. Y. 6s, G'd L., '91..113
Connecticut 6s......105	N. Y. 5s, G'd L., '75..110
Georgia 6s.......... 82	N. Y. 5s, G'd L., '76..110
Georgia 7s, new bds. 91	N. C. 6s, old, Ja.&Ju. 27
Georgia 7s, indorsed. 86	N. C. April & Oct... 27
Georgia 7s, Gold bds. 75	N. C., N. C. R., coup.
Indiana 5s...........100	off, J. & J......... 37
Illinois Coup. 6s, '77.101	N. C., N. C. R., coup.
Illinois Coup. 6s, '79.101	off, Ap. & Oct...... 37
Illinois War Loan...101	N. C. Fund. Act, '68. 16
Kentucky 6s.........101	N. C. new bds.,J&J.. 13½
Louisiana 6s......... 30	N. C. new bds., A.&O 13
La. 6s, new bds...... 28	N. C. Sp. Tax, class 2 3
La. 6s, new Fltg.debt 27⅛	Ohio 6s, '75..........100
La. 7s, Pen'y........ 27⅛	Ohio 6s, '81..........105
La. 6s, Levee bds.... 27	Ohio 6s, '86..........105
La. 8s, Levee bds.... 27	Rhode Island 6s.....104
La.8s,Lev. bds.of '75. 27	S. Car. 6s........... 33
Michigan 6s, 1878-9,.102	S. Car. 6s, Ja.&July. 30½
Michigan 6s, '83.....102	S. Car. 6s., Ap.&Oct. 30⅞
Michigan 7s, '90.....105	S. Car. F'd Act, '66.. 30
Mo. 6s, due in '75....100	S. Car. L.C.,'89,J.&J. 30
Mo. 6s, due in '76....100	S. Car.L.C.,'89,A.&O. 30
Mo. 6s, due in '77.... 99½	S. Car. 7s. of '88.... 30
Mo. 6s, due in '78.... 98	S. Car., Non-F. bds.. 7½
Mo. 6s, due in '79.... 98	Tenn. 6s, old........ 64
Mo. 6s, due in '80.... 97½	Tenn. 6s, coup....... 45
Fund. bds., due in '94. 95½	Tenn. 6s, new bds... 64
Long b., due'81 to'91,i. 96⅞	Tenn. 6s, n., ex coup. 45
Asyl. or U., due '92.. 95½	Tenn. 6s, new series. 45
H. & St. J., due '75..100	Texas 10s, '76........ 97½
H. & St. J., due '76..100	Va. 6s, consul. bds.. 57
H. & St. J., due '86.. 95½	Va. 6s, ex mat. coup. 54

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st bds.107	Lake Sh. Div. Bds...100
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds.103	Lake Sh. C. C. 1st...100¼
Bos. H. & Erie 1st... 22⅞	Lake Sh. C. R. 1st...100⅛
Bos.H.& Erie 1st gtd. 30	Lake Sh. C. C. 2d.... 91½
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st.. 42¾	Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902..103
Ches.& Ohio 6s, ex c. 33	M. C. 1st, 8s,'82,S. F.113
Chic. & Alt. S. Fund.101	N. J. So. 1st, 7s...... 30
Chic. & Alt. 1st......107	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....101⅞
Chic. & Alt. Inc.....100½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.... 99
Joliet & Chic. 1st....107	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.... 99½
La. & Mo. 1st gtd... 88	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E... 95
S.L.,Jack.&Chic.1st. 99	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub... 95
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st.112½	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76..... 99½
C., B. & Q. Con. 7s..102⅞	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C.112½
C., R. I. & Pac......106½	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, R.111
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st n.102½	Har. 1st, 7s, C........110¼
Cen.R.of N.J.1stCon.104¼	Har. 1st, 7s, R.......110
Cen. R. of N. J. 2d...101	Northern Mo. 1st...... 83½
Cen.R.of N.J. Con.C.106	Ohio & M. C. S. F.... 98½
Am.Dock & Imp.bds.100	Ohio & Miss Con.... 97
Mil. & St. P. 1st Con. 75	Ohio & Miss. 2d Con. 81
Chic. & N. W. S. F..100	Cen. Pac. Gold Bds.. 97⅛
C. & N. W. Int. Bds. 99	C. P., San. J. Brch.. 86⅛
Chic. & N. W. 1st... 98	C. P., Cal. & O. 1st.. 84½
C. & N. W. C. G. Bs. 82½	West. Pac. Bds...... 88
Gal. & Chic. Ex.....104¼	Un. Pac. 1st Bds..... 83½
Gal. & Chic. 2d......102¼	Un. Pac. Ld. G. 7s... 93
Chic. & Mil. 1st...... 94½	Un. P.Inc., past due.100
Winona & St. P. 1st. 81	Un. Pac. S. F........ 84¼
C.,C.,C.&I.1st 7s,S.F.106	Pacific R. of Mo.. 1st. 90
Del., L. & W. 1st....102¾	Pacific R. of Mo., 2d. 79½
Del., L. & W. 2d.....109½	P. R. 7s, guar.by Mo.100¾
Del., L. & W. 7s, C..109⅜	Pitts., Ft. W. &C.1st.107½
Morris & Es. 1st.....112	Pitts., Ft.W.&C. 2d.103½
Morris & Es. 2d....104	Pitts., Ft.W.&C. 3d.101¾
M. & E. Bonds, 1900. 97	Cle.&P.Con.S. Fund.103⅞
Morris & Es. Con... 97	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d....101½
M. & E. 7s of 1871...104¼	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th.. 95
Erie 1st, Extended...105½	C., C. & Ind. C. 1st... 65
Erie 2d, 7s, '79.......103¼	C., C. & Ind. C. 2d... 24
Erie 3d, 7s, '83.......102½	R., W.&Ogden C. 1st. 93½
Erie 5th, 7s, '88...... 96	St. L. & Iron M. 1st... 91
Long Dock Bonds...101½	Alt&TerreHaute 1st.105
H. & St. J. L. G.......105	Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pref. 91
H. & St. J. 8s, Conv. 83⅜	Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.. 76
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ ct., '75..101	Tol., P. & W., E. D... 75
Dub. & S. City 1st...100	Tol., P. & W., W. D. 65
Cedar F. & Minn.1st. 83	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex.. 78½
M. S. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d......102	T. &W.1st, St.L. Div. 65½
M.S.N.I. S. F. 7 ⅌ ct.106¼	Tol. & Wab. 2d....... 55
Clev. & Tol. S. F....104	T.&W.Cons. Conv'le. 40
Clev. & Tol. N. Bds.101	G. Western 1st, '88... 76
C., P. & A., Old Bds.100	G. Western 2d, '93.. 55
C., P. & A.,New Bds.101	Laf. Bl'n & Miss. 1st. 60
Buff. & E.,New Bds.101	Han. & Cen. Mo. 1st. 72½
Buff. & St. Line 7s..101	Pekin, L. & D. 1st... 62½

And the following for City bank shares:

America..........150	Market..........118
American Ex.......117¾	Mechanics'........138
Butchers & Drover's.131	Mercantile........110
Central National.... 99	Merchants'.......119¼
Chatham..........137	Merchants' Ex.....101
City.............300	Metropolitan......130
Citizens'.........125	Nassau..........108¾
Commerce.........119	New-York.........127
Corn Exchange.....123	Ninth National....100
First National.....200	Pacific...........160
Fourth National.... 99½	Park.............140
Fulton............155	People's..........140
Gallatin National...128	Phenix........... 96
German American.. 87	Republic..........101
Gold Exchange.....113	Shoe & Leather.....152
Hanover........... 98	State of New-York..112
Irving............127	Tradesmen's.......142
Leather Manufact's.185	Union............132
Manhattan.........145	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—FEB. 10.
Telegraphed to Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old........	102	....
City 6s, new........	104⅝	104¾
Camden and Amboy Railroad........	130¼	130⅜
Pennsylvania Railroad........	55½	55⅝
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad..	56¾	56⅞
Lehigh Valley Railroad........	62⅝	....
Catawissa Railroad, Preferred........	46⅝	47¼
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad........	21	21⅛
Northern Central Railroad........	34	34¼
Lehigh Navigation........	51⅜	....

The following exhibit of railroad earnings for the past month is from the *Financial Chronicle*:

	1875.	1874.
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & M.	$105,436	$108,303
Central Pacific........	890,000	848,558
Cin., Lafayette & Chicago.....	*25,590	30,469
Indianapolis, Cin. & Lafayette.	135,008	145,281
International & Gt. Northern.	122,575	131,110
Kansas Pacific........	162,737	170,349
Missouri, Kansas & Texas.....	216,000	266,333
Ohio & Mississippi........	249,250	268,298
St. Louis, Alton & T. H. (main).	77,876	99,724
St. L., Alton & T. H. branches.	57,131	38,606
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & Southern.	266,395	256,074
St. Louis & South-eastern.....	*62,088	77,273
Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw.....	71,437	96,794
Total........	$2,441,523	$2,531,172
Net decrease........		$89,649

* Three weeks only of January in each year.

GROSS EARNINGS IN DECEMBER.

	1874.	1873.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	$102,225	$79,303
Philadelphia & Erie........	298,406	247,538
St. P. & S. City & S. C. & St.P.	62,171	51,369
Union Pacific........	897,159	758,832
Total........	$1,359,961	$1,237,042
Net increase........	222,919	

EARNINGS FROM JAN. 1 TO DEC. 1.

	1874.	1873.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	$1,252,428	$1,240,249
Philadelphia & Erie........	3,506,919	3,842,067
St. P. & S. City & S. C. & St. P.	825,501	764,522
Union Pacific........	10,559,880	10,266,104
Total........	$16,144,728	$16,112,942
Net increase........	31,786	

The net earnings of these roads were as follows:

	—December.— 1874.	1873.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe......	$52,468	$32,449
Indianap., Cin. & Lafayette........	54,370	37,638
Philadelphia & Erie........	164,425	61,155

The fifteenth annual statement of the Washington Life Insurance Company appears in our advertising columns this morning. The company commenced the year 1874 with cash assets amounting to $3,604,256 38, and closed it with a net accumulation of $4,084,569 33. It is claimed that the invested interest bearing assets of the company materially exceed its liabilities.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Mr. Edward Matthews, Nos. 4 and 6 Broad street, who has to let a large number of buildings and offices, in Wall street and vicinity, suitable for bankers, brokers, lawyers, &c.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last were as follows:

Ashes, pks.........	10	Hides, bdls.........	1,361
Beans, bbls.........	173	Moss, bales.........	6
Broom-corn, bales.	1	Leather, sides.....	6,201
B. W. Flour, bags.	176	Pea-nuts, bags.....	191
Bees-wax, pks......	4	Rice, pks.........	68
Flour, bbls.........	8,285	Resin, bbls.........	1,859
Meal, bbls.........	1,000	Spirits Turp., bbls.	147
Meal, bags.........	527	Spelter, pcs........	563
Wheat, bushels....	29,040	Sugar, bbls.........	253
Corn, bushels......	158,900	Skins, bales.........	59
Oats, bushels......	4,250	Skins, No..........	14
Malt, bushels......	660	Beef, pks.........	59
Barley, bushels....	5,000	Pork, pks.........	1,559
Peas, bushels......	2,700	Cut-meats, pks......	611
Grass-seed, bags...	1,012	Lard, tcs.........	2,221
Cotton, bales......	1,775	Butter, pks.........	2,164
Bone-dust, bbls....	162	Cheese, pks.........	165
Copper, bbls.......	32	Dressed Hogs, No..	418
Copper, pigs.......	166	Tallow, pks.........	81
Candles, pks......	50	Stearine, pks.......	89
Oat-meal, bbls......	100	Grease, pks.........	16
Coffee, bags........	300	Tea, pks.........	352
Dried Fruit, pks...	530	Tobacco, hhds......	132
Eggs, bbls.........	237	Tobacco, pks.......	583
Hops, bales........	10	Wool, bales.........	209
Hides, No.........	6,751	Whisky, bbls........	742

BEES-WAX—Has been quoted steady, but quiet from 31c.@32c. for Yellow.

BRICKS—Have been in limited request, with values quoted essentially unchanged. We quote stock afloat thus: Pale, $3@$3 50; Jersey, $6 25@$6 50; Up-river, $6 50@$7 25; Haverstraw, $7 50@$8; Croton Front at $12@$13 for brown, $13@$14 for dark, and $14@$15 for red; Philadelphia Facing, $28@$32; Baltimore, $50@$58 ⅌ 1,000.

COAL—There has been a very moderate movement noted in the leading kinds, yet prices have been without change of importance. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $18; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7 50; Scotch Gas, $7 50@$8; American Gas, $7@$7 75; Cumberland Soft at $6 50@$6 75, and Anthracite at $4 75@$6 50 ⅌ ton.

COFFEE—Dull, but without further change as to price. Sales 142 bags Rio, by the Morning Star, at 18¼c., gold.

COTTON—Has been in less request for early delivery, but without quotable change as to values, shippers and spinners buying sparingly. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,634 bales, (of which 1,080 bales were on last evening,) including 394 bales to exporters, 335 bales to spinners, and 402 bales to speculators, and 503 bales in transit. The business for forward delivery has been moderately active, opening a shade easier on rumors of increased arrivals at the ports, subsequently rallying 1-16c. ⅌ ℔., on the advices as to the actual receipts; receding again to the opening figures under the less favorable advices, but closing firmly at about the best prices of the day, on a more confident inquiry from speculative sources. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,600 bales, (of which 2,900 bales on last evening, and 10,700 bales to-day,) with 3,100 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with February options closing at 15¾c.; March at 15 13-16c.; April at 16 3-16c.@16 7-32c.; May at 16 15-32c.@16½c.; June at 16 25-32c.@16 13-16c.; July at 17 1-32c.@17 1-16c.; August at 17 5-32c.; September, 16⅝c. ⅌ ℔. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 1,775 bales, of which 643 bales were by railway; and at all the shipping ports, 16,629 bales, against 15,109 bales the same day last week. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary........	13	13	13⅛	13⅛
Good Ordinary........	14½	14½	14¾	14¾
Low Middling........	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Middling........	15⅝	15¾	16	16
Good Middling........	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
Middling Fair........	16⅝	16¾	17	17
Fair........	17¼	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been in moderate demand at full prices. Hogshead Staves quoted at from $100@$200; do. Pipe at $140@$260; do. Barrel, $50@$135; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pipe Shooks at $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 10@$2 65; Molasses do. $2@$2 25; Hoops, 35c.@43c.; Empty Hogsheads, $2 25@$2 50.

CORDAGE—Has been without change of moment as to values, on, however, a very limited and unsatisfactory trade.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in some request, and quoted steady at $2 35@$2 40 for full count.

FISH—There has been a moderately active movement noted in the leading kinds, prices of which have shown firmness. We quote: Dry Cod at from $5 50@$6 75, chiefly at $6@$6 25 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $10 50@$14; No. 2 at $9 50@$10 50; No. 3 at $7 75@$9 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4 75@$7; Smoked Herring at 30c.@35c. for scaled, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1 ⅌ box; Dutch Herring at $1 07@$1 10 ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very moderate trade has been reported in State and Western Flour at drooping rates, as a rule, with stock offered with considerable urgency. Desirable lines of shipping Extras in exceptionally limited supply, and held with a fair show of confidence, but not active. The sales since our last have been 8,500 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 50@$4; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $3 85@$4 35; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 60@$4 95, chiefly at $4 75@$4 95; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra, $4 95@$5 60; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 50@$4 95, mostly at $4 75@$4 95; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $4 60@$4 95; poor to choice Minnesota Extra Shipping at $4 80@$5 60, and trade and Family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales were 2,900 bbls. shipping stock, part City Mills product, within our range....Southern Flour quoted weak within yesterday's range on sales of 625 bbls....Rye Flour unchanged; 300 bbls. sold....Corn-meal steady and in moderate demand; sales equal to 650 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in very limited demand, and quoted full 1c.@2c. a bushel lower; offerings increasing, particularly of other than strictly prime No. 2 Milwaukee, and prime to choice No. 1 Spring. Winter very quiet and weak as to price. Export inquiry generally light. Sales have been reported since our last of 54,500 bushels, at $1 14@$1 19 for fair ordinary to very choice No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 16 for car stock; $1 07@$1 10 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, with a boat load reported sold at $1 09, afloat; $1 04@$1 07 for No. 2 North-west Spring, in store and afloat; $1 03@$1 06 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat, mostly at $1 05½@$1 06, afloat; $1 03, in part, for No. 3 Spring, car stock, and within the previous range for Red, Amber, and White Western....A fairly active movement has been noted in new Corn, at rather firmer prices. Export inquiry moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 82,500 bushels at 80½c.@81½c. for fair ordinary to choice new mixed Western, chiefly at 81c. for about average stock, afloat; 81½c.@82c., mostly at 81½c., for new Yellow do.; 81c.@81½c. for new White do. Old Corn dull; quoted nominally at 90c. for prime mixed Western, afloat....Rye very quiet; 500 bushels State sold, from track, at 93c....Barley quoted weaker, on sales of 5,000 bushels choice Canada West at $1 50, and 1,000 bushels State at $1 30....Barley Malt dull and irregular; sales 3,000 bushels at $1 45 for choice two-rowed State, and $1 20 for poor Western, on time. Oats have been rather more sought after at firm prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 61,000 bushels at 66c.@68½c. for poor Mixed to Prime Western, chiefly at 68½c. for Chicago, afloat; 67c.@70c. for poor to strictly choice White do.; 69c.@69½c. for White State....Feed has been very moderately inquired for, within the range of from $24@$32 for poor to very choice ⅌ ton....Hay has been in rather better request at former rates, with shipping grades of Bale Hay quoted at 65c.@70c. for fair to choice; retailing qualities at 70c.@95c.; Clover, 55c.@65c.; Rye Straw in more demand at 45c.@70c.; Oat at 45c.@50c. ⅌ 100 ℔.

HIDES—Quiet at unaltered quotations; 7,250 Montevedeo sold on private terms; quoted at 25c.@25½c., gold, for selected. Stock in first hands to-day, 177,500 Hides, and 594 bales do., against 128,500 Hides, and 670 bales do., same time last year.

HOPS—Have been generally inactive. Values, however, have been without further change of moment. Little call has been noted from export buyers. We quote: New-Yorks, good to choice, new, 38c.@47c.; New-Yorks, low to fair, new, 32c.@37c.; Eastern, new, 32c.@42c.; Western, new, 32c.@42c.; Yearlings, 15c.@25c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@15c.; Californias, 42c.@47c. ⅌ ℔.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Have been quoted steady, as a rule, but the dealings in most kinds have been quite limited.

LEATHER—Trade has shown a moderate degree of animation on a generally steady basis as to prices. We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannages—Light, 26½c.@27c. for Buenos Ayres, 25½c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 25½c.@26c. for California; Medium, 28½c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 27c.@28c. for Orinoco, and 28c.@28½c. for California; Heavy, 29c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 27½c.@28c. for Orinoco, and 28c.@28½c. for California; good damaged stock, 24c.@26c; poor do., 16c.@20c. ⅌ ℔.... Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 34c.@37c.; Middle Backs, 37c.@40c.; Light Crop, 32c.@34c.; Middle Crop, 34c.@36c.; Heavy Crop, 35c.@36½c. ⅌ ℔....Texas thus: Light, 32c.@34c.; Middle and Over Crop, 33c.@36c.; Bellies, 14c.@18c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@28c.; Rough Oak, 28c.@31c. ⅌ ℔.

MOLASSES—Dull to-day; quotations as in our last. Sales, 60 bbls. new crop New-Orleans at 60c.@64c. ⅌ gallon. No further arrivals of foreign reported.

NAILS—Have been selling very moderately on the previous basis of $3 40@$3 50 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—Quoted about steady, but without important business....Strained to good Strained Resin, $2 10@$2 15 ⅌ 280 ℔....Spirits Turpentine, 38½c. for merchantable.

PETROLEUM—Dull and weaker in price. Crude, in bulk, 7¾c....Refined, here, 14⅜c.@14½c.; at Philadelphia, 14⅛c....Refined, in cases, 20c....City Naphtha, 10c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited request at a further reduction in prices, with sales reported of 200 bbls. new Western Mess at $19 25; 50 bbls. Prime Mess on private terms, quoted at $18@$18 25; with Extra Prime at $15 50. And for forward delivery, 750 bbls. new Western Mess, April options, $19 37½@$19 50, with March at $19 25@$19 37½, and May at $19 75....Dressed Hogs rather quiet at 8⅞c.@9¼c. for City, and 8⅛c.@8¼c. for Western....Cut-meats moderately sought after at unaltered rates; sales 6,000 ℔. Bellies, in bulk, 11 ℔., at 10½c., with sundry small lots of other City bulk stock at previous quotations....Bacon has been moderately active at steady rates. Sales here, 50 bxs. City Long Clear at 10¼c., 75 bxs. Short Clear at 10¾c., with Western Long Clear quoted at 10⅛c., and Short Rib at 10⅜c. And for Chicago delivery, 500 bxs. Long Clear at 9½c., and 500 bxs. Short Clear at 10c. And for Western delivery, 1,000 bxs. Long and Short Clear on private terms....Lard has been in more confident demand at a shade better prices, closing quite firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 357 tcs. Western Steam at 14c.@14 1-16, closing at 14 1-16@14⅛c.; 50 tcs. choice Kettle at 14¾c.; 30 tcs. City Steam at 13⅞c., and small lots of Refined within the range of 14c.@14⅜c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 3,000 tcs., February options, at 14 1-16c.; 2,000 tcs., March, at 14⅛c.@14 3-16c., with April quoted at 14¼c.@14 5-16c.; May at 14⅜c.@14 7-16c., and July (nominally) at 14½c.@14¾c.... Beef firm on a more active inquiry, chiefly for tierce stock for export. Sales, 50 bbls. Packet on private terms, and 1,200 tcs. Western, mostly Prime Mess, also on private terms....Rather more demand has been noted for the more desirable grades of Butter, without further important alteration as to values. We quote: Firkins, tubs, and pails from 20c.@35c. for ordinary to choice State and near-by products; 36c.@40c. for choice to very fancy do.; 15c.@27c. for poor to choice Western; 15c.@26c. for Rolls....Cheese has been attracting rather more attention, and has been held with more firmness; State Factory quoted at 13c.@16¾c. for fair to fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@15½c.; Western, 6c.@15½c. ⅌ ℔....Eggs have been more sought after and quoted much dearer, within the range of from 33c.@42c. for ordinary to extra choice, the latter an extreme....Lime stock quoted at 20c.@30c. ⅌ dozen.

SEED—Of Clover, 250 bags State sold at 11½c., with Western quoted at 11¼c.@11⅜c. Market steady, but otherwise inactive.

SKINS—Business has been on a moderate scale, with values quoted generally steady. We quote: Guatemala Deer, 61c.; Honduras, 57½c.; Central American, trimmed, 57½c.; Central American, not trimmed, 50c.; Sisal, 57½c.; Para, 60c.@62½c.; Puerto Cabello, 52½c., currency, ⅌ ℔....Tampico Goat, 55c.; Matamoras, 55c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@52c.; Payta, 51c.@52c.; Curacoa, 55c.; Cape Madras, ⅌ skin, 50c.@55c.; Patna, 34c.@40c., currency.

SOAP—There has been a moderare jobbing inquiry noted at about steady rates. The business has been mostly in domestic makes. Castile quoted at 8⅝c.@9c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c., currency; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Have been moderately sought after, but with values quoted rather in favor of buyers. Mace quoted at $1 15@$1 20 for common to prime; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 05@$1 07½; Cassia, 23c.@24c.; Cloves, 39c.@41c.; East India Pepper at 18½c.@19½c.; White Pepper at 26c.; Pimento at 11¼c.@11½c.; Ginger, 11¼c.@12½c.

STARCH—Has been in slack demand at former rates. Western Corn at 5c.@6c.; Potato at 5¾c.@6c.

SUMAC—Has been in very moderate request, but held firmly. Sicily quoted at from $115@$120, afloat and from store, and Virginia at from $50@$60 ⅌ ton.

SUGARS—Raw offered less freely and quoted steadier within the range of 7⅜c.@7¾c. for fair to good refining new crop; demand fair; sales to-day, 470 hhds. new crop Centrifugal at 8⅜c.@8⅝c.; 200 bxs. do. at 8½c.; 285 hhds. Molasses Sugar and inferior Muscovado, at 7c.@7¼c.; 150 hhds. Melado on private terms. And last evening, 1,103 hhds. and 1,400 bags new crop Centrifugal at 8½c.@8⅝c. ⅌ ℔. Refined in moderate request, with A's quoted at 9¼c.@9¾c., and other kinds as in our last.

TALLOW—Dull at former figures: 30,000 ℔. fair to strictly prime sold at 8½c.@8 13-16c....Stearine quiet; prime City, in hhds., quoted at 14½c.; best Western, in tierces, at 14¼c.@14⅜c. ⅌ ℔.

TEAS—Trade in this line has been on a limited scale. Holders, however, have been firm in their views, and not urgent in their offerings of stock. We quote: Gunpowder, common to choicest, in lines, at 45c.@$1 35; Imperial, common to finest, 37c.@85c.; Hyson, common to choicest, 37c.@95c.; Young Hyson, superior to choicest, 49c.@$1 30; Hyson Skin and Twankay, common to fine, 28c.@34c.; Oolong, common to choicest, 34c.@$1 10; Congou and Souchong, common to finest, 30c.@85c.; Uncolored Japan, common to finest, 42c.@87c. ⅌ ℔.

WHISKEY—Sold to the extent of 50 bbls. at $1 08, and 150 bbls. at $1 10 ⅌ gallon, showing a further rise.

WHALEBONE—Has been sparingly dealt in, since our last, at $1 05@$1 10, gold, for Arctic, ⅌ ℔.

FREIGHTS—A very moderate movement has been noted in the way of berth freights, with rates, however, quoted about steady. Offerings of Cotton and Provisions fair; but of Grain and other cargo, limited. Room, however, not offered with much freedom. In the chartering line, rather more animation has been reported, at essentially unaltered figures. Tonnage for Petroleum, Lumber, Grain, and Naval Stores moderately sought after. Grain tonnage mostly for outport loading.....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by sail, 800 bales Cotton at ¼d.@9-32d., mainly at 9-32d. ⅌ ℔.; 700 tcs. Beef at 5s. 9d. ⅌ tierce; 70 pks. Tallow at 30s.@32s. 6d. ⅌ ton; and, by steam, 650 bales Cotton at 5-16d. ⅌ ℔.; 70 tons Leather at 50s.@55s. ⅌ ton; 200 bbls. Apples at 4s. ⅌ bbl., with Grain room quoted at 10d.@10½d. bid, and 10½d.@11d. asked; also an American bark, 654 tons, (to arrive from Fall River,) hence, with about 3,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. ⅌ bbl.; an American ship, 756 tons, with Guano, from Enderberry Island, on private terms, (quoted at 65s.@70s.,) with privileges including Hamburg....For London, by sail, 150 tons Oil-cake at 27s. 6d. ⅌ ton; and, by steam, 750 pks. Seed at 45s. ⅌ ton, and 100 bales Hops at ½d. ⅌ ℔.; also a British ship, 853 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo....For Glasgow, by steam, 40,000 bushels Grain (through freight) at 10½d. ⅌ bushel; 500 bxs. Bacon at 40s., and 200 bags Clover Seed, at 35s. ⅌ ton....For Bristol, an American brig, 348 tons, (now here,) and an American schooner, 393 tons, with Naval Stores, from Fernandina, reported at $3,500, and $3,250, gold....For Belfast, a bark, with about 5,800 qrs. Grain, from Baltimore, reported at 7s. 4½d. ⅌ quarter....For the United Kingdom, a British brig, 196 tons, with Oil Cake, from Philadelphia, at 35s.@37s. 6d. ⅌ ton, as to ports of destination.... For the Continent, a German bark, 593 tons, (to arrive,) with about 4,800 bbls. Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 5s. 3d. ⅌ bbl....For Antwerp, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain, (with privilege reserved to vessel to call for any more Grain wanted on the contract,) on private terms, quoted at 9d.@9½d. ⅌ bushel....For Bremen, by steam, 500 bales Cotton, ¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 500 bxs. Bacon at 50s. ⅌ ton....For Genoa, an Italian bark, 494 tons, hence, with about 1,650 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 1½d. ⅌ bbl, and 7,700 cases do. at 25s. and £10 gratuity, with privilege of completing cargo with merchandise at current rates....For Odessa, an Austrian bark, 462 tons, hence, with about 14,000 cases Petroleum, reported at 30c....For Bordeaux or Nantes, a Norwegian bark, 540 tons, with Yellow Pine Timber, from Pascagoula, at £1,100....For Lisbon, an American schooner, with about 22,000 bushels Grain, in ship's bags, from Philadelphia, at 20c. ⅌ bushel....For the River Platte, an American schooner, 449 tons, (now here,) with Lumber, from Fernandina, and an American bark, 547 tons, with do., from Savannah, at $20, gold....For two ports on the West Coast of South America, an American ship, 736 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported on private terms....For Havana, a brig, with Lumber, from Port Royal, reported at $6....For Cardena, a schooner, with Shooks, from Moorehead City, reported at 15c.; and a British brig, 299 tons, with do., from St. John, at 16c.....For Cardenas and orders, an American brig, 361 tons, with Shooks, from St. John, reported on the basis of 15c.....For the north side of Cuba and back to New-York, a schooner, reported on the basis of $5 for Sugar, $3 25 for Molasses, and $4 50 for Melado.....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $6 50....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, at $6.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1875.

Owing to the intense severity of the weather the Cattle trains due on the Pennsylvania Central were not to hand on time. At Sixtieth Street yards trade was very small at 11¾c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weights 7½ to 7¾ cwt., on 57 ℔. net. By far the larger proportion of the herds on sale were held over. Milch Cows, Veals, and Calves remained unquoted. Seven cars of Sheep were delayed en route, some of them being due at Fortieth and Forty-eighth Street Markets. Sheep were nominal at 5½c.@6¾c. ⅌ ℔. There were no Live Hogs on sale. Trade in Dressed Hogs has slightly improved, though prices have advanced; City Dressed, 8⅞c.@9⅜c. ⅌ ℔.; Western Dressed, 8⅛c.@8¼c. ⅌ ℔.

At Sixtieth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 250 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weights 7½ to 7¾ cwt. Held on sale 303 Illinois Steers. Siegel & Meyers held on sale 56 Cherokee Steers, 412 Illinois Steers. W. Thompson held on sale for self and Coon 334 Illinois Steers. S. Moses held on sale for self 160 Illinois Steers. C. J. Fagan held on sale for W. V. Wood 52 Illinois Steers.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh Arrivals for Yesterday and To-day at Sixtieth Street Yards—1,317 head of horned Cattle.
Fresh Arrivals for Yesterday and To-day at Fortieth Street Hog Yards—3,428 Hogs.
Fresh Arrivals for Yesterday and To-day at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—158 Sheep, 30 Cows.
Gross Arrivals at Weehawken Yards for Week Ending Feb. 8, 1875—370 head of horned Cattle, 2,715 Sheep, 67 Calves, 3,137 Hogs, 1 Horse.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 10.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 680 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,395 head, against 5,372 head for the same time last week, and 3,808 head for the same time last year; the market was slow and dragging and ¼c. off from last week's prices; there were few Eastern purchasers; the yards are comparatively full; 900 head were disposed of; sales 250 Indiana Steers, ranging from 950 to 1,331 ℔., at $4 62½@$6 25; 500 Ohio Steers, ranging from 909 to 1,394 ℔., at $4 40@$6 25; 150 Illinois Steers, ranging from 913 to 1,240 ℔., at $4 40@$5 62½; 150 Michigan Steers, ranging from 1,040 to 1,155 ℔., at $5@$5 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 1,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 13,200 head, against 18,800 head for the same time last week, and 9,900 head for the same time last year; the market was active and the feeling better with ¼c. advance; about 250 head were disposed of; ten cars are remaining unsold; sales, 2,300 head Western Sheep, averaging 82, 95, and 116 ℔., at $5 50, $6, and $7; 200 Ohio Sheep, averaging 112 ℔., at $6 37½. Hogs—Receipts to-day 200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,100 head, against 9,100 head for the same time last week, and 13,100 head for the same time last year; sales 400 head; light demand; Yorkers, $6 75@$7; heavy Hogs would bring $7 20@$7 35, but none were sold. The Lake Shore stock trains were six hours late.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Cattle steady and more active; receipts, 1,500 head; Ordinary to Good, $4 75@$5 50; Fair to Extra, nominally, $5 60@$5 75; Butchers, $3@$4 50; Feeders, $2 75@$4 25; closed steady; shipments, 1,500 head. Live Hogs firmer and steady; receipts, 25,000 head; sales of common to fancy at $6 20@$7 25; the bulk of the sales were at $6 50@$6 85; shipments, 7,000 head. Sheep unchanged.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and declining, unsettled; No. 1 Spring, 89c.; No. 2 do., 83¾c., spot; 83⅞c., February; 84⅝c., March; 85¾c., April; 90c.@90¾c., May; No. 3 do., 80½c.@81c.; Rejected, 76½c. Corn dull and declining; No. 2 Mixed, 61⅝c.@61¾c., spot or February; 62⅝c. bid March; 63⅜c., April; Rejected, 61c. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2, 51⅞c.@52c., spot or February. Rye steady; No. 2, 97c.@98c. Barley in fair demand and lower; No. 2 Spring, $1 10½@$1 11, spot. Pork dull and declining at $18 30, spot; $18 45 March; $18 65@$18 70, April. Lard in good demand at $13 55@$13 57½, spot; $13 90, April. Bulk Meats dull and unchanged. Whisky excited; prices higher; sales at $1 05; held at $1 10. Receipts—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 65,000 bushels; Corn, 25,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 31,000 bushels; Corn, 39,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board the market for all articles was unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 10.—Flour, only a local demand; Fine, $4 25; Superfine, $4 75; Double Extra, $5 12½; Treble do., $5 25@$5 50; Choice do., $5 75@$6 50. Corn quiet; White, 90c.; Yellow, 88c.; Mixed, 87c. Oats dull and lower at 69c.@70c. Bran scarce at $1 75. Hay dull; Prime, $24; Choice, $26. Pork quiet but firm at $21. Dry-salted Meats firm; Shoulders, 7½c.@7⅝c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10¼c. and 10½c. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11⅜c.@11⅝c. Hams dull at 13¾c.@14c. Lard firm; Tierce Packers, 14c.; Refined, 14½c.; Keg, 14¾c.@15c. Sugar in fair demand; light supply; common, 5¾c.@6c.; fair to fully fair, 6¼c.@7¼c.; prime to choice, 7½c.@8¼c. Molasses—Receipts of poor quality; inferior, 35c.; common, 38c.@40c.; fair, 48c.@50c.; prime to choice, 53c.@60c. Whisky dull, but held higher; Louisiana, $1 07; choice Western, $1 08. Coffee quiet; fair to prime, 18¾c.@19¾c., gold, for cargo lots. Corn-meal firm at $4 07½. Exchange—New-York sight, ⅛c. discount; sterling, $5 55½. Gold, $1 14⅝.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10.—Flour active and higher for low and medium grades; Superfine Winter, $4 20@$4 30; extra do., $4 35@$4 50; double-extra do., $4 50@$4 65. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull and declining; No. 2 Mixed, 62c.@63¾c. Oats dull and declining; No. 2, 56c.@56½c. Barley dull and declining; No. 3 Spring, $1 20@$1 25; No. 2 do., $1 32@$1 35. Rye dull and unchanged. Whisky higher at $1 02@$1 03. Pork firmer; sales of small lots at $18 50; round lots held at $18 75; Dry-salted Meats firm. Bacon firm; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard nominally 13½c. Live Hogs declining, little doing; Yorkers, $6@$6 50; Packers, $6 50@$7 25. Cattle quiet and weak; sales of good Native Steers at $5 40@$5 65; fair do., $5 25@$5 35; good Butchers', $5; Native Stockers, $4@$4 50; fair Texan and Colorado, $3 10@$3 60. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 19,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Hogs, 3,200 head.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 10.—Flour quiet; City Mills, Rio Brands, $6 25@$6 50; other grades unchanged. Wheat—Western weak; others steady; No. 1 Amber Western, $1 23; No. 2 do., $1 21; No. 3 do., $1 16; No. 1 Red Western, $1 20; No. 2 do., $1 16; No. 3 do., $1 13; Red Pennsylvania, $1 18; Red Maryland, $1 10@$1 20; Amber do., $1 25@$1 30; White do., $1 10@$1 25. Corn—Southern quiet; Western weaker; White Southern, 76c.@78c.; Yellow do., 78c.@79c.; Western Mixed, 77c. Oats firm; Southern, 67c.@68c.; White Western, 67c.; Mixed do., 65c.@66c. Rye firmer at $1@$1 01. Hay dull; Pennsylvania and Maryland, $17@$20. Provisions steady; a good order trade; Pork, $19 25@$20. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅛c.@10¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c. Hams, 14c.@15c. Lard, 13¾c.@14½c. Butter steady and unchanged. Petroleum quiet and unchanged. Coffee quiet and steady; good to prime Rio cargoes, 18¾c.@20½c. Whisky excited and higher at $1 03@$1 05.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—The market for Wool remains quiet. Manufacturers continue to purchase only in lots as wanted; and as many of the mills are still short of water, the demand continues of a limited character. On the part of owners there is still a confident feeling, and no disposition to press sales at any concession. Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces range from 53c.@57c. for XXX and Medium; Wisconsin and Michigan at 49c.@52c.; and Combing and Delaine Fleeces at 59c.@65c., for washed, and 42c.@45c. for unwashed. The stock of medium Delaine and Combing Fleeces is quite small, and the supplies of this description are taken at full prices as fast as offered. There is a fair supply of medium grades of Pulled, but choice, super, and X are scarce. The sales of Supers have been at 45c.@55c., and choice X at 50c.@52½c. California Wool meets with a fair demand, but at low prices; Fall ranges from 15c.@27c. as to quality.

BUFFALO, Feb. 10.—Flour quiet; sales 400 bbls. at unchanged quotations. Wheat dull; sales 1,000 bushels Wisconsin Spring at $1 05. Corn dull; a few cars new at 74c.@75c. on track. Oats neglected; held at 57c. Rye inactive; offered at 95c. for State, without buyers. Barley—More inquiry; sales 5,000 bushels Canada at $1 40; Western, $1 30. Seeds quiet; Timothy quoted at $2 75@$2 90; Medium Clover, $6 75; Large Clover, $7 50. Pork dull; nominal at $19 25 for Heavy Mess. Dressed Hogs about $8 40@$9, according to weight. Highwines unsettled; entirely nominal. Receipts—Flour, 3,680 bbls.; Wheat, 21,000 bushels; Corn, 38,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 21,000 bushels; Corn, 34,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, 90½c.; No. 2 do., 85⅜c.; March, 85¾c.; April, 86¾c. Oats dull and declining; No. 2, in store, 51c. Corn excited; prices higher; New, in store, 62c.@62½c. Rye excited; prices higher; No. 2, in store, $1@1 01. Barley firmer; No. 2 Spring, March, $1 15; No. 3 Spring, nominally $1 03. Provisions firmer; quiet; Mess Pork held firmly at $18 25, cash; nominally $18 40@$18 50, March; Prime Mess, $17; Extra Prime Pork, $13; Sweet Pickled Hams, 10¼c.@11c. Dry-salted Meats firm at 6⅝c. for loose Shoulders; 9¼c.@10c. for Middles; ¼c. higher for boxed. Prime Lard firm and steady; Kettle, 14c. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 30,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 11,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 10.—Flour steady but dull; sales, 600 bbls. at $6 for No. 1 Spring; $6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 50 for White Winter, and $6 75 for Double Extra. Wheat lower for White; Extra White Michigan offered at $1 30 in round lots, and $1 35 in car-lots; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 20. Corn steady at 88c. Barley lower; Canada offered at $1 40@$1 42. Corn-meal, $37 for Bolted, and $36 for Unbolted, ⅌ ton. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $26; Shipstuffs, $27, and Middlings, $30 ⅌ ton.

DETROIT, Feb. 10.—Flour dull and drooping. Wheat dull and declining; Extra, $1 13¾; No. 1, $1 09½@$1 09¾; Amber, $1 08. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 7,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, Feb. 10.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 15; Extra White Michigan, $1 15; Amber Michigan, $1 07½; May, $1 13. Corn dull and declining; High Mixed, 62½c.; April, 70c.; May, 71¾c.; White, 67½c. Oats nominal and dull. Dressed Hogs, $8@$8 25. Receipts—Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 6,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 1,000 bushels; Corn, 36,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn firm at 68c.@70c. Oats steady at 62c.@64c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork, $20. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Sugar-cured Hams, 13½c.@14c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10c. and 10¼c. Lard—Tierce, 14½c.@14¾c.; Keg, 15¼c. Whisky, $1 02. Bagging quiet.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—Wheat, nothing doing. Rye quiet at 90c. on the street; store lots, 88c. Corn quiet at 81c.@83c. Oats dull; nominal at 61c.@63c. Barley quiet; sales, 5 cars No. 2 Canada West at $1 35; 1 car No. 3 two-rowed State, $1 15; 3 cars No. 3 do., $1 18. Malt steady.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 10.—Spirits Turpentine quiet and dull at 35c. Resin steady; Strained, $1 70. Crude Turpentine steady; Hard, $1 50; Yellow Dip and Virgin, $2 50. Tar steady at $1 65.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 10.—The Day Calendar of the Court of Appeals for Thursday, Feb. 11, 1875, is as follows: Nos. 82, 99, 34, 49, 111, 113, 69½, 98.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
83—Bulger vs. Wood.
91—Laughran, &c., vs. Schultz.
173—Matter of Furyea.
174—Matter of Kelly.
175—Matter of Rae.
176—Matter of Whitney.
179—Matter of The Church of the "Holy Sepulchre."

Nos.
199—Erie Railway Co. vs. Gould.
257—Dambmann vs. Butterfield.
262—Crofutt vs. Henry, &c.
263—Erie Railway Co. vs. Archer.
266—Dummer vs. King.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. Issues of Law and Fact.
131—Parks vs. Stout et al.
137—Valentine vs. Fitzgerald.
138—Same vs. Same.
140—Dreyer vs. Heyman.
149—Sink, Administrator, vs. Sink.
154—Halstead vs. Seaman.
155—Youngs vs. Carter et al.
156—Muller vs. Burchell et al.
157—Youngs vs. Carter et al.
1—Kircheis, Receiver, vs. Schloss et al.
65—Williamson, Trustee, vs. Mason et al., impleaded.
64—Ireland vs. Vredenburgh, et al.
48—Clark vs. Deacon.

Nos.
60—Kelly, Sheriff, &c., vs. Whiting et al.
163—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Smith et al.
165—House of Mercy vs. the Mayor, &c.
351—Cook vs. Platt et al.
108—Byrdsall et al. vs. Cowdrey et al.
168—Brown vs. Conroy et al.
169—Nash vs. Kemp.
170—Viele vs. Mead.
171—Adams et al. vs. Freeman et al.
54—Beach vs. Collis, Jr., et al.
172—Hewlett vs. Wood et al.
173—Lea et al. vs. Oakes et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.
Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
348—Wood vs. Erie Railway Co.
572—Jerome vs. Clarke et al.
1446—The People, &c. vs. Flanagan.
892—Townsend vs. Porter.
2338—Kellum, Executrix, &c. vs. The Mayor, &c.
462—St. Nich. Nat. Bank vs. Nat. Bank of the State of New-York.
899—Palmer vs. The Mayor, &c.
998—Brown vs. Peters et al.
672—Kelly, Administrator, &c. vs. N. Y. R. R. & T. Co. & Van Aken.
2290—Reynolds vs. Dobbs

Nos.
972—Merrill vs. Edrehi.
974—Mohler vs. Harris et al.
976—Mills vs. Herrick.
978—Christie et al. vs. Van Orden.
980—Mathes vs. Sewall.
986—Winston vs. English.
988—Fry vs. Fry.
990—Green Bay & Lake Pepin R. R. Co. vs. Gasla.
992—Germania Bank vs. Schafer et al.
992½—Rising vs. Marvin.
996—Lapartas vs. Vanderbilt.
1000—Levy vs. Metropolitan Ins. Co.
1002—Ernst et al. vs. Derr et al.
1004—Same vs. Same.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.
Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
1589½—Peters et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1591½—Wynkoop vs. The Mayor, &c.
2111—Dollard vs. The Mayor, &c.
2113—Higgins vs. The Mayor, &c.
1593½—Forrester et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1325—Benedict vs. The Mayor, &c.
1588½—Connolly et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1590½—Peters et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1830—Castree vs. The Mayor, &c.
2110—Bennett, Jr., et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
2106—Fitzgerald vs. The Mayor, &c.
1889—Noonan vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
1068—O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c.
1445—The Mayor, &c., vs. Genet.
877—Averill vs. De Mott.
1119—Sloats vs. The Mayor, &c.
823—Levi et al. vs. Morrisania S. B. Co.
861—Platt vs. Stuart et al.
929—Agate vs. Binns.
1055—Wann vs. Ashley.
2117—Bigler et al. vs. The Mayor, &c. (No. 1.)
2119—Same vs. same. (No. 2.)
1005—Cohen vs. Westchester Fire Ins. Co.
93—Hubbell vs. Great Western Ins. Co.
1007—Sawanagh B. and T. Co. vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
1063—Platt, Receiver, &c., vs. Van Orden.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Speir, J.

Nos.
687—Bowne vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
833—Weidenfeld vs. Lynch
853—Murray, Jr., vs. Luling et al.
1619—Robertson, Jr., Administrator, vs. La Fevre.
1711—Robertson, Jr., vs. Hamilton.
625½—Ronalds vs. Mechanics' Nat. Bk.
313—Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
653—Furlong vs. Allen.

Nos.
1719—O'Brien, Sheriff, &c., vs. Quinn et al.
849—Schlesinger vs. Koehler.
1255—Davis, Adm'x, vs. Third Ave. R.R. Co.
785—Met. G. Light Co. vs. Morgan.
887—Simon vs. Lissner et al.
581—Cohen vs. Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R.R. Co.
681—Kelly et al. vs. Garrison et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.
28—Fowler et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
896—Gasten vs. Waite.
978—Conant vs. Russell.
554—Petrie vs. Poillon.
958—Conklin vs. Chambers.
938—Weeks et al. vs. Manhattan R. E. Ass'n.
992—Franklin vs. Saunders et al.
996—Nuhn et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.

Nos.
998—Heath et al. vs. Jackson.
1000—Morton et al. vs. Nudd
1002—Germania Bank vs. Kihan.
1004—Hook vs. Murray et al
1006—Cunningham vs. Glass et al.
1008—Lorillard Ins. Co. vs. Conn. Fire Ins. Co.
1010—Melcher, Exr., vs. Moulton.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Held by Monell, C. J., and Freedman, J.

Nos.
5—Pollock vs. Brennan.
9—Johnson vs. Williams, Executor.

Nos.
29—Oakley vs. The Mayor, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.
Held by Loew, J.

Nos.
12—Levy, Receiver, &c., vs. Newhorn et al.
34—Slade vs. Taylor.
39—Lyons vs. Isabeau.

Nos.
54———— vs. ———.
57—Buckherster vs. Pfeifer.
55—Haask vs. Haask.
15—Schmitt vs. Schmitt.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.
1136—Phyfe vs. Olmstead.
1154—Eiche vs. Brennan.
2099—Lowenstein vs. Conner.
1165—Bleecker vs. Muller.
1252—Mount vs. Hamburger.
487—Kiefer vs. Schedel.
1068—Moller vs. Tuska.
1069—Same vs. Same.
837—Duncan vs. Brennan.
1527—Snodgrass vs. Wilcox.
1223—Hermann vs. Oberle.

Nos.
251½—Talman vs. Connor.
525—Quick vs. Tinker.
803—Watt by Guardian vs. Thorn.
281½—Wehle vs. Haviland.
720—Schanck vs. Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Co.
743—Schanck vs. Adriatic Fire Insurance Co.
1244—Levy vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Co.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.
1303—Jex vs. Cooroy.
1350—Jones vs. Lovram.
1352—Warner et al. vs. Stoltz.
1353—Brown vs. Harris.
1354—Lilienthal vs. Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Co.
1355—Hayes vs. Daily.
1356—McKinney vs. McCloskey et al.
1357—Sonneborn vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.

Nos.
1358—Wilhelm vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
1359—Frost vs. Johnston et al.
1360—Croley vs. John et al.
1361—Slater vs. Braudon.
1362—Lavarallo et al. vs. Fiske.
1363—Manhattan Feed Mill Co. vs. Barker, impleaded.
1364—Mason vs. Simon.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Shea, J.

Nos.
1415—Hecht vs. Celler, Jr., et al.
1599—Stults vs. Harrison.
930—Boyd vs. Seger.
1457—Fitzpatrick vs. Anderson.
1460—Hernstein vs. Fleming.
1365—Smith vs. Giercke.
2319—Bell et al. vs. Hasard.
1140—Downey et al. vs. Cavanagh.

Nos.
1100—Nat. Wood Manuf'g Co. vs. Viele.
1357—Krendelbach vs. Hurd.
45—Cody vs. Chapman.
515—Farley vs. Martin.
971—Evbs vs. Joseph.
1121—Sloane et al. vs. Steinhardt.
1179—Walker vs. Worth.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
1482—Seaman vs. Knapp et al.
1499—Mayer vs. Vander Roest.
1471—O'Hara vs. Farley.
1410—Crownin vs. Blossom et al.
1421—Phillips vs. Ostrom et al.
1303—Bier vs. Bier.
1304—Same vs. Same.

Nos.
1309—Dryer vs. Schroeder.
938—Kalski vs. Gessner.
559—Hecht vs. Brennan.
2970—Wendt vs. De Bevoise.
1522—Rothernell vs. Sulzer.
1523—Mylins vs. Hopkins.
1524—Worth vs. Bergman.
1528—Henderson vs. Colby.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.
Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
2082—Hewlett vs. Kern.
2337—Griggs vs. Kern.
2368—Adams et al. vs. Delan.
2369—Same vs. Same.
2136—Loewenberg vs. Wood, impleaded.
2535—Same vs. Same.
2708—Merrill et al. vs. Mann.
2715—James et al. vs. Morange.

Nos.
2826—Schlesinger vs. Gross.
2917—Falconer vs. Haigh et al.
3022—Andreas vs. Daly et al.
3039—Davis vs. Gotzky.
2740—Schultheis et al. vs. Wool et al.
2799—Wood vs. Van Havenbergh.
1534—Handran vs. Slocovich et al.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSION.
Held by Hackett, Recorder.

L. Tice, burglary.
Andrew Rodney, burglary.
Hugh Fitzpatrick, felonious assault and battery.
Thomas Maher, felonious assault and battery.
Leo Whitkosky, grand larceny.
James Smith and Patrick Kelly, grand larceny.

Ellen Cassidy, receiving stolen goods.
John Lang, disorderly house.
W. H. Wood and Joseph Hall, obscene literature.
Margaret Phalon, petit larceny.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.
Held by Barrett, J.

George Weyman and Hiram Kraft, (two cases,) grand larceny.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
By Judge Donohue.

Thompson vs. Thompson; motion denied. Opinion.

In the matter of Wilzinski; attachment ordered.

Goepp vs. Steine; order granted denying motion for a Receiver.

By Judge Lawrence.

In the matter of the Guardian Savings Institution; order granted.

New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Keech; granted.

Mason vs. Tweed; motion denied for judgment; See memorandum.

Simpson vs. The Mayor, &c.; Hamilton vs. Crane; memorandums for counsel.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
By Judge Van Vorst.

Whitaker vs. Gregory; judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Bordy vs. Drew et al.; findings settled.

Wright vs. Wright; case settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
By Judge Sedgwick.

Weeks vs. Hatch et al.; defendant is entitled to security in the form of a single undertaking.

Bryant vs. Gilman; objections to eighth interrogatory sustained.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 10.—In the Court of Appeals Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1875:

No. 45.—The People, &c., appellants, vs. Thomas C. Chalmers et al., respondents; argument resumed and concluded.

No. 78.—Lewis M. Smith et al., respondents, vs. James Smith, late Sheriff, &c., appellant; argued by J. McGuire, of counsel for appellant, and by E. H. Benn for respondents.

No. 105.—John E. Risley, appellant, vs. The Indianapolis, Bloomington, &c., Railroad Company, respondent; argued by Amasa J. Parker, of counsel for appellant, and by Edmund Wetmore for respondent.

Proclamation made and court adjourned to Thursday, Feb. 11, at 10 A. M.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Feb. 10.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 15c.; Low Middling, 14½c.; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; net receipts, 2,330 bales; gross, 2,366 bales; exports, coastwise, 58 bales; sales, 773 bales; stock, 82,572 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 10.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling, 15c.@15⅛c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 627 bales; exports, to the Continent, 2,250 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 56,626 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 10.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 6,650 bales; gross, 6,650 bales; sales, 5,500 bales; stock, 286,739 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 10.—Cotton firm; Middling, 15⅛c.; net receipts, 3,273 bales; gross, 3,288 bales; exports, to France, 3,140 bales; coastwise, 887 bales; sales, 2,469 bales; stock, 99,599 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 10.—Cotton steady; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 682 bales; gross, 682 bales; exports, coastwise, 717 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 64,171 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 10—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾@92⅞; for the account, 92⅞@93.

2 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 75c.

4:30 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 80c.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, 25s.@25s. 3d. ⅌ quarter.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands 7¾d.; Middling Orleans 7⅞d.@8d. Sales, 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped February and March, at 7⅞d.; do., nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable April and May, at 7 13-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped February and March, at 8d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 10,200 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable April and May, at 7 13-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Bacon, 46s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable February, at 7⅝d. Provisions—Lard, 63s. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, Feb. 10.—Petroleum, 27½f. for fine Pale American.

HAVANA, Feb. 10.—Gold 215@216. Exchange active. On the United States, 60 days' currency, 84@85 premium; short sight, 87@88 premium; 60 days', gold, 109@110 premium; short sight, 112@113 premium; on London, 136@138 premium; on Paris, 112@113 premium. Sugar irregular; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 14@14½ reals ⅌ arroba.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 10.—Printing Cloths remain firm at 6c. for Standard and Extra 64x64, with offerings at that price.

STOCK EXCHANGE ITEMS.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange met after the close of business yesterday for the purpose of taking action on the last proposed amendment to the schedule of rates. A new petition was offered, signed by some two hundred and seventy odd names, virtually praying for a restoration of the amendments that were killed by a two-third vote last week. A motion was made to refer it to a committee, but after debate it was lost.

The following communication was received, and the Michigan Central equipment bonds were placed on the regular list:

COMMITTEE ON STOCK LIST, }
NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1875. }

Official statement of the Michigan Central Railroad Company. I hereby make application to have $800,000 of the equipment bonds of this company, Nos. 1 to 800, inclusive, each for $1,000, dated Oct. 1, 1874, payable April 1, 1883, interest, eight per cent., coupons April 1 and Oct. 1, placed on the list of the Stock Exchange, and in addition to other matter accompanying this, give the following condensed balance sheet of Nov. 30, 1874:

DR.	
Construction account..........	$27,210,167 07
Cash on hand and loaned on call..........	342,421 36
Land account..........	192,204 98
Sundry accounts, stocks, securities, &c.	731,654 19
Assets in Detroit, including materials on hand..........	861,135 64
Branch roads..........	4,583,979 49
Total..........	$33,921,562 73
CR.	
Capital stock..........	$18,738,204 00
Bonded debt, main line..........	10,735,000 00
Bonded debt, air line..........	1,900,000 00
Unpaid coupons and dividends..........	58,428 80
J., L. & S. equipment bonds..........	72,065 00
Bills payable..........	472,409 53
Income account, balance..........	1,945,455 40
Total..........	$33,921,562 73

Trustees.—H. H. Hunnewell, Nathaniel Thayer.

Officers.—President, James F. Joy; Vice President, H. H. Hunnewell; Treasurer, Isaac Livermore; Vice Treasurer and Clerk, Joshua Crane; General Superintendent, William B. Strong; Auditor, William Boott.

Directors.—James F. Joy, Detroit, Mich.; J. W. Brooks, Boston; Nathaniel Thayer, Boston; H. H. Hunnewell, Boston; George F. Talman, New-York; Moses Taylor, New-York; Sidney O. Bartlett, Boston; John Jacob Astor, New-York; Erastus Corning, Albany.

Principal Eastern office, Boston, Mass.

Yours truly, ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

The committee recommend that these bonds be placed on the regular list and called Michigan Central equipment bonds. JOHN T. DENNY, Chairman.

COST OF LIGHT.

Commissioner Van Nort makes the following comparative statement of the cost of lighting and maintaining the public lamps in the four largest cities of the Union, viz.: New-York, Brooklyn, Boston, and Philadelphia:

	No. of Lamps.	Total Cost, 1874.	Cost per Lamp.
New-York..........	17,667	$612,766 67	$34 68
Brooklyn..........	13,521	574,195 08	43 20
Boston..........	9,348	410,645 78	47 14
Philadelphia..........	9,905	558,222 36	56 35

In Philadelphia the gas works are owned by the city corporation. The cost of lighting the public lamps in New-York at the rate of cost in Brooklyn for 1874 would be $763,214 40 per annum; Boston, $832,822 38 per annum; Philadelphia, $995,535 45 per annum. Difference in favor of New-York, as compared with Brooklyn, $150,447 73 per annum; Boston, $220,055 71 per annum; Philadelphia, $382,768 76 per annum.

THE SUITS AGAINST THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK.

As already published in THE TIMES, two suits are pending in the Supreme Court—one by the Board of Supervisors for $250,000, with about $33,000 interest, and the other by the City for $351,608 42, with interest, against the Tenth National Bank. It is claimed, on behalf of the Supervisors, that deposit of its County funds to the amount of $2,550,000 had been made with defendant, only $2,300,000 of which had been paid out on proper warrants; on the part of the City, that its funds to the extent of $11,051,608 42 had been deposited with defendant, only $10,700,000 of which had been paid out on proper warrants, and for the balance, in both instances, the present suits are brought. Yesterday, before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, a motion was made by defendant for an order to compel plaintiffs in both suits to furnish a bill of particulars, stating specifically the drafts or warrants alleged to have been irregular, it being admitted that all the deposits had been paid out on warrants, whether regular or irregular. Judge Lawrence reserved his decision.

CRIMINAL ENTERPRISES.

Cecilia Nast and George Greenzweig are engaged in the jewelry business at Nos. 433 and 435 Broadway, under the firm name of Nast & Greenzweig. Charles F. Tracy is the senior member of the firm of Tracy & Co., which conducts a "Merchants' Collection Bureau" at No. 54 Wall street. Nast & Greenzweig instituted a suit in the Supreme Court against Tracy, to recover $5,000 for alleged defamation of character by Tracy's firm, in sending, on the 15th of last month, the following notice to certain of Nast & Greenzweig's creditors in Massachusetts and Rhode Island: "Memorandum—New-York, Jan. 15, 1875. Nast & Greenzweig are being pushed—sued; look out for a bust." Plaintiffs aver that this statement was false and tended to injure their credit, and on their affidavit that Tracy is a non-resident, living at Newark, N. J., and of no pecuniary responsibility, he was arrested by Order of Arrest Sheriff Quincy yesterday, on an order of arrest issued by Judge Lawrence, and gave $1,000 bail, Messrs. Lewis A. Parsons and George H. Sackett, jewelers on Maiden lane, becoming his sureties.

TWEED'S MORTGAGES.

Thomas F. Mason instituted a suit against Richard M. Tweed, son of William M. Tweed, and others to foreclose a mortgage on certain property situated at the junction of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street and Fourth avenue. The mortgage was for $150,000, given by William M. Tweed to secure the payment of that amount to the East Chester National Bank of Mount Vernon. Plaintiff brings the suit as assignee of the mortgage, and the defendant Richard M. Tweed answers that he has not sufficient information to form a belief whether plaintiff was the lawful assignee of the mortgage or not, and he therefore denies the same. A motion was made before Judge Lawrence for judgment in favor of plaintiff on the ground that defendant's answer was frivolous, and a decision was rendered yesterday, denying such motion.

JOHN BRIGHT.

THE ENGLISH STATESMAN'S LATEST SPEECH.

A DISAPPOINTING EFFORT—DISESTABLISHMENT OF THE CHURCH THE PRINCIPAL TOPIC—A SARCASTIC VIEW OF THE COMMONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1875.

Mr. Bright's speech at Birmingham last night has been a great disappointment to his followers, though, perhaps, not much of a surprise to those who understood the real nature and origin of the present state of affairs. The Radicals hoped that he would have struck out a line which they could have followed in the existing crisis, and that even if his health rendered it impossible that he should himself play any active part, he would at least have given them some useful guidance. Except for a passing sentence at the end of his speech, there is hardly a word in it which conveys the faintest idea of the momentous change which has taken place in the circumstances of the Liberal Party since he last addressed his constituents sixteen months ago. He had absolutely no policy to suggest as fit for immediate adoption, and not a syllable of advice to offer as to what should be done about the leadership of the party. The truth is that Mr. Bright, who, when the Gladstone Cabinet was formed, could have brought in with him, for the invitation was specifically given, a couple of men of his own section, of whom Mr. Forster was one, preferred to go in alone lest any of his friends should seem to be placed on a level with him; and he cannot now bear the idea that a former subordinate should supersede him. Almost the whole of his address last evening was devoted to an argument in favor of the disestablishment of the Church, a measure which the Dissenters themselves know to be hopeless at the present moment. Indeed, the only effect of such an agitation would be to close up the divisions in the Church in order that a united front might be offered to the enemy.

Mr. Bright had a magnificent audience, but he looked depressed and weary, and there was a painful sense of effort in his oratory. He remarked sarcastically of Mr. Disraeli and his colleagues that they would get on very well if they did not meddle with politics; only they could not help themselves. He had never known the House of Commons to be unanimous and enthusiastic about anything except when it did not know what it was doing and where it was going. He had known two such occasions—once when Lord John Russell brought in his bill against the Roman Catholic dignitaries, and again when war was declared against Russia, which was a most unpatriotic and evil thing. The recent act for putting down the Ritualists, which was also very popular with Parliament, was another great mistake. It was an awkward thing when the extinguisher took fire; and this seemed to be the case with the State instructors in morals and religion, who had themselves got into such a state of lawlessness that a law had to be passed to curb them. There was special legislation for publicans, garroters, and other peculiar classes, and it was supposed that there would be some also for men who beat their wives. But it was more dreadful to find that legislation of this kind was required for the clergy. An irrelevant writer, he remarked, had once suggested as a matter of economy that when the Judges grew too old for their legal duties, they should be translated to the bench of Bishops, which would not only save the pensions of the Judges, but would infuse a little practical wisdom into the Episcopal bench. The idea of enforcing a servile uniformity was in his opinion almost as bad; and it was certain that zeal would not for all time sacrifice freedom even to keep the emoluments of the national church. It was clear that the coercive system now applied must, in the nature of things be carried much further; it would have to embrace doctrine as well as ritual, and here it would necessarily break down. And then he went on to develop the various reasons for disestablishment.

On the great question of the day, all that Mr. Bright had to say was that he had observed, in his more than thirty years' experience, that a political party somehow gathered itself up when it was wanted, and it was at least something that the Liberal Party had established principles which no other party would now venture to reverse. As for Mr. Gladstone's retirement, only those who had sat with him in the House and in the Cabinet knew what a loss it was. Mr. Gladstone, like an old and noble Roman, could be content with deserving the praises of his country, even though some of his countrymen should deny them to him. Before Mr. Bright began, the meeting, consisting of some 20,000 people, packed densely together, was rather disorderly, flinging dust and sawdust about, and singing "John Barleycorn," groaning and hissing when the Grand Master of the Templars was speaking, during the introductory proceedings. Afterward, however, the strain of attention was such that Mr. Bright's voice, weak and husky as it was, almost filled the hall.

J. H. F.

SUBSTANCE OF THE SPEECH,

From the London Times.

Mr. Bright and the two other members for Birmingham, Mr. Dixon and Mr. Muntz, addressed about 15,000 of their constituents Jan. 25, in Bingley Hall. Mr. Fawcett, Mr. M. A. Bass, and seven or eight other members of Parliament, were on the platform. The chair was occupied by Mr. Chamberlain, the Mayor of Birmingham. A resolution of confidence in the honorable members was adopted, an amendment directed against Mr. Muntz moved by the Good Templars having been rejected by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. Bright, on rising to speak, was received with what is described as "tumultuous applause, the whole audience waving their hats and handkerchiefs." After a brief personal reference, the right honorable gentleman spoke of the Ministry as "twelve gentlemen whose special recommendation is that they never did anything, or that if they attempted to do anything it was merely to prevent their opponents from doing something." Mr. Bright said that when he was asked soon after the formation of the Ministry how he thought they were "likely to get on," he had answered that they "were likely to get on very well if they kept off politics;" but it was not easy to do that, and instead of attempting to do it, the Government plunged almost at once into ecclesiastical affairs—the most exciting and explosive branch of political affairs—and last July, when he was in Scotland, he read in the papers that the Duke of Richmond, "a solemn Scotch proprietor, although not a Scotchman," and the Lord Chancellor, "with his wig on and his wisdom under it," in the one House and the Prime Minister in another, were "engaged in applying a match to every bit of gunpowder they found in their way." Mr. Bright referred to the Scotch Patronage bill, which he believed would lead to the disestablishment of the Church of Scotland becoming "a great main question" at future elections in that country, and to the Public Worship Regulation bill. In reference to this bill, Mr. Bright remarked that its introducer, the Archbishop of Canterbury, was a moderate man, but an old friend of his once told him "that he found the most reckless and dangerous things were often proposed and done by very moderate men." The bill was very popular in the House of Commons, but he "never knew the House of Commons unanimous and enthusiastic about anything except at a time when it didn't know what it was doing and where it was going." He had known it twice enthusiastic and almost unanimous: when Lord John Russell brought in the Ecclesiastical Titles bill and when the House agreed to the declaration of war with Russia. The Public Worship bill was brought in to curb the lawless conduct of the clergy of England; but Mr. Bright said, "an old friend of mine, the late Col. Perronet Thompson, once said to me, when there had been some talk somewhere of a revolt of troops, that it was a very dangerous thing when the extinguisher took fire, and that there was not much chance of the conflagration being put out. So if it be true that our State instructors in morals and religion have got into a condition of lawlessness that requires special legislation to curb them, then I think things are coming to a serious pass." Mr. Bright then went on to speak at great length on this subject, and on the present condition of the Church of England, the conclusions at which he arrived being that if no latitude were to be allowed within the Church its days as an establishment were numbered; and that the Church as an establishment was not, and could not be, in harmony with the age. Mr. Bright, in the course of his remarks, said: "The Public Worship bill of last session does very little. It makes no alteration in the law; it has merely established a new court before which informers from every parish in the kingdom may come and lay charges against the ministers of those parishes. It does not decide what is the law, but it leaves the decision to the Judges who are appointed; but they can deal only, as you see, with vestments and millinery, with position and ceremonies; they cannot touch the sermon. They may deal with the question of the light that comes from the candles, but they cannot deal with the question of the light that comes from the eloquence and the power or the earnestness and the godly sincerity of the man who preaches the sermon. Thus we are brought face to face with this great fact, and that is really what I wish you to consider, namely, that the State Church, as we have it now, is not, and cannot be, in harmony with the age. I should like to ask you what there is that was established, or existed, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth that is in harmony with the reign of Queen Victoria? The difference between the two Queens is enormous, and cannot be measured. The arbitrariness, the absolute power, the insolent assertion of it in the Queen of 300 years ago—the moderation, the justice, the sympathy you have in the Queen of our own time, are strongly marked; but in the House of Commons of that day and the House of Commons of this the difference cannot be calculated and cannot be measured. I was reading only a day or two ago a remarkable book, published lately by an old friend of mine, Mr. Lindsay, who was for many years, as you know, in Parliament; and in bad health, out of Parliament, he had employed himself in writing a great book, a history of the merchant shipping and commerce of past ages. I was reading the other day a description he gives of what took place in the reign of Elizabeth. He tells us that more than half of all the ship-owners in England, especially in the southern counties, were engaged in piracy, and the ships were either pirate ships or corsairs, and I scarcely know the difference between them. In point of fact, it is a most extraordinary thing in our history that for 300 years a Church established in an age like that should be able in any way to continue itself in its present form unto the time in which we live. But the Church, whether you consider it as a political institution or a religious institution, I fear is greatly out of harmony with the time. I won't complain, though I might complain, but I think it is a strong argument in the case that wherever you find the Church of England powerful, there you find the opposition to legislative or administrative reform most powerful also. We have received no service from the Church of England as a body. There have been occasional and remarkable and admirable exceptions; but, as a body, we have received no service from the Church in all the great measures of change and improvement which have so blessed this country during the last half century. Then, if you look to it as a religious institution, what is it you find? At one end of it, that its payments and its salaries are excessive and enormous; and you find at the other end of it that they are scanty and inadequate and altogether a disgrace to a great national institution. You find, further, that, contrary to what exists in every other Government department, there is no such thing known in it, speaking as a rule, and in general, as promotion by merit. Promotion in the Church is promotion by interest and high importunity. Understand me, I am only now speaking the voice of thousands of curates. I am not making a claim on behalf of the Non-conformists. The Methodist minister does not trouble about this. I am only speaking with a voice which will find an answer to-morrow in the heart of thousands of curates." Further on Mr. Bright remarked:

"I don't recommend to this meeting or to any constituency that they should pledge their candidates to vote for the abolition of the Established Church. I don't in the slightest degree recommend or approve that any body of men should complain of a parliamentary or a party leader so chosen who had not formed the same opinion as I have on this question. This is a question which has not come near that point yet. It is one of the gravest questions which a people has ever had to consider. It is far more important and far more difficult than the question of the extension of the suffrage or of the redistribution of seats. It is a question that goes down deep into the hearts of hundreds of thousands of good men and women in this country, and you cannot by a wrench make a great disturbance of this kind. What you have to do is to discuss it like intelligent and Christian men with fairness to its ministers, with the sole object of doing what you believe to be good to your country and to the religion which the country professes."

The right honorable gentleman said he should not discuss the present position of the Liberal Party. He had found in more than thirty years' experience "that a political party, somehow or other, gathers itself up when it is wanted, and by the time that it is wanted." It was also not his intention to say more than one sentence "with regard to a fact which startled and pained many throughout the the kingdom during the last two weeks." He referred to the "abandonment" by Mr. Gladstone of leadership of the Liberal Party. "Those who have seen him for many, many years in the House of Commons as I have," Mr. Bright said, "they who have sat with him and seen him in the councils of the Cabinet, they only are able justly to estimate the magnitude of the loss which the House of Commons and the country have sustained by his withdrawal. I will say nothing in answer to ungenerous things that have been said and done. Of this I am well aware—that Mr. Gladstone, like an old and a noble Roman, can be content with deserving the praises of his country, even though some of his countrymen should deny them to him." Mr. Bright in conclusion said:

"I am not asking you or your constituencies, or any party or section of a party, to plunge into a violent agitation for the overthrow of the Established Church of England. I think it would be a great calamity indeed that a great change like that should come of violent hatred and discussion, and that it should be accomplished in a tempest which is almost like the turmoil of a great revolution. I ask you only to consider it, and I appeal not only to you who may be Nonconformists, but I appeal to those who do care about it, who do care, as they say they do, about Protestantism and religion. It is not for me to join in any crusade against the Church. I have offered to you to-night my humble contribution to the discussion of the greatest question of our time. If I am able to form any just judgment upon it, I should say that will be a great day for freedom in this country, and for Protestantism and Christianity, which shall witness the full enfranchisement of the Church within the realm of England."

DEFECTS IN THE HYDRANTS.

THE DANGER FROM FIRE GREATLY INCREASED—FREQUENT DELAYS CAUSED—STATEMENT OF CHIEF ENGINEER BATES.

There exists among merchants and business men in the lower part of the City considerable apprehension as to the ability of the Fire Department to control a fire of large dimensions, should it break out in one of the lofty warehouses in the business portion of the City during the present cold snap. This feeling is caused by the fact that at nearly all of the fires of recent date it has been necessary to thaw out the hydrants. A TIMES reporter yesterday called upon Chief Engineer Bates for the purpose of ascertaining whether there were any reasonable grounds for uneasiness. Mr. Bates stated that during the past week he had found it necessary to detail engines to thaw out the hydrants in the Trinity Church District on the line of the new twenty-inch mains, and at nearly all the recent fires it had been found necessary to thaw out the hydrants before a supply of water could be obtained. He cited as an instance the fire in Ann street on Tuesday night, when ten minutes were lost by inserting a section of Croton hose and injecting steam into the hydrants. The time lost in this operation depended upon the amount of ice formed in them. One great difficulty which the Fire Department has to contend with is the manipulation of the hydrants by inexperienced persons in the employ of the Street-cleaning Bureau. At present the ordinary laborers in that department are permitted to use the hydrants for the purpose of obtaining water to sprinkle the streets before sweeping them. Very few of them possess any mechanical ingenuity, and they are very apt to close the hydrants in such a manner as to allow a small flow of water to escape, which freezes instantly, and renders necessary a considerable amount of time and labor to re-open them in case of fire. They were also liable to close the hydrants in haste, and thus break the threads of the butt, thereby making it difficult for the engineers to fasten the hose to the hydrants. To remedy this defect, Mr. Bates suggested that a suitable person should be exclusively appointed to open the hydrants, when necessary for the use of the Street-cleaning Department. The hydrants in use in the City of Chicago, he said, were far superior to those in this City, as might be seen by the report of the Chief of the Fire Department in that city, in which it was stated that only two hydrants had been frozen up during the past Winter. The valve at the lower end of the Chicago hydrant is so constructed that when the hydrant is closed the water remaining in it must necessarily escape; the valves attached to the hydrants in this City are liable to get out of order. The hydrants in the vicinity of the recent fire in Chambers street were found to be badly frozen, and it had required twenty to forty minutes to thaw them out. Mr. Bates said he expected the Fire Commissioners would call the attention of the Board of Public Works to the necessity for an improved pattern in hydrants, the urgent need for which was apparent. In his opinion, it ought to be possible to operate fifty engines at once in the event of a large fire breaking out, whereas, under the existing circumstances, only eight could be made available. He further stated that the mains in the branch streets in the lower part of the City were only six inches in diameter, and through them all of the water in use by householders, factories using machinery operated by steam, and the Fire Department was obtained. At the present time people were very apt to leave the water running to prevent it from freezing, and thus the supply of water in the mains was greatly diminished. The only remedy for this defect, of course, was to substitute mains of greater capacity, and with an improved pattern of hydrants there could be no danger of a great conflagration under the present efficiency of the Fire Department.

THE GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY.

Suit has been begun in the United States District Court, by United States District Attorney Bliss, against the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, doing business at No. 52 Broadway, on a capital of $2,000,000, to recover $150,000 taxes on the capital, deposits, dividends, and surplus funds of the company, and penalties for non-payment of the same. The Government alleges that the company is essentially a banking institution, and amenable as such to pay the taxes imposed by the Internal Revenue laws on those doing a banking business.

FAMILY BICKERINGS.

JUDGE DONOHUE ON THE DUTIES OF HUSBAND AND WIFE—SOUND ADVICE TO FRIVOLOUS PEOPLE.

In the divorce suit of Charlotte E. Thompson against Lucas Thompson, already published in THE TIMES, a motion was recently made before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on behalf of the plaintiff, for the allowance of alimony to her during the pendency of the suit, and for a counsel fee to enable her to prosecute the same. The suit is for a decree of divorce or separation from bed and board, and is brought on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment alleged by plaintiff to have been practiced upon her by defendant. The charges were denied by defendant, and the papers used upon the motion developed only the fact that there had been occasional exhibitions of temper on the part of both parties to the suit, and occasional "spats" between them, resulting therefrom. Among these the more prominent were that on one occasion plaintiff insisted on playing the piano against defendant's wish, and that in an attempt by the defendant to close the piano and thus stop the unwelcome music he pinched the fingers of plaintiff while she was resisting his act; that on another occasion, when she insisted on having her pet birds removed from the outside of the window, he refused to be disturbed for that purpose while taking his ease on two chairs before the window outside of which the bird-cage was hanging, and that he had shocked her nerves by ringing the door-bell late at night.

Judge Donohue has denied the motion, and in doing so discusses the relative duties of husband and wife, in a brief opinion, as follows: "It is not only a misfortune to the parties, but painful to the court to be called upon to consider the evidences of temper shown in this case on both sides, and it seems to me, after a careful reading of the papers, that wholesome forbearance and a little knowledge of each other would, with little difficulty, avoid all appeals to the court. Both these parties should remember that they and their feelings and comfort are but secondary in the matter of the good of their children and the future welfare of those that have the right to look to them for example and instruction, and who, in the absence of that example and instruction, must fail to become useful members of society. It is due to the community that these family jars, if parties will indulge in them, should (except where the safety of person or life is in question) be borne by and fall on those who indulge in them. These parties in marriage took certain duties on themselves, and undertook to bear the infirmities of humanity that each other possessed, and if they see fit to violate the duties they undertook, it is not for the court to interfere to weigh with nicety how far each is to blame in the matter. The statute (3 R. S., p. 238) gives as grounds for the divorce from bed and board: 1. Cruel and inhuman treatment by husband. 2. Such conduct as may render it unsafe for the wife to cohabit with him. While not undertaking to sustain any want of courtesy on the part of plaintiff or undue exercise of his right, it is the duty of the court to make no order here unless the evidence makes out sufficient to convince me that a decree will probably be made dissolving the marriage for the causes stated. It seems to me that no such facts are made out as would justify such a decree. It seems to me that if the bickerings in which the parties have indulged would procure a divorce, it would be in the power of any dissatisfied party to obtain a divorce, and this the law does not favor."

THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERY.

The Grand Jury yesterday brought in indictments against Moses Ehrich and Daniel Haurey, in connection with the recent Adams Express robbery. Haurey, who was a driver in the employ of the company, is charged on the affidavit of Superintendent Hoey, with the larceny of an uncut diamond valued at $600, a safe valued at $80, twenty-seven South Carolina bonds of the value of $1,000 each, two South Carolina bonds of the value of $500 each, and two other bonds, the designation of which is unknown, valued at $1,000 each. Ehrich, who lives on Fifty-third street, between Second and Third avenues, is indicted for receiving stolen goods in having received the bonds and diamond stolen by Haurey, and John J. Sweeney, a clerk, who has turned State's evidence. Ehrich is charged with having paid $125 for the stolen gem. Haurey and Ehrich were arraigned yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. Counsel for the prisoners requested that the arraignment be postponed in the absence of A. Oakey Hall, who had been retained for their defense. District Attorney Nolan did not oppose the motion, and the arraignment was postponed until to-day. The thieves stole the Richmond safe, which contained the property enumerated above. Had they carried off any of the other safes, they would have come into possession of currency amounting to over half a million.

WHICH WAS THE PRISONER?

John Donovan came to the Tombs Police Court yesterday to pay $5 fine imposed on John Buckley for being drunk and disorderly. Donovan was drunk and boisterous when he entered the building, and one of the court officers, not knowing Donovan's errand, arrested him for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and he was forthwith arraigned before Justice Kilbreth, who was about to fine him $5, when the officer who arrested him, having ascertained the facts about the case, and that Donovan was generally a sober man, but had become a little exhilarated in anticipation of releasing Buckley, the Justice reduced the fine to $1, which Donovan paid, as well as his friend's fine, and then, with Buckley, left the court-room in a less demonstrative style than he had entered it.

THE SALOON-KEEPERS.

The German saloon-keepers, Joseph Frick presiding, held a meeting at the Germania Assembly Rooms yesterday afternoon, when a committee, composed of Messrs. Brunner, Appel, and Nufer, appointed to visit the State capital in reference to the new Excise bill, made their report. The prospects of the passage of the bill by the present Legislature, providing for a uniform Excise law and a reduction of the license fee, are represented to be favorable. A committee was formed to confer with certain ice companies, with a view of making engagements to obtain ice during the coming Summer, at a reasonable and uniform price, and to devise measures to prevent combinations which may tend to render the ice traffic a monopoly during the Summer.

THE BAR-ROOM HOMICIDE.

John Reilly, on trial for two days past in the Court of Oyer and Terminer for the murder of Nicholas Schumacher in December last, during a fight in defendant's bar-room, was yesterday convicted of the crime of manslaughter in the second degree and sentenced by Judge Barrett to seven years' confinement in the State Prison.

A NEGRO WITH A HEAD THAT WAS USEFUL.

The Troy *Press* says: "One of the most remarkable characters has just passed away at Williamstown, Mass., in the death of a negro named Abram Parsons, or 'Abe Bunter,' as he was known to everyone acquainted with the town. Abe's popular title was descriptive, and grew out of his ram-like or bunting propensities, 'bunting' being his readiest and most effective method of defense. His thickness of skull, even for one of his race, was simply astounding. He would split heavy plank with his head in the way of business, or for the amusement of any one willing to pay a quarter for such fun, or would utterly discomfit and rout an adversary by launching himself bodily and irresistibly at his stomach. These were his play spells. The worthies of the village will vouch for other stories illustrative of Abe's more vigorous achievements. They beguiled him years ago into splitting a small grindstone. He was asked at one of the stores if he wanted a cheese. Naturally he did, and they told him it must be put in a salt sack and he must smash it with his head; so they inserted the stone, and Abe actually and literally shivered it—and, let us hope, got his cheese. When Cole's store was burned some years ago, and the heavy door could not be broken open, Abe very obligingly pounded it in with his head."

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The only sale made at the Exchange yesterday, (Wednesday, Feb. 10,) was one by E. A. Lawrence & Co., who, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, sold a two-story and basement brick house with plot of land 40 by 395 by 90 by 32 by 130 by 420, located on the Albany Post road, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, adjoining lands of A. M. Burr and Mr. Jamez, being the south-west corner of the Post farm, now owned by Semler, for $4,400, to Martha M. Thrady. The other two auctions of the day were postponed as follows: Sale by Samuel A. Steele of the house and lot No. 144 East Eighty-sixth street, adjourned to the 17th inst., and sale by Joseph McGuire, of two lots, with improvements, on West Forty-fourth street, east of Tenth avenue, adjourned to the 23d inst. Nothing further worty of note occurred.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

For to-day the following sales are announced

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court partition sale, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick house and lot No. 12 Laight street, north side, running through to Canal street, No. 404, south side, 174.11 feet east of Varick street, having a frontage on Canal street of 31 feet, and on Laight street 25 feet; also the three-story brick store and tenement, with lot 23 by 75, No. 111 Thompson street, east side, 76 feet south of Prince street.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John S. Patterson, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 98.9 on the East River, south-west corner of Thirty-eighth street, including bulkhead, wharf, &c.

EXCHANGE SALES, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10

NEW-YORK.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 two-story and basement brick house and plot, (½ acre,) Albany Post road, Twenty-fourth Ward, being s. w. corner of Post farm, now owned by Semler, adjoining lands of A. M. Burr and Mr. Jamez, plot 40x395x90x32x130x395	$4,400

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Feb. 9.

Bleecker st., s. s., 60 ft. e. of Carmine st., 18x75; Edward Elsworth, Executor, to Matthew Mulligan	$16,000
Broome st., s. e. corner Sullivan st., 72x32x2x10x70; Ellen Burke to John Purcell	25,000
Same property; J. Purcell to Patrick J. Burke	25,000
East Broadway, s. s., 125.9 ft. w. Rutgers st., 25x85; James st., e. s., Nos. 76 and 78, 36.2x—; C. W. Leveridge to J. H. Leveridge, 1-5 part	5,000
Willett st., w. s., No. 131, 25x50; W. Trinkaus to P. Volker	15,500
43d st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x100; S. W. Hutstein to Catharine Hutstein, ¼ part	2,500
114th st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x100.11; P. Fleury to W. Hatfield	11,500
120th st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 2d av., 30x100; William Hatfield to Susan J. Fleury	4,000
136th st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of Home av., 50x210 to 137th st., Morrisania, foreclosure; Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., to George J. McGourkey	5,000
143d st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x99.11; Jesse Foster to Elisha Cole	2,000
5th av., e. s., 60.5 ft. s. of 53d st., 25x100; J. O Poillon to C. and R. Poillon	50,000
Interior lot on centre line, between 121st and 122d sts., 25 ft. e. of Lexington av.: runs e. 74 ft., thence s. 19.11 ft., thence w. 74 ft., thence n. 19.11 ft.; Ann M. Barror to J. Wilson	1,500
Lots Nos. 109 and 110, Parcel No. 9, Map 339, lots at Woodlawn Heights, between road from South Yonkers and Mile Square and Grand av., 40x100; Jessey, wife of D. Woods, to Mary L. Furber	100

LEASE RECORDED.

Prince st., No. 14; 5 years; 3 years, per year, $1,200; 2 years, per year	$1,400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THAT MAGNIFICENTLY BUILT,
PLANNED, AND FINISHED,
NEW FULL-SIZED DWELLING,

with superb dining-room, extension, mirrors, &c., No. 41 West 56th st., twenty doors from 5th av., and near the entrance into Central Park, for sale at an extreme bargain to an immediate purchaser. Seen without permit.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
No. 11 Pine st. or No. 31 East 17th st.

FOR SALE IN TWENTY-THIRD WARD—A cottage containing nine rooms, with modern improvements, situate on high ground; neighborhood first-class; convenient to horse or steam cars; on reasonable terms. For particulars, inquire of JAMES L. PARSHALL, on Washington av., corner 167th st., Morrisania.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A FOUR-STORY, basement brown-stone house in 31st st., next to Broadway, opposite Grand Hotel; size, 18x60x98.9; occupied for many years by a physician. A large amount of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to Dr. THOMAS F. COCK, No. 233 Madison av., or HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, SIX LOTS north-west corner of Morton and Washington sts. containing 16,875 superficial feet; front on Morton st. 175 feet; Washington st., 100 feet. Particulars of OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house No. 3 West 46th st.; size, 22x60x100; all in good order; will sell at a bargain. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FORTY-SEVENTH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A full-size four-story brown-stone residence, in perfect order; Columbia College leasehold; price low. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

AT A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE—TWO FOUR-story houses, 23d st., near 6th av., lots 50 by 100; also, first-class brown-stone house, 46th st., near 5th av., 25 by 60. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FINE THREE-STORY BROWN-stone front house; all improvements; furnished; in a first-class neighborhood near Prospect Park, Brooklyn; price, $13,000; half cash. Address A. B., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A COUNTRY seat, consisting of a Mansard-roofed house, a large stable, and pleasant grounds, situated in the suburbs of the thriving village of Mystic, half a mile from a shore line railroad depot, and near a telegraph office, churches, excellent schools, and in the midst of good society; said residence overlooks the beautiful valley of the Mystic, many miles of sea-shore in three different States, with numerous islands, light-houses, the "Race," and a broad expanse of the Atlantic Ocean; in short, it is unequaled for beauty of location and variety of scenery, and must be sold to close the settlement of an estate, even at a great sacrifice. Address

WILLIAM H. POTTER, Trustee,
Mystic River, Conn.

AT JERSEY CITY—SPLENDID CORNER THREE-story, basement, and subcellar, brown-stone house, with lot, 12 rooms, all modern improvements, beautiful location; few minutes' walk from the ferries; only $10,500; terms easy. JOHN M. GIBSON, No. 31 Montgomery st., Jersey City.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FARM OF ABOUT THIRTY-five acres; eighteen miles (near station) on Northern Railroad, New-Jersey; good buildings; rent $480; house furnished. Address Lock-box B Jersey City Post Office.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—MOST DESIRABLE property to sell or rent. Apply to RANDOLPH BROS., No. 111 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

SALE BY ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

The splendid HOUSE and GROUNDS, No. 45 Park av., fronting 74 feet on the avenue and 105 feet in depth, with stable on 37th st., 25x24 feet; the house is 45 feet front by 65 feet in depth; four stories, brown stone front, with picture gallery, (36x46 feet,) conservatory, &c.; the whole constituting one of the finest residences in this City. For permits to view the premises, apply to the auctioneer, No. 3 Pine st. and for further particulars, apply to JOHN S. BEACHER, Assignee of A. B. Clark, No. 98 Front st., or to C. W. Bangs, Solicitor for Assignee, No. 137 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOTEL ROSSMORE—TO LEASE, SITUATE AT Broadway and 42d st., opposite the St. Cloud, and containing over two hundred rooms: to be finished in the most elaborate and elegant manner by the 1st of August next, and will be leased for five or ten years at a reasonable rental to a good tenant. Address EUGENE BEEBE, No. 11 Pine st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop house on Murray Hill; house, 25x60 feet, in perfect order; possession on or about 15th April if desired. For terms, &c., apply to owner, JAMES BUCHAN, No. 190 Elizabeth st.

TO LET—A FULL-SIZED UNFURNISHED HOUSE, in complete order, with mirrors and gas-fixtures, 10th st., near 5th av.; rent low to a first-class tenant. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIvate residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED DWELLings on and adjoining 5th, Madison, and Park avs., Murray Hill, &c., at reduced rentals. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—BUILDING CORNER PARK ROW AND Ann st. Inquire of A. & L. NEILSON, 70 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF
TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

OFFICES TO LET,
WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,
SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION,
SUITABLE FOR
Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers,
Railway, Insurance, and other Companies,
IN BUILDINGS
Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78, AND 80 BROADWAY,
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW-ST.,
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21, 38 BROAD ST.,
Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE PLACE,
ALL NEAR WALL ST.,
And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL ST.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Nos. 4 and 6 BROAD ST.

NEW STORES TO LET.—STORES JUST COMPLETED and suited to wholesale grocery, butter and cheese, or commission produce business, in Reade, east of Greenwich st. Apply to R. L. & A. STUART, No. 169 Chambers st.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts. Meeks' building block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

FINANCIAL.

15th Annual Statement
OF THE
WASHINGTON
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 155 Broadway, New-York.

CYRUS CURTISS, President.

Net Assets, Jan. 1, 1874		$3,604,256 38

RECEIPTS.

PREMIUMS	$1,007,129 65	
INTEREST	239,410 77	
		$1,246,540 42
		$4,850,796 80

DISBURSEMENTS.

Claims by death	$305,656 50	
Dividends to policy-holders and surrendered policies	241,819 33	
Matured endowments	15,235 36	
Total paid policy-holders	$562,711 19	
Interest to stockholders	$9,604 98	
Taxes	10,210 27	
Commissions and brokerage	66,032 60	
Expenses, including advertising, printing, stationery, medical examinations, &c.	117,668 43	
		$766,227 47
Net Assets, Dec. 31, 1874		$4,084,569 33

Invested as follows:

Loans on bonds and mortgages	$2,044,263 87	
United States securities at cost	326,982 50	
New-York State, County, and City stocks at cost	1,469,886 63	
Real estate	58,365 30	
Loans on policies	9,847 48	
Cash in banks and trust company	144,473 24	
Cash in course of transmission	30,750 31	
		$4,084,569 33
Add interest accrued		23,676 26
Add market value of stocks in excess of cost		77,580 87
Actual Investments		$4,185,826 46
Deferred and unpaid premiums		217,797 98
Other assets		15,000 00
Gross Assets, Dec. 31, 1874		$4,418,624 44
Cash reserved for policies, &c., as per company's valuation	$3,718,227 00	
Liabilities for claims, &c	65,840 00	
		$3,784,067 00
Surplus		$634,557 44

The Washington Life Insurance Company presents its fifteenth annual statement, and invites the most rigid investigation into its condition. Experience has proved its forms of application and policy sufficient to protect the company, and to afford a sure guarantee to its policy-holders; consequently no change in either has been made. The steady growth of the company is the best assurance of its permanent success. By the course pursued it has demonstrated that it is practicable to do a reasonable business profitably.

The constant increase of the surplus for many years furnishes satisfactory evidence that its affairs have been properly managed. Amalgamations and all accumulations from that and similar sources have been and will continue to be carefully avoided. Shunning all alliances, it is contented to stand upon its individual merits.

The company holds itself responsible for the payment of its policies, even if the premiums be unpaid, *provided* the cash value of all dividends to the credit of such policies are sufficient to pay the premiums to the date of the party's death. *This feature is peculiar to this company*, and is appreciated when known by the insuring public.

A very considerable increase has been made in the dividend of 1875. This, of course, will be a gratification to every member. It must, however, be borne in mind that every such increase in the dividend increases in direct proportion the amount required to be held in reserve by the company, because its policies are continued in force just so much longer by the application of such dividends as premiums.

A number of companies have decided to deduct from the dividend of each policy-holder his proportion of the tax levied by the authorities of his State. Much may be said in support of this plan; but considering the great and growing dissatisfaction caused thereby, it has not been deemed wise nor of sufficient importance to warrant its adoption by this company. It is believed that an improved tone of feeling throughout the country will sooner or later remove all such objectionable imposts.

The invested interest-bearing assets of the company materially exceed its liabilities.

W. A. BREWER, Jr., Vice President.
W. HAXTUN, Secretary.
CYRUS MUNN, Assistant Secretary.
E. S. FRENCH, Supt. of Agencies.
B. W. McCREADY, M.D., Medical Examiner.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY,
PITTSBURG, PENN., Dec. 5, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDers of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1, 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under its lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,
No. 19 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders will be held at the office of the company, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The annual election of Directors will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday 17th inst.

DAVID MAHANY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1875.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, 20th inst., and reopened on March 4.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

BOSTON, Feb. 9, 1875.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—THE EXamination substantially concluded this day by State Commissioner Rhodes, Ex-Commissioner Clarke, and Edwin W. Bryant, Actuary, shows this company solvent, by the laws of Massachusetts, with a surplus of about $20,000, and by the laws of New-York over $300,000. Rumors as to the company reinsuring are without foundation.

GEORGE THORNTON,
President of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, Boston, Mass.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company will pay upon presentation, before March 6, 1875, their scrip issued for the Dividend Dec. 6, 1873, at par, and accrued interest thereon to date of presentation.

On the 6th of March, 1875, this scrip will cease to bear interest, and the company will pay all that may then be outstanding.

BAYARD BUTLER, Treasurer.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPEcialty, and bought by the old-established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers. No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Choice 7, 8, and 10 per cent. Municipal Bonds and other A1 Investment securities, paying 10 to 15 per cent., for sale below par.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERican Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, declared this day a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent., payable on the 10th day of March next. The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 27 until March 11.—New-York, Feb. 8, 1875.

M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED—Continental, Niagara, Standard, Jefferson, Long Island, Germania, New-York, Pacific, Eagle, German American, National, and others, by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

LONG ISLAND CITY
7 PER CENT. WATER BONDS.

Interest payable March and September at the MARINE BANK. Principal payable Sept. 1, 1900.

Long Island City includes Astoria, Ravenswood, Hunter's Point, and part of Newtown.

FOR SALE BY
DANIEL A. MORAN,
NO. 40 WALL ST.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD CO.
FIRST CONSOLIDATED SEVEN PER CENT.
MORTGAGE BONDS,
Guaranteed Principal and Interest,
(By special indorsement,) by the
DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA
AND
WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
FOR SALE.

For further particulars apply to
DREXEL MORGAN & CO.,
J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

TO INVESTORS.
6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
of the
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Payable 1896,
AT 110 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.
GEO. K. SISTARE, 24 Nassau St.

WANTED—ABOUT $100,000 IN FIRST AND second mortgage bonds of the New-Jersey Midland Railroad, in exchange for desirable improved and unimproved real estate. HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 72 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1875.

72D DIVIDEND.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 141 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1875.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on the 1st day of February next.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1875.

FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	301,090

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable Feb. 1, 1875.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 4, 1875.

THE REGULAR GUARANTEED QUARTERly Dividend of this Company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, on the new guaranteed stocks, will be paid on and after the 1st March proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 23 Exchange place, New-York.

The transfer books will close on the the 10th instant, and reopen on the 2d March.

GEORGE A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1875.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK, on and after MONDAY, Feb. 1, next.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, 16th inst., and remain closed until the morning of WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3. By order of the Board.

JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERMAN H. ROEHRS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—I, the undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of Herman H. Roehrs, hereby give notice that I will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, March 4, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., at the City Sales-rooms, No. 379 Fulton street, Brooklyn, by Cole & Murphy, auctioneers, the following-described land and premises, situate, lying, and being in the Seventh Ward of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, with the building thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Washington avenue and the northerly line of Willoughby avenue running thence northerly eighteen feet, more or less, along the easterly side of Washington avenue to a point opposite to the centre of a party wall between the house erected on the herein described premises and the house erected on the lot next adjoining on the southerly side; thence on a straight line at right angles to Washington avenue easterly one hundred feet, more or less, a part of the distance through the centre of said party wall; thence southerly, parallel with Washington avenue, eighteen feet, more or less, to the northerly side of Willoughby avenue; thence westerly along said line to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, Feb. 11, 1875.

ERNST G. WIECHMANN, Assignee.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS MAWBY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Thomas Mawby, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said District, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said District, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1875, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal, Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE third day of February, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BERNARD McCLOSKEY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 129 Fulton st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1875, at 12 o'clock M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE S. WEEKS, as surviving partner of the late firm of F. S. WEEKS & CO., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of the estate of George S. Weeks, as surviving partner of the late firm of F. S. Weeks & Co., heretofore carrying on business at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 9th day of February, A. D., 1875.

JOHN D. MAIRS, THOMAS C. SHEPHERD, Assignees.
f11-law3wT* No. 510 West 23d st., New-York City.

BANKRUPTCY SALE OF PICTURES, PICTURE FRAMES, MOULDINGS, MATERIALS, AND MACHINERY.—In the matter of MAX HAMBURGER and BERTHOLD FRANKEL, Bankrupts.—In the United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York.—The undersigned will sell at public auction, at the picture-frame factory at Nos. 18 and 20 Vesey street, in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of March, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of pictures, picture-frames of all kinds and sizes, mouldings and materials for manufacture, together with engine and boiler, moulding and mitering machines, and all the machinery, pulleys, belts, tools, fixtures, &c., lately in use in said factory.—Dated Feb. 11, 1875.

f11-law3wTh* JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Jan. 18, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT HENRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 349 West 22d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of January, 1875.

ANDREW HUTTON, Executor.
ja21-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS CHRISTY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 418 West Twenty-third street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of November, 1874.

SAMUEL S. CONSTANT, CHARLES R. CHRISTY, HENRY J. CHAPIN, Executors, &c., of Thomas Christy deceased.
n12-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FLOYD SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 18 Vesey st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next. Dated, New-York, the 20th day of October, 1874.

GRANVILLE A. MENDON, Executor.
o22-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John F. Butterworth, late of the City of New-York, deceased to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 48 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next. Dated New-York, the eighth day of September, 1874.

AUGUSTA J. SMITH, Administratrix.
WILLIAM JAY, Administrator
s10-law6mT Of John F. Butterworth, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE JUDSON CARVALLO, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 63 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 14th day of October, 1874.

WALTON W. EVANS, Administrator, &c.
o15-law6m-Th*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO N. MATTISON, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. M. Martin, No. 51 William st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the thirtieth day of December, 1874.

d31-law6mTh MARY D. MATTISON, Executrix.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A PATENT MEDIcine business; article has already been introduced all over the United States, with success; small capital required; will bear thorough investigation. Apply at No. 38 East 19th st.

A PATENT WORTH $500,000 FOR $500.—I have TEN ORIGINAL INVENTIONS. Any gentleman furnishing money for patents can have half interest. Address AUSTIN HOWARD, No. 446 4th av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OSCAR H. BRUEN IS THIS DAY ADMITTED to an interest in our firm. Our style remains unchanged. BRUEN & ROBERT, Wholesale Druggists, No. 214 Fulton st.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1875.